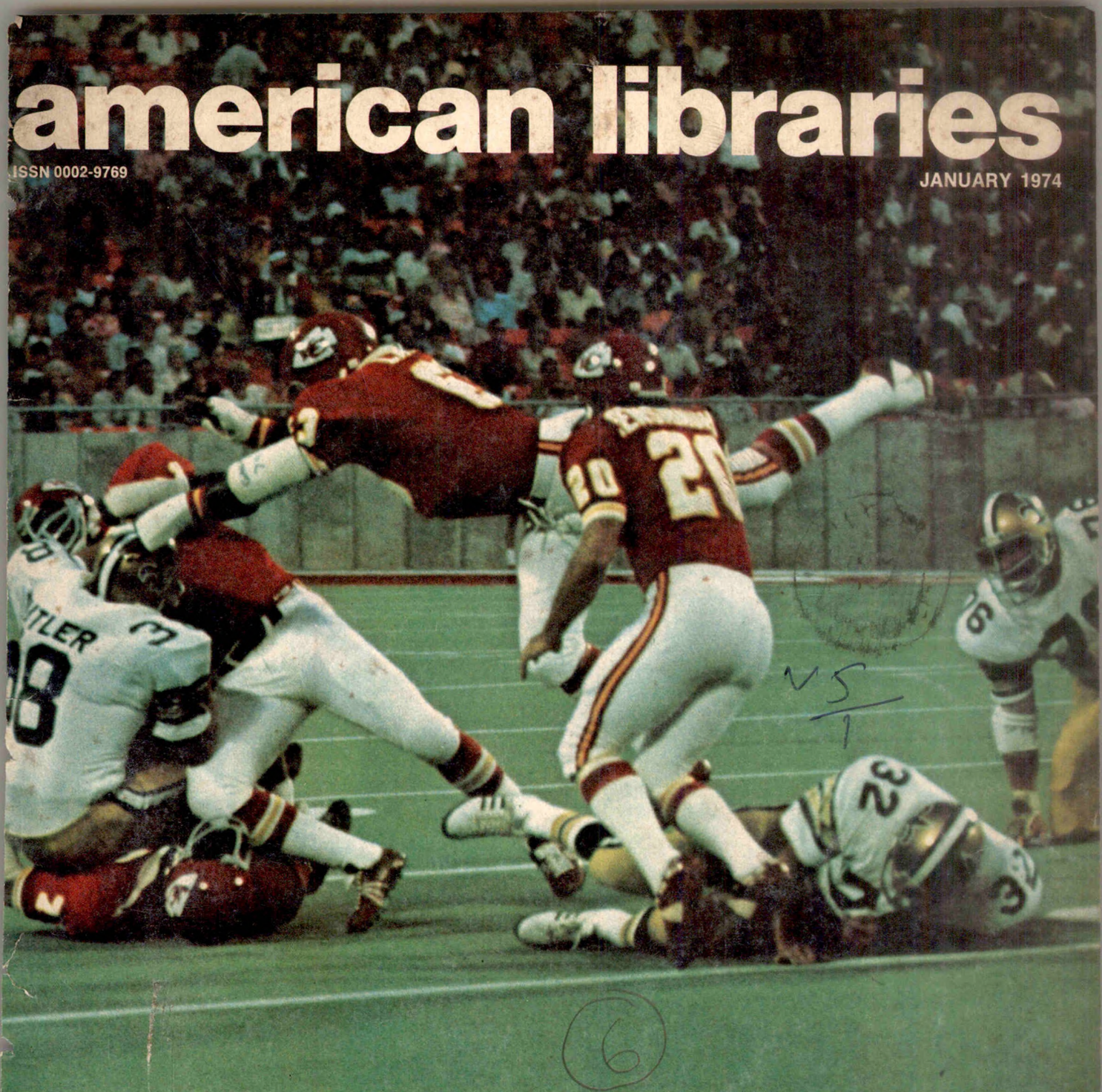
american libraries

ISSN 0002-9769

JANUARY 1974



BOOKS ON SPORTS–

BEYOND THE 35-YARD LINE

this man has QUALITY BOOKS for libraries



He's Dick Caverly, the Quality Books Inc. representative for the Rocky Mountain states. Dick is part of our national sales team throughout the U.S. and Canada offering non-fiction, arts and crafts, and fine arts titles to libraries at discounts up to **75**%. We can also help you stretch your fiction budget with **hardcover** mysteries for only 1.69 net ea.

At Quality Books Inc. we specialize in serving libraries. Your order will be shipped the same day it is received, with billing custom fitted to the needs of your library. Any backorders are normally filled within thirty days. We also offer automatic return privileges to all our customers so we may return to serve you again.

Why not let one of our men stop by your library and show you some **QUALITY** books.

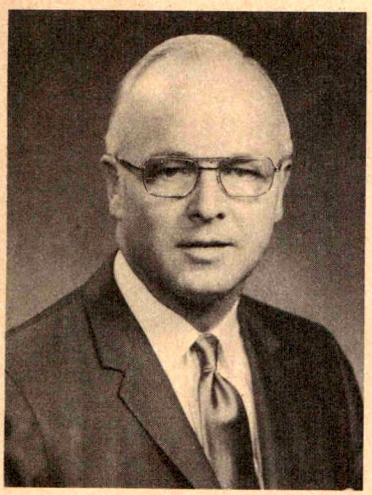
QUALITY BOOKS INC

1643 Sheridan Road
North Chicago, Illinois 60064
(312) 473-1552

Cuk H02472-6-P035526

Alesco and Demco have merged — to save you time and money

P35,526



A message from John E. Wall, President Demco Educational Corp.

The American Library and Educational Services Co. (ALESCO) and Demco Educational Corp. have combined resources to serve your total library and IMC needs. This combination is a logical one, because the products and services of both companies complement each other well.

Alesco stocks more than 24,000 elementary and secondary titles in trade- and library-bound juvenile books produced by 400 of the country's foremost publishers.

Demco manufactures a complete line of library supplies, and distributes quality audiovisual materials and paperback books.

The result is that you can now locate, select and order all of the materials you need for your library or IMC from one dependable source with greater convenience and lower administrative cost.

Find What You Need – Quickly and Easily

Knowing what you need is one thing. Locating the specific item can be quite another time-consuming and often frustrating challenge.

With this in mind, our people have developed catalogs and media guides that are organized from **your** frame of reference for quick and easy "entry," to save you valuable search and selection time.

Book catalogs and media guides are all subject-organized by Dewey Class Numbers. Grade level, author, publisher and review sources are indicated. Materials in our supplies catalog are organized according to library function.

Place and Control Orders Economically

Every separate requisition and purchase order adds to your workload and costs your library or IMC money. Ordering from dozens of different producers and publishers compounds the hassle and expense. When you order from Demco, you avoid repetitive duplication of effort caused by placing multiple orders with many different producers and publishers.

You write up fewer requisitions, route and file fewer copies, check fewer acknowledgements; spend less time making sure the right items go to the right people, and following up on out-of-stock, out-of-print, back-ordered items; and you process fewer invoices.

Quite candidly, it will take a little time to completely coordinate the best systems and controls of both these fine companies. Since the merger was effected October 1st, computer controls for stock replenishment have already been implemented that improve order fulfillment, and modern data management methods have been introduced into the processing of receivables and payables and other areas of operation . . . all designed and tested to improve your control of your material allocation.

Since we now have three locations to serve you — in Madison, Wis., Fresno, Cal. and Paramus, N.J. — ordering will be more convenient than ever.

People Make the Difference

Experience, energy, initiative and constant concern for customers make the right things happen in business.

Because we know the people at Alesco and the conscientious, professional work they do, we are pleased to have them working with us to meet your needs. We are confident this new combination of talents and resources will enable us to serve you even better in the future than we have been able to do separately in the past.

We hope you will give us the opportunity to do so soon.

Sincerely,
DEMCO EDUCATIONAL CORP.

John E. Wall

Send for Your Free Guides and Catalogs Today!

- ☐ 1973-74 Supplement to Alesco Books for Elementary School Library Guide.
- ☐ 1973-74 Supplement to Alesco Books for Junior-Senior High School Library Guide.
- ☐ Alesco Brochure on Periodical Service.
- ☐ Demco Library Supply Catalog, Featuring more than 10,000 items.

Demco Guide to Media Selection:
☐ Elementary ☐ Secondary
These guides contain more than 18,000 instructional materials from 87 major producers.

- ☐ Demco AV Equipment Catalog.
- ☐ Demco Paperback Catalog, with over 2,000 titles.
- ☐ Demco Perma-Bound Paperback Catalog, with over 3,000 titles.

Mail to: Demco Educational Corp.
Box 1488, Dept. M7-1 Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Name_____ Title_____

School or Library_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

DEMCO

Demco Educational Corp., Madison, Wis., Fresno, Cal., Alesco Div., Paramus, N.J., Your Dependable Center for Books, Media and Supplies

Abingdon

Reader-Pleasing Books For Winter

January 14

Because We Have Good News
Thorough, practical guide to evangelizing. Useful as follow-up material for evangelistic campaigns. Helpful in groups preparing for lay witnessing and at general church congregation meetings. Wallace E. Fisher. $2.50, paper

Ways to Spark Your Church Program
Storehouse of 174 ideas for ministers and laity. Can enliven the evangelism program, create new interest in religious education, open doors to communication, and improve the fellowship of any church. Frank A. Kostyu. $2.95, paper

Discovering How the Bible Message Spread
Designed for fourth, fifth, and sixth graders and up. It is useful to persons of all ages who want to progress in basic Bible study. All the learner needs is a Bible and pencil. Paul B. and Mary Carolyn Maves. $1.50, paper

The Hammer of the Lord
A much-needed boost for the morale of Christians—because a church without hope has nothing to offer anyone. Colin Morris is concerned with identifying signs of hope within the church and society. $4.75

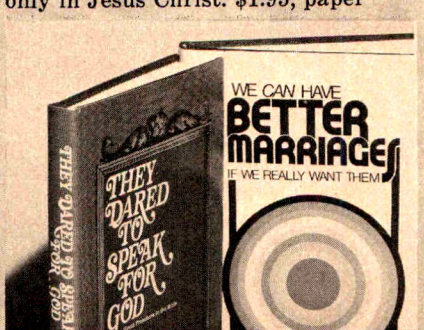
The Minister as Crisis Counselor
A vital study of the form of counseling known as "crisis intervention" as it pertains to the local clergy. Theory, methodology, and application are examined. A thorough, balanced presentation. David K. Switzer. $6.95

Making Love a Family Affair
James Weekley presents thirty-nine meditations for individual growth in the context of family reading and discussion. Weekley contends that it isn't the family which is in trouble so much as its individual members. $3.95

How Jesus Helped People
Thirteen descriptive messages tell the story of distressed, lonely, seeking individuals who found the answer to their problems and needs in a personal encounter with Jesus. Alan Walker, $1.50, paper

From Tradition to Mission
Change, revitalize or wither and die —this challenge faced the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity in Lancaster, Pa. Under careful guidance it has become a renewed, caring, witnessing body. Wallace E. Fisher. $1.95, paper

The Secret of Radiant Life
Everyone longs for the radiant life that comes from inward peace and a feeling of being loved and accepted. Dr. W. E. Sangster leads the reader toward the truly radiant life found only in Jesus Christ. $1.95, paper



February 11

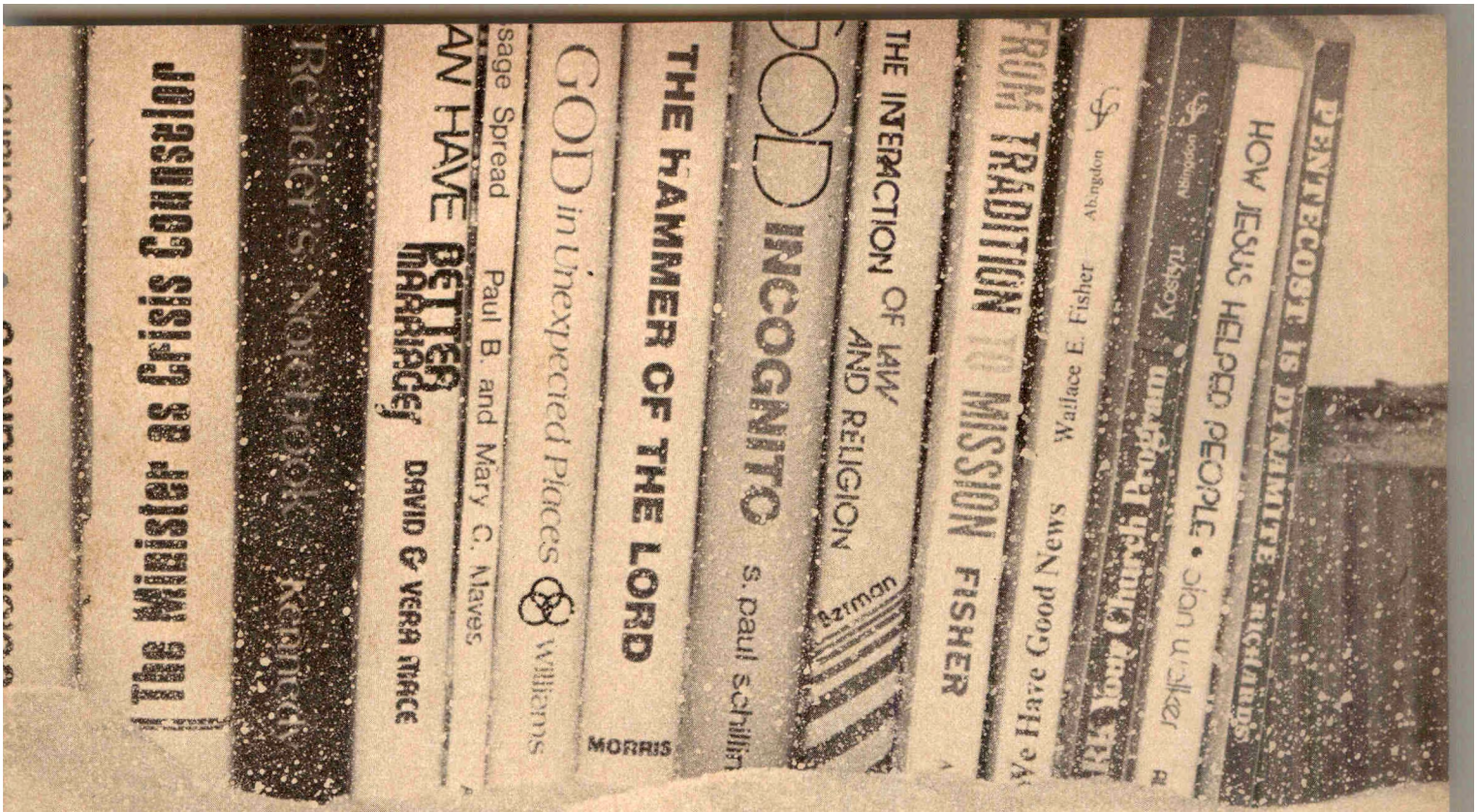
Everyday Prayers
Noble thoughts fill the pages of this small volume. The prayers are remarkable for their clarity, beauty of expression, and spiritual depth. Wallace Fridy shares over a hundred personal, inspirational, and meaningful prayers. $3.50

The Interaction of Law and Religion
The massive loss of confidence in law and religion threatens our integrity as a people—threatens our whole past and our whole future, according to Harold J. Berman. He explores this problem and discovers answers. $4.95

Stop Playing Pious Games
In simple, believable terms, Jo Kimmel speaks to those persons who are playing pious games rather than living their spiritual lives with fullness and power. Abundant life is available when we learn to trust in God daily. $3.95

Ritschl and Luther
First full-scale study in any language of the famed theologian's relationship to Luther and the Reformation. Includes the translation of Ritschl's "Festival Address on the Four-hundredth Anniversary of Luther's Birth." David W. Lotz. $10.50

Pentecost Is Dynamite
For those individuals and churches involved in the charismatic renewal, W. T. H. Richards offers invaluable advice concerning the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. $1.75, paper



The Decision-Makers
Lyle E. Schaller explains how to improve the quality of decision-making in today's church. Describes, analyzes, and interprets the decision-making process in the church today. $5.95

God Incognito
God, according to S. Paul Schilling, can be actually experienced today. He finds proof in works of contemporary psychologists, sociologists, artists, and novelists and in the life of all thoughtful persons. $5.95

Presentness
Ross Snyder and his wife, Martha, have written poems celebrating the "presentness" of both the uniquely human and the divine in nature—and all of us. Poems explore life with its laughter and sorrows. $3.75

March 11

Muddy Sneakers and Other Family Hassles
Free verse prayer-talks by Irene Burk Harrell and her six children express opinions, frustrations, emotions, and love as family hassles are turned over to the Lord. A great gift book. $3.50

My Third Reader's Notebook
A treasury of illustrations for preachers and other public speakers was selected by Gerald Kennedy from his own notebook and files. Topics range from "absolute" to "wrong" and are classified under 361 categories. $7.95

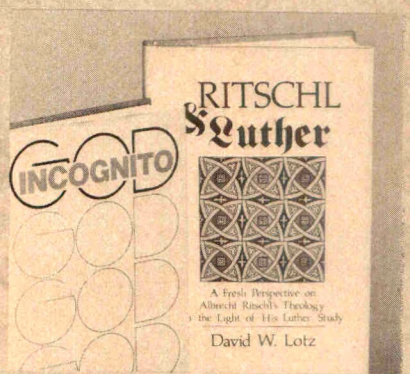
They Dared to Speak for God
Charles M. Laymon sees preaching motivations in prophets who spoke explicitly for God and a parallel between motivations of biblical writers and preachers in their desire to communicate God's Word. $5.95

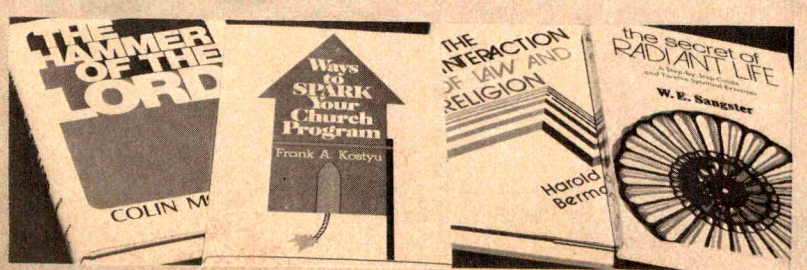
We Can Have Better Marriages If We Really Want Them
David and Vera Mace present marriage enrichment, a new type of growth experience in and for marriage. They deal with marriage as an institution, relationship, and socio-historical reality. $5.95

God in Unexpected Places
Brief vignettes and poems creatively portray how God comes into experiences of daily life. Dr. Ira. E. Williams, Jr. brings out the unusual in the obvious, the significant in the trival. $3.95

READY!

New Directions for Parents of Persons Who Are Retarded
A helpful guide for parents who seek to face the situation of retardation, deal with it realistically, and adjust themselves so they can accept, love and do creative things. Robert Perske; illus. by Martha Perske; $1.95, paper







Because readers are your business, our business is to please readers.

abingdon
nashville · new york

Type this small **Looks this big**

when seen through MasterLens

Cataloging, research or the ordinary reading requirements of day-to-day work around your library often call for prolonged study of small print or fine details—conditions that can cause strain in even the sharpest eyes. EdnaLite MasterLens with its powerful magnifier and bright glare-free light source takes the eye-strain out of close work—increases accuracy and efficiency. And if MasterLens is a help to those with ordinary good vision, think what a life-saver it is to library employees and patrons who have visual handicaps!

MasterLens. Just plug it in. Complete, self-contained... useful and effective. The best way to look at things.





Lightweight portable model. Magnifies type to double size. Same superb optical qualities as RL model. With its own carrying case. $140.

MasterLens RL, on its own base, with an articulated arm that allows a close, clear, comfortable look at any part of the page without shifting the book. Enlarges to twice size. **Regularly $207. Now, for a limited time $179.**

GAYLORD

GAYLORD BROS., INC. LIBRARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT • SYRACUSE, NY 13201 • STOCKTON, CA 95204

american libraries

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1974

THIS MONTH **6** Inside the January issue of *American Libraries.*

COMMENTARY **7** Letters from our readers.

ON MY MIND **9** An eloquent plea for change in library service to prisoners by inmate William Clontz.

IN THE NEWS **10** Copyright delay, the resignation of Charles Stevens, and library developments in California highlight the news.

LIBRARIES **16** *American Libraries* revisits the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and OCLC invades Texas.

PERSONALITIES **19** U.S. Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

COVER FEATURE **20** Rick Telander surveys the new sports fiction and nonfiction and provides a biased account of the best in the new genre, in "Beyond the 35-Yard Line."

CURRENT **29** A perspective on journalism reviews, our first column on original paperbacks, and a look at the best in classical music.

MATERIALS **36** January's survey of professional readings and unusual reference books includes reviews of a new annual of young artists, Jesse Shera's collected writings, and a new book on folklore of the sea.

MEMO **41** Official news of ALA, prepared by the Executive Offices.

SOURCES **46** Announcements of services, continuing education opportunities, and selected reference materials.

CLASSIFIED **50** Including the index to advertisers.

Contributors [Mobile, Ala.]—George Werneth, Mobile Press Register. [Fairbanks, Alaska]—Joette Storm. [Azusa, Calif.]—Robert Schmidt, Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram. [Oakland, Calif.]—Peggy Stinnett, Oakland Montclarion. [Richmond, Calif.]—Robert Schmidt. [San Francisco, Calif.]—Terry Link, San Francisco Examiner. [Washington, D.C.]—Peter Masley, Washington Post. [Springfield, Ill.]—Pam Sebastian Kohler, Lerner Newspapers. [Chesterton, Ind.]—Leonard Castle, Indianapolis Star. [Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.]T. Larry Adcock, St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press. [Cleveland, Ohio]—Noel Wical, Cleveland Press. [Tacoma, Wash.]—Win Anderson, Tacoma News-Tribune.

Cover The Kansas City Chiefs in preseason play by John Blasdel.

american libraries

Editor John Gordon Burke

Assistant Editors Mary C. Lux
Edith McCormick
Jill S. Reddig

Office Assistant Deborah J. Davis

Washington Correspondent—Peter Masley, 9482 Kilimanjaro Road, Columbia, MD 21045. Telephone 301 730-2889.

Advertising—Advertising Sales Manager, Frank Beck; Advertising Promotion, Alfreda A. Mendelsohn; Advertising Traffic Coordinator, Janice Sher.

Advertising Representatives—East: The Bassinette Co., 271 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016; 212 685-9620. West: Whaley-Simpson-Miller, Inc., 6725 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90028; 213 463-7157. Midwest: Frank Beck, ALA Headquarters, Chicago; 312 944-6780.

The editorial content of regular departments and features, unless otherwise noted, is the responsibility of the editorial staff of American Libraries and is not to be construed as an official statement of ALA policy.

Authors' opinions are to be regarded as their own and acceptance of advertisement does not constitute an endorsement by the American Library Association nor by the editors of this magazine.

Published monthly except bimonthly July—August by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, IL and additional mailing offices. Subscription price is included in membership dues. ALA membership required. Single copies $1.50. Printed in U.S.A.

This publication is indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Education Index, Library Literature, and Library & Information Science Abstracts. Microfilm editions available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. Out-of-print numbers from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 5th Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Membership in the American Library Association is open to both individuals and institutions. For details and an application form write Membership Promotion Office, ALA, 50 E. Huron, Chicago, IL 60611.

Current officers: President — Jean E. Lowrie, School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Vice-president, president-elect—Edward G. Holley, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Treasurer — Frank Sessa, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Headquarters Staff

Chicago: 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. 312 944-6780. Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth; Deputy Executive Director, Ruth R. Frame; Administrative Services, Ernest Martin; Conference Arrangements, Chris Hoy; Membership Promotion, David Salan; Membership Services, Thelma Woods; Subscription Services, Denisse Baldwin.

Washington Office: 110 Maryland Ave., N. E., Suite 101, Washington, DC 20002. 202 547-4440. Director, Eileen Cooke.

Postmaster: Please send notice of undeliverable copies on Form 3579 to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Change of address: Please enclose recent mailing label or facsimile to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Allow a minimum of six weeks for correction.

Copyright © 1974 American Library Association.

All material in this journal subject to copyright by ALA may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of educational or scientific advancement.

THIS MONTH

Televison, more than anything else, has blurred the distinction between amateur and professional athletics. Both have long been big-time business, and now that we have run the gamut of superstars in almost every sport except table tennis, is there not a tale worth telling of how human experience figures in the arena of sports? No one can deny



Telander

that a new genre of writing has evolved, and if it has not yet found its Dostoevsky, there is certainly a bit of Flaubert in a number of contemporary writers, as Rick Telander points out in his essay "Beyond the 35-Yard Line."

Telander is uniquely qualified to write this piece since he's played football in the Big 10, which assures that he's no slouch when it comes to knowing the sport's fundamentals. In his essays for *Sports Illustrated,* he has poignantly captured the emotions an athlete feels when he's been cut from a professional football team, and chronicled the really zany in an article on snowmobiling in summer. Most recently he followed Notre Dame's John Shumate and Austin Peay's Fly Williams into the ghettos of New York City, delving into the role basketball plays for the young of the inner-city. Here he offers a personal insight into why "the game" is played as well as what you can read to understand that there are genuine people, not robots, knocking their brains and guts out so millions can live vicariously.



Masley

Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), our January personality, was interviewed by our new Washington correspondent, Peter Masley. Masley is a staffer with the *Washington Post* who will be reporting on the Washington scene for *American Libraries.* Before joining the *Post,* Masley covered the Pentagon and the aerospace technology field. When the House finally receives a copyright bill from the Senate, Kastenmeier will be heard from again and Masley will be there to measure the bill's progress through the House.

In 1974 we continue our coverage of significant library news, utilizing the talent and expertise of working journalists across the U.S. Our aim is to present to our readers those stories which, though they may originate in a particular locale, are of more than local interest. Many of our readers will be happy to discover that a single contents page now provides a better definition of what's inside each issue.

One new feature of the 1974 *AL* is "Current," designed to provide a survey of trends on a variety of topics. The January department features Ron Dorfman, editor of *Chicago Journalism Review,* surveying the *other* journalism reviews, and our first column on original paperbacks. In future issues we plan to keep track of the important mass market paperbacks which ought to make their way into library collections but normally do not. January "Current" also contains the first index to best sellers in paperback, which we will be carrying regularly. And to round it out, we present our first column on classical recordings by Kenneth Sanson. Formerly music critic at *Chicago Today,* Ken will keep us abreast of trends and review the best in classical recording. In the months to come we will publish "Current" surveys of science fiction, young adult literature, popular music, little magazines, and new general-interest magazines. We hope that "Current" will become required reading each issue.



Sanson

If you've been wondering about the 1973 index it will appear next month, designed to slip out of the February issue so that is can be bound with your copies of the 1973 *American Libraries.* Hopefully this public announcement will save countless serial librarians the frustration of writing us.

In 1974 we hope to publish both a better and livelier *American Libraries,* and some of the editorial talent we have lined up for future issues gives us hope that this will be possible.—*The Editors.*

COMMENTARY

X Is Not Y

My curiosity was whetted by my seeing on your November cover one of my favorites among recent novels, *The Winds of War*, in the same trash collection as, *inter alia*, *Valley of the Dolls*. Despite a futile resort to your table of contents, I finally found David R. Slavitt's article (p. 608) and started to read it.

It was mildly comforting to find *The Winds of War* classed as "middle-brow trash" (after all, I already knew I was at most a middle-brow). But then I came to the statement that "genre trash . . . includes . . . absolutely all westerns, sci-fi, Gothics."

At that point my thoughts flashed to Bertrand Russell's theory of types and the famous paradoxes that led him to develop it. One of them has been turned into the currently popular graffito, "All generalizations are false." Applying these thoughts to Mr. Slavitt, I decided that all critics who categorically condemn entire classes of literature deserve not to be read.

Ronald E. Wyllys, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas, Austin

Author's reply: Assistant Professor Wyllys admits in coy parentheses to being a middle-brow. It is the nature of the beast to exhibit discomfort in the presence of ambiguity and to show rage whenever irony rears its duplicitous, aristocratic, playful head.

I was reporting but not necessarily endorsing the widely held view that all westerns, sci-fi fiction, and Gothics, being genre exercises, are trashy. The practice of librarians who segregate these categories of books to separate shelves may be convenient for library patrons, but it also represents a judgment on the books themselves—and not a flattering one. This judgment is, of course, approximate and frequently wrong. And it goes without saying that a good western is better than an inept verse drama.

The suggestion that I categorically condemn entire classes of literature betrays an absolutely typical middle-brow inability to respond to contradictory cues, to hold two diverse ideas in mind at the same time. Let me be clearer. Even if a book is generally considered to be a piece of trash, it's OK to read it, OK to enjoy it, OK even to love it. One must learn to live by one's own tastes and convictions. People often find it easier to do this with movies, recognizing that a movie can be perfectly ordinary or even egregiously stupid and still, in some subversive way, great fun. Books are frequently as complicated as films and require correspondingly complicated responses.

I should be more sympathetic to the assistant professor's discomfort if he were a little less dreary and banal in his conclusion. A man in a graduate school of library science ought to learn that there is an important difference between censuring (which is his right) and censoring (which is, thank God, not).—*David R. Slavitt.*

$$ and Sense

In the "Libraries" column of the November issue 1973 of *American Libraries* (p. 598) you describe the innovative "on call 24 hours-a-day reference services" established at California State College, Stanislaus. It is indeed heartening to be informed of such service expansions which confirm the dedication of the library profession to improved service goals. I also hope that some time in the near future we shall be able to obtain a bibliography of the ready reference material placed in the homes of the reference librarians. I must, however, take exception to the statement that the library has provided 24-hour reference services at no extra cost to the college. Because librarians in the program are compensated for their hours spent in this special service with release time later the salary costs of that service, including fringe benefits, could be readily established. If the core collections were provided from duplicate copies already in the library's collection one wonders why these duplicates were acquired before that service was established and again the cost of those volumes could readily be ascertained. Only after all these cost factors have been considered will we be able to determine if such service could be afforded by our respective libraries. A progress report with use and cost data would be most welcome.

Leo R. Rift, College Librarian, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York

ALA Yellow Pages

This note is in response to your editorial in the November issue of *American Libraries* on page 625 regarding the *ALA Handbook of Organization*. Judging from the survey which Daniel Suvak and I conducted (and which was published in *Library Journal*, March 15, 1973, pp. 842–845), reforms in committee assignment procedure are somewhat overdue. No need to enter into which areas seem problematic, those can be seen in the survey. Perhaps including statistical information in the handbook would be useful in indicating that reforms have either been instituted or are under consideration.

Kenyon C. Rosenberg, Associate Professor and Associate Director, Center for Library Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

Subject: your "From the Editor" (*AL*, November, p. 625) re: the "handbook."

Right on!

And should the "historical record of the people who participate" have to suffer modification or curtailment, so be it . . .

ALA is and can be a unique opportunity for members to plug in to learning, participating, contributing to the same in other individuals and the organization—nationally, regionally, and locally.

I would very much like to be a working contributor to a new format that could truly be the "yellow pages" to ALA *for members* who want to know what's doing, who's (really) doing it, and how they plug in their ideas, talents, influence, and "work."

David G. Remington, Nominee for ALA Council, Arlington, Virginia

Tried and Died

Your "personality" on p. 544 of the October issue proves that you can't make a silk fable out of a pig's tale.

Gerald R. Shields, Assistant Professor, School of Information and Library Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo

Widening the Perspective

Apropos of Ellsworth Mason's letter to the editor in the October 1973 *American Libraries* (p. 534), I would like to recommend that not all of us would agree with his statement concerning his reference department. There are those of us who feel our own public services are as good or better than anyone else's. I, for one, am inclined to do so.

Before Mr. Mason makes such broad and positive statements, he should visit a few other libraries to enlarge his perspective.

Rodney K. Waldron, Director of Libraries, Oregon State University, Corvallis

Wielding the Clout

I have read your editorial in the latest issue of *American Libraries* (November, p. 587) regarding the need for librarians to fight in the political arena.

Many of us who have been working with libraries for a long time have been preaching this and I don't know how to get the message across. Libraries recoil from active political participation and they don't want to use their "clout" that they can put together.

In Chicago we have done this to get some of the funds we needed. We have gone to the aldermen and said, "This is how your libraries in your communities will be cut back if we don't get the money we need." We have shown the political establishment that libraries are important, if only librarians and trustees across America would do the same.

Louis A. Lerner, Member, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; Trustee, Chicago Public Library

In Defense of Kevin Starr

The San Francisco Public Library finds itself in the enviable position of having a director (albeit an "acting director") (see November *AL*, p. 591) who is unfettered by the more limiting traditions of library management which appear to attach themselves like barnacles to the major portion of those

exhausted librarians who climb to the top through our profession. The typical library administrator probably argues that *he* is primarily a librarian and only secondarily an administrator; it may be that this very perception is a major part of the reason why the majority of the libraries of this land are managed with an observable lack of skill and imagination. Were I a practicing librarian today I would hope that the person at the top of my library was skilled in personnel management, systems analysis, program budgeting and public relations.

A truly professional staff should realize that it can sensitize a good administrator to the unique characteristics of its profession in a relatively short time; they should see a man such as Dr. Starr as an opportunity for, rather than a threat to, their profession. I for one would encourage Dr. Starr to go to public administration school rather than to library school, but it is fortuitous that he will be going to Berkeley where there is hope that the library school faculty will encourage him to retain an open view toward the possibilities of our profession.

JANE ROBBINS, Associate Professor, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Service Subversion

The "Materials" column in the November issue (p. 615) begins with some remarks on the thinking of M. N. Hamdy about the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.*

Among them is the hope that utilizing title as main entry will facilitate having such work done by technicians, with the result that catalogers will have "more time for subject analysis and analytics."

That familiar syllogism now rings very hollow, unfortunately. How many libraries have you heard about in which technicians, computers, or anything else is freeing catalogers for subject analysis and analytics? How many are on the contrary known to be *reducing* their staffs, *reducing* analytics, and certainly giving their nonfiction no more than the long established average (LC cards) of 1.4 headings per title?

In this respect our larger libraries (say, half a million and up) are slowly but surely subverting their service. Sooner or later the scholars will call for an accounting.

SIDNEY L. JACKSON, Professor, School of Library Science, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

Setting the Record Straight

I must ask that some matters in your fine "Personalities" story about me in the November issue (p. 607) be clarified.

First, I never call myself a librarian. That title implies training and skills which I lack. Actually, I'm a 71-year-old volunteer, experienced only in the collection of ephemeral material for library use.

Then, as to documenting the alternative press, far more work of lasting importance is being done by Ted Spahn and his associates in the "From Radical Left to Extreme Right" project; by Alternative Press Centre at Toronto; and by several network member-collectors, notably Ed Bacciocco, Jr. at Hoover Institution, whose book will soon appear.

Lastly, the collectors' network has not yet become too large. Collectors in public-service libraries *can* join it, by exchanging material through a present member other than myself. Inquiries should be addressed to me.

RUSSELL G. BENEDICT, Special Collections Department, University of Nevada Library, Reno

The Man About Town

In the manner of the *New Yorker's* Man About Town, the following document happened to come into my hands. The incisive clarity of language and the attempt to avoid ambiguity of meaning should draw this policy to the attention of all librarians interested in fair and affirmative treatment of staff.

"Board of Trustees, Kent Free Library meeting. Held at the library, July 11, 1973.

"Policies of resignation and termination adopted unanimously on the motion of Mr. Simpson, seconded by Mr. Harvey, July 11, 1973.

"Resignation: All employees, with the exception of pages and temporary help, shall provide the director with a written statement of their intent to resign two weeks before the effective date of resignation. Four weeks notice shall be considered desirable for professional and supervisory personnel.

"Termination: In the following cases a director is authorized to terminate an employee immediately: insubordination, criminal or dishonest acts, intoxication while on duty, physical violence, other personal conduct unbecoming a staff member, providing false information on an information blank.

"In the following cases the director may discharge an employee after giving due notice. The notice shall be for not less than two weeks, during which time severance pay may be granted: poor quantity or quality of work (unsatisfactory ratings), inability to get along with patrons or staff, excessive absence or poor work habits, physical or mental ability."

The policy on resignation and termination has been quoted in full. The temptation for me to comment further is almost overwhelming, but as a nonlibrarian I probably misunderstood the thrust of this document. I would appreciate, as I am sure the administration of the Kent Free Library in Kent, Ohio, would, in hearing from interested readers.

TIMOTHY GILBERT, Kent, Ohio

ACLU for Academic Freedom

The Academic Freedom Committee is the oldest policy advisory body of the American Civil Liberties Union, which itself includes as members many people from the worlds of teaching and research. Our functions are to monitor and assist when academic freedom issues arise, and to provide guidance on academic freedom questions within the ACLU.

Our committee has the sense that present or incipient threats to academic freedom are increasing, that those who are vulnerable—as teachers or students—face difficult problems now and in the near future. We want to put the weight of the ACLU into the effort to sustain and broaden academic freedom as effectively as possible. To do this we need to know from those who are constituents, whether ACLU members or not, about instances of violations of civil liberties in education, or about pressures which appear to limit or jeopardize the freedom to teach and to learn, to speak out on matters of controversy, to be protected by due process in appointment or promotion, and to be free of discrimination on political, religious, racial, sexual, or age grounds.

We therefore invite your members and readers to communicate with us when they believe that our help or that of an ACLU affiliate would be useful, or when they see an issue on which we should be providing policy guidance to the ACLU National Board. The more fully and accurately we know the academic freedom situation and trends in the country, the more effective our own work will be.

SUMNER M. ROSEN, Chairman, Academic Freedom Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, New York City

Clarification

The October 1973 issue of *American Libraries* contains a "news" story entitled "Kalvar Wins Government Microfilm Contract" (p. 538) in which I am quoted. I was misquoted. The article states that "LaHood had no quarrel with adequately packaged, frequent-retrieval use of vesicular microfilm." My position is that vesicular film *can* be acceptable in those situations where frequent-retrieval use and frequent updating of the film is the norm. At this point, I am in no position to endorse vesicular film as a long-range storage medium for library materials.

CHARLES G. LAHOOD, JR., Chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress

Both Sides of the Street

You may have already received angry letters from librarians, with reference to a recent NBC situation comedy show ("Lotsa Luck," October 1, 1973) which portrayed a party-time librarian, whose full-time profession was prostitution.

As an active librarian, honorably representing my profession, I consider that kind of depiction a blatant travesty and immoral slur of the librarian's professional image.

ROWSHAN DANESHY, Duncan, Okla.

Correction

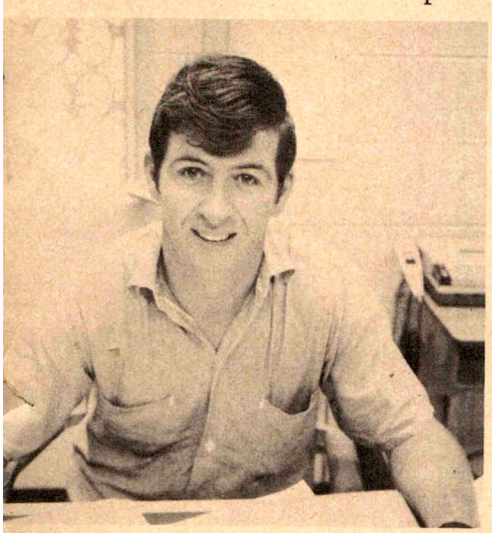
We are sorry for the inadvertent omission of the correct title of President Jean Lowrie's inaugural address (October, p. 562). The title should have been "Hang Spring Cleaning." □

Prison Libraries — A Time for Change

by William Clontz

Rehabilitation through institutional libraries is a must if we are to continue our upward climb toward useful citizens and members of a free society, educated to a degree that we understand the current issues that involve us. Yet, when we talk about upgrading institutional libraries, we find that we have been talking in vain because there is a general resistance to consider them part of the rehabilitation process of our institutions. To say that libraries "inside" are useless destroys the theory of giving a man useful tools and allowing him to build a better way of life than he had before he was incarcerated.

Each institution should have a committee of responsible inmates which would meet with members of the prison



Bill Clontz

staff and staff members of public libraries in the area. The committee would consider the purchase of new books or any other reading materials that are to be used inside these libraries. Each member of the committee should speak with the inmate users of the library to determine the interests of all users, rather than to purchase books which serve only a handful of inmates. Millions of dollars have been wasted in the past because reading materials weren't purchased in this manner.

Censorship of books and other reading materials should be limited to removing those books which show pornographic pictures or give readers pornographic images in words. Best sellers and popular books should not be removed on only one person's advice. Any book that has been approved for public library shelves should be considered proper reading for inmates as well. When inmates are refused the right to read materials that have been accepted by public libraries, they feel they have been unjustly denied a right at the expense of one individual's closed mind. We share a common need to keep up with those around us, and while in prison we need to know what members of the free society are doing.

Ask any public librarian how he knows what types of books to place in bookmobiles before sending them out to readers. He'll probably tell you that readers' habits have been charted in certain areas. The same should be true with libraries inside. As the reading levels are different in certain parts of the country, so are the types of materials read. In northern states the reading level in institutional libraries is much higher than the institutional reading level in southern states. And this is true with the states in the east and west. When we order reading materials for all institutions and don't take account of these differences, we find out at the end of the road we have a big stack of unread materials. If we determine the reading habits of each institution and order books accordingly, we can save a million or more dollars a year and meet the needs of those sincere readers in each institution who are trying to rehabilitate themselves.

Each state or regional public library should have a staff member assigned to work with all institutions in that region. This person should be responsible for all services offered in institutions, and ought not to be a part of the institutional staff. Instead, such a person should be paid with federal funds allocated for the position. This librarian could be assisted by an inmate librarian at each institution. The librarian's responsibility to the prison administrators should be to abide by all regulations set forth by them, and to see that the security of the institution is not violated by his services.

A congressional committee should be created to investigate all institutional libraries on a regular basis and the committee should in turn make regular reports of their findings. Many plans have been approved to make institutional libraries meet certain standards, but there has never been a follow-up program that would insure this being completed. Millions of tax dollars have been channeled through these services into the pockets of administrators and organizations while the inmates suffered the loss of knowledge and the taxpayer lost millions of dollars.

It is time for a great change, and until this change takes place we must face the harsh reality that inmates are not being rehabilitated to the fullest, our tax dollars aren't being used to speed penal reform, and most often the billions of tax dollars we put into these services wind up in the pockets of already wealthy members of different governmental organizations. I urge you to support institutional libraries, and I urge you to support a full-fledged investigation into one of the greatest whitewashes in modern history.

William Clontz is an inmate of the Montgomery Correctional Institution (Mount Vernon, Georgia) and an outspoken supporter of the role prison libraries can play in rehabilitation. □

IN THE NEWS

Copyright Revision Delay

[Washington, D.C.] The 65 years it has been since the most recent congressional enactment of copyright law revision is likely to stretch to 66 years and another Congress. The "most optimistic" timetable laid down less than a year ago, calling for Senate passage in 1973 and House passage this year, now has devolved solely to Senate approval of a general copyright revision, with virtually no chance of House consideration before the current Congress expires in this election year.

A year ago, Sen. John McClellan's Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights felt it could report out and secure passage of the revision legislation before 1974 arrived, leaving a year for the House Judiciary Subcommittee under Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (see p. 19) to consider and act on the issue. But when McClellan decided to hold hearings in mid-summer, however abbreviated, the optimistic outlook crumbled.

"In order for the bill to be passed in the 93rd Congress," says Thomas C. Brennan, chief counsel to the McClellan subcommittee, "it would almost take a miracle." Also expressing a pessimistic view, Abe Goldman, acting register of copyrights for the Library of Congress until November, says "the bill will not be enacted this year."

The problem of finding time in the 93rd Congress for such relatively low-priority issues as copyright reform has been exacerbated by a succession of governmental crises—acting on the nomination of an interim vice-president for the first time, considering the nominations of two attorneys general in less than a year, and the challenge of the firing of the first Watergate special prosecutor. Other diversions included the Watergate hearings, legislative-executive branch battles over impounded funds, appropriations bill vetoes, and the war in the Middle East.

But Brennan and others foresee one giant step being taken—actual passage by one of the two congressional houses of a general copyright revision bill, the first since 1967 when the House sent the issue to the Senate, which has coveted it since.

McClellan set subcommittee markup for February 1, to be followed by reporting to the Judiciary Committee, and then Senate floor action. After debate and passage, copyright revision would be back in the lap of Kastenmeier, the only member of his House subcommittee who was around back in 1967 when the subcommittee voted to amend the 1909 statute on copyright. "Prospects are good for the bill passing the Senate," Brennan says, adding the caveat that "unless you get the bill over to the House at least by April, it would be impossible for the House to complete action."

And an official of the House Judiciary Committee says that new hearings would be in order, once the Senate bill arrives. However, they may not be as lengthy as they were in 1966. That's a Kastenmeier subcommittee decision, and to most of its members copyright revision is a new issue. Another issue is how early in the beginning of the 94th Congress next year the hearings would be held.

In preparation for McClellan subcommittee markup, Brennan solicited the views of panel members in an effort to attain compromises on some of the thornier problems, such as fair use by libraries. Brennan sees a "measure of support" by subcommittee members for including a single copy reproduction right along with statutory qualification exempting "systematic reproduction" from protection under the law.

During the mid-summer hearings, the subcommittee was asked by Edmon Low, chairman of the ALA Copyright Subcommittee, for "some further protection than that offered by fair use" as spelled out in the pending measure. "We need a definite statement in the law that making a single copy to aid in teaching and research, particularly interlibrary loan, is permissible and not subject to possible suit for this activity in behalf of the public good. To my knowledge, it has not been shown anywhere that this activity is harmful to the copyright proprietor and . . . may be of definite help to him," Low told the panel.

The first major decisions since 1967 on these and other major copyright issues are expected to be made soon by the McClellan subcommittee. In lieu of final passage in the 93rd Congress, another bill which simply extends expiring copyrights for two years is expected to be enacted, again.

NCLIS Director Resigns

[Washington, D.C.] The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is losing its first executive director, Charles H. Stevens. At the October meeting in Boston, Stevens told the commission he felt it should begin a search for his successor. "I felt it was time for me to make a change," Stevens said later.

Commission Chairman Frederick H. Burkhardt said no date had been set for Stevens' departure at the October meeting but he felt it would be around January 1. One candidate to succeed Stevens would be Roderick G. Swartz, Stevens' deputy, Burkhardt indicated. Stevens headed a five-person staff.

He took leave from the information transfer experiments project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology two years ago to join the new commission and help get it going. NCLIS, with a budget of just over $400,000, is one of



Stevens will leave NCLIS early this year.

the smallest independent agencies in the executive branch of the federal government. MIT's Project INTREX closed down last fall and Stevens' leave expired in December.

Stevens brought the staff from its formative days to the issuance last October of the first draft of a proposed national library and information services program. Preparation of the program and final recommendations may not be completed until 1976.

Stevens would not go into detail on reasons for his departure. But Burkhardt said, "I think obviously he feels more at home in the kind of situation he had [at MIT] than in Washington." Burkhardt added he felt Stevens would return to academic libraries or go into some area of information sciences.

ALA's Deficit Budget

Facing an unprecedented need to withdraw $394,000 from endowment to

balance the 1973–74 budget, the ALA Executive Board, meeting October 31 to November 2 in Chicago, rescinded the proposed 5 percent adjustment in the ALA staff salary schedule, and reduced by $77,634 and $56,689, respectively, the general funds and publishing budgets. This reduction will result in the release of six ALA staff members, and cancellation of the 5 percent adjustment in the headquarters salary scale which had been scheduled for January 1. COPES recommended and the Executive Board accepted a budget for fiscal year '73–'74 which authorized the withdrawal of $316,466 from endowment.

In other action, the Executive Board endorsed the concept of a merged Publishing Board and Editorial Committee and sent the proposal to the Committee on Organization, the next step in the legislative process. The Executive Board also suggested that COO study the possibility of establishing an editorial advisory board for *American Libraries* and *The Booklist*. And the board voted not to open the ALA archives to researcher Dennis Thomison.

The board also acted to transfer the 1976 annual meeting from Atlantic City to Chicago, changed the present no conflict rule governing meetings during ALA Council meetings, accepted a COPES report that ALA round tables not be levied an overhead charge, and agreed to a new dues structure which will be presented at the midwinter meeting.

The new dues structure will consist of a basic charge for joining ALA and will levy a flat fee for joining divisions within the association. The category for students and special memberships will be retained, and a new category for joint membership (husband and wife) will be offered.

More Fiscal Cutbacks

[Oakland, Calif.] Oakland libraries are facing a 16 percent cutback in the next two years because of a gloomy fiscal outlook for the city of 370,000. The crisis forced the policy-making city council into a marathon of budget sessions during the month of November. City councilmen seem ready to tighten the municipal belt. At the same time, they are looking at new potential sources of revenue which would hit at special interest groups and not the property taxpayer. This is partly due to a new state law which restricts property tax rate hikes except under special circumstances.

Traditionally, libraries have had a low priority in the city. This year, libraries got 3 percent of the budget while police got 40 percent, not unusual in urban centers where crime rates are high. If the cutbacks go through as proposed, two of the city's 23 branches would be closed, two or three would be staffed with volunteers, and all branches and the main library would go on a 37½-hour week. In some cases, this would be a 50 percent reduction in hours. Forty-one staff positions would be eliminated. The library advisory commission refused to participate in the cutbacks contending it would be "suicidal."

Ironically, at the same time the scalpel is hovering over the system, Mayor John Reading is asking the commission to plan for a bond issue next year seeking voter approval to build new libraries. Since the money could not be used for staffing, commissioner Paul Faberman commented, "You have to be schizophrenic to consider expansion when there isn't enough staff to serve present outlets."

Librarian William Brett believes the long-range solution would be to phase out outmoded and inadequate branches and replace them with "fewer but bigger and better" well-stocked branch libraries. He would acquire several well-equipped bookmobiles as a means of penetrating areas where library patronage is low or nonexistent. A similar proposal a few years ago was protested from areas of the city where library patronage is high. Patrons said they like the convenience of the close-by facility as opposed to a distant "supermarket" library.



DOUG PAYNE

City Manager Cecil Riley (standing) predicts "fiscal crisis" for municipal services.

Tax Increase Opposed

[Chesterton, Ind.] Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which operates the huge Burns Harbor Plant in nearby Portage, is attempting to block a $1.5 million expansion and modernization program of the Westchester Library Board. The issue of whether an increase in the library tax rate will be allowed to finance the project is before the Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners and the board is expected to rule shortly after January 1.

Joel Robinson, library director, explained that the expansion program provides for construction of a main library in Chesterton and a branch in adjoining Porter to replace existing facilities that have become overcrowded and obsolete. He said Bethlehem's opposition developed unexpectedly at a hearing in October before the state tax board on the required tax increase. Studies by outside consultants had proved the need for two new libraries in Westchester Township, he said.

The current library tax rate is 9 cents per $100 of assessed valuation, compared with the maximum rate of 45 cents for library districts permitted under Indiana statute. Robinson said the rate would be increased to 18 cents on a tax base of $170 million to finance a 15-year bond issue to carry out the modernization program.

Bethlehem is the largest taxpayer in Westchester Township, bearing between 60 and 70 percent of the total tax load, a spokesman for Bethlehem said. He said the steel company did not oppose a library building program in itself but believed the construction of two new libraries within a short driving distance of each other would add unnecessarily to the cost. It is Bethlehem's position that one new library in Chesterton would be sufficient to serve the needs of a township which in 1970 had a population of only 13,652, the spokesman said.

But Terry Hiestand, library board attorney, pointed out that Porter has had a long history of library service which the board believes should be maintained. Only recently did Porter give up its status as an independent system to become a part of the Westchester district. Robinson was critical of Bethlehem for waiting until last October to voice its objections. All plans had been prepared and approved and the board hopes to break ground for both new libraries in spring, dependent on the ruling of the state tax board.

Minnesota Defense Fund

[Minneapolis, Minn.] The Minnesota Library Association is one of the few professional organizations in the nation to establish a legal defense fund for members troubled by issues ranging

from censorship to disputes over working conditions. Creation of the fund, which came in a bylaws amendment during the MLA's October convention here, was not without heated controversy, however.

The action taken, said its supporters, signaled a profound change in the character of the MLA. 'It is time to transmute what has been a useful but essentially social, idea-swapping booster-type organization into a true and mature professional association, willing and prepared to protect the fundamental rights and welfare of its members," declared Sanford Berman of the Hennepin County Library in the MLA journal *(North Country Librarian)* coinciding with the convention. "Are we something more than a chatty, cocktail-tippling society?" he asked. "Do we recognize that we are all potential victims of malice, mistake or anti-intellectualism?"

In that same journal, an opponent of the fund proposal anonymously countered: "The fund could seriously impair MLA's effectiveness by causing internal disputes and might destroy the association as a federation of all kinds of library interests."

MLA convention delegates approved of the fund with a margin of only seven "yeas" in the necessary two-thirds vote. Under the defense fund plan, each working librarian will be assessed $3 annually. Library board trustees, also MLA members, are exempt from the plan—and ineligible for its benefits—because such a fund might be used against them in employee disputes.

MLA President Edward Swanson, who as chairperson during the convention wrangling remained officially neutral, said after the proposal won approval that he is personally "very much in favor of the fund." Legal costs prohibitive to individuals caught in protracted cases and the new potential for censorship prompted by the recent Supreme Court decision on obscenity were his reasons. No librarian in Minnesota, however, has yet to be challenged in the courts on an issue of censorship, he noted.

California Residency Appeal

[Azusa, Calif.] Azusa City Librarian Silas Ector is the key figure in a lawsuit challenging residency requirements for tens of thousands of municipal employees in California. Ector, former principal librarian in the City of Torrance at the other end of Los Angeles County from Azusa, was fired from that job in February of 1971 because he had failed to move into the city within six months of his hiring, as required by city law. He had joined the Torrance Library in 1968.

A professional librarian since 1966, Ector sought a writ of mandamus which would force the city to vacate its discharge order. He contended that the rule requiring employees to live within the borders of the city unconstitutionally interfered with his right to choose his place of residence, and was in violation of a state law forbidding such restrictions. Policemen, firemen, and other municipal employee groups have been challenging residency requirements for years, and in 1972 succeeded in getting a law enacted banning such statutes.

Superior Court Judge Max Z. Wiscot of Los Angeles ruled against Ector in the first court test, but an appeals court subsequently found for Ector. However on October 2, the California Supreme Court reversed the appellate court ruling.

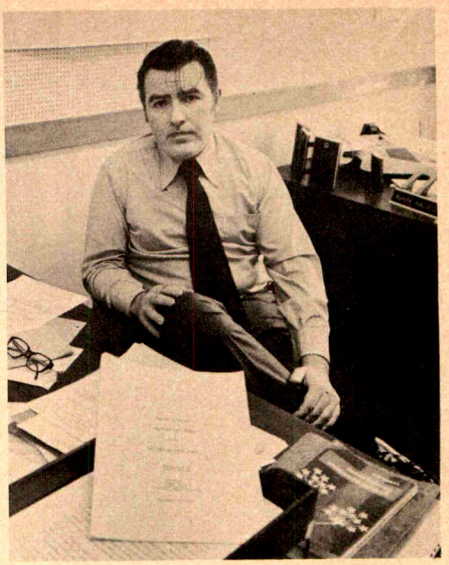
Justice Stanley Mosk pointed out, as Judge Wiscot had done, that the 1972 state law did not apply to charter cities, which Torrance is, and also said there was no legal authority for the "somewhat esoteric" claim that the city ordinance interfered with Ector's freedom to locate his home where he chose and freedom to associate with whom he chose.

Justice Mosk cited an opinion by a New Jersey court in a similar case that "the question is not whether a man is free to live where he will. Rather, the question is whether he may live where he wishes and at the same time insist upon employment by government." The California court's decision was unanimous.

"I'm the catalyst, I guess," Ector said, acknowledging that his case was being used to fight a restriction long held onerous by municipal employees. Indicating the importance given the case, the City of Torrance was joined in its Supreme Court brief by the cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco.

San Francisco Study

[San Francisco, Calif.] The budget analyst of San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, at the request of an incumbent supervisor seeking re-election, reported during the campaign that library service could be improved at only a slight cost to the taxpayers. The first recommendation Harvey M. Rose made in his management audit report of the public library was that the main library be opened on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. "This can be accomplished by transferring 29 librarian and clerical personnel from their Friday schedule to a Sunday schedule," the report stated.



John O'Dowd, one of three associate budget analysts who worked on the library study.

The suggestion was based on the assumption that Friday was the least busy day because it was the day in which the least number of books were checked out (12 percent of the total weekly volume). The rescheduling plus the addition of five maintenance men at an annual cost of $14,000 "will result in net additional public services valued at $85,000," the report went on.

The report immediately made headlines and irritated Nancy Musser, a senior cataloger and president of the Librarians' Guild. "They did not consider the quality of service given. They counted people without any concern for what they did. Circulation figures do not necessarily reflect how busy a library is," she said.

Ms. Musser pointed out that San Francisco uses a universal due date, Wednesday, which accounted for one-fourth of the books being checked out that day. "Yet Monday is a very heavy telephone day and other days are when most of the nonpublic services are done." She said the guild favored Sunday hours, but added, "We suggest they hire extra staff and librarians be given double compensatory time for Sunday work."

John O'Dowd, an associate budget analyst who worked on the report, said he believed after observing them that personnel at the main library could handle the extra work. "I didn't see any librarians who were about to keel over," he said. Other recommendations in the report included longer branch hours, selling rather than destroying discarded books, listing of overdue accounts with distribution to each branch, and better control to cut book losses.

Ms. Musser said the staff would welcome tighter control and suggested that the "pattern of service" be evaluated

before branch hours be changed. She noted a federally funded study of the library in 1970 by the Arthur D. Little Co. had stated that the branches were "not equipped with enough staff to provide the individualized attention necessary for quality library service."

Acting City Librarian Kevin Starr took issue with the idea that much could be accomplished without spending more money. "Any extra benefits cost money. Do you think we wouldn't have done all this before if it was just a matter of scheduling? These things have been in the budget requests for years and the board of supervisors has been cutting them out. Now their budget analyst comes along and tells us we should be doing them." Starr said he would back all the recommendations "as long as this includes all the benefits that have to be negotiated. You can't just expect people to work Sundays as if it were any other day."

As for selling discarded books, he said, "They can do that right now if they think they're worth anything. We discard the trash of five years ago so we can buy this year's trash. We can't even get Third World libraries to take that stuff as a gift. Ten years from now, who's going to want 90 copies of *The Happy Hooker?*" The cost of the management audit report was $15,034.

Grant Money Refused

[Fairbanks, Alaska] Just as one of the libraries of the last frontier seemed to be crossing a new frontier of its own, the North Star Borough Assembly of Fairbanks, Alaska voted to refuse a $9,000 grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum. The money would have started the library on a program to stimulate the entire community in an effort at comprehensive land-use planning. The grant proposal, "Reflection: Our Community Looks At Itself," was to be a companion to the "Community Mirror," a federally funded project of the borough's planning department.

"Our proposals," says Patricia Gaven, borough library director, "would have been combined in a very unusual scheme to involve people in various Fairbanks communities in a self-analysis by using multimedia productions to learn how the people relate to the land they use." The library's role was to provide $42,470 in staffing and equipment to produce and distribute slide and tape programs and conduct group seminars with experts on the subject. But despite the fact that many community leaders and the nearby University of Alaska supported the proposal, the assembly did not go along with the idea. Its members even denied the library a postponement of the public hearing when Gaven failed to make her presentation due to illness.

There has been a growing discontent among some of the assemblymen with Gaven's management of the library in recent years, especially her tendency to bring in outside funds and outside talent to head up programs that must eventually be assumed by the local taxpayer.

Patsy Gaven blames the proposal's defeat on "a failure in communication," and says that possibly the library's role was misunderstood. Testimony at the meeting indicates, however, that those opposing the proposal have a different philosophy about the library, viewing it more as a depository for books than as the social service agency which Gaven visualizes. The planning project may not be lost to Fairbanks, though. The local League of Women Voters has taken up the gauntlet and their application for the grant has already received tentative approval from the Humanities Forum.

The Conference's Progress

[Washington, D.C.] With a boost from the Senate and another in the House, the proposed White House Conference on Library and Information Services for America's 1976 Bicentennial year neared legislative reality in the 93rd Congress. A joint resolution sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) was approved in mid-October by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee which set a $10 million ceiling for conference expenses. Within weeks, the resolution was passed by the Senate with a minimum of debate.

Shortly after the Senate committee acted, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) offered the House a companion resolution, which was referred to his Select Subcommittee on Education. Plans were made for hearings early in the second session of the 93rd Congress, which opened this month. If the House accepts the Senate version with its $10 million ceiling, the resolution can be acted on with speed and sent to the President for signature.

Under the measure, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science would be responsible for setting up the 1976 conference after a series of state sessions on libraries and their needs. "We know that a White House conference can effectively clarify the national purpose and strengthen national resolve to press forward," Brademas told the House when he introduced the conference legislation. "The delegates to this White House conference should confront the crisis that currently threatens our libraries, ought to consider the ways in which the crisis can be surmounted, and should present to public officials their proposals for the continued growth and development of the libraries of the American people," he said.

Noting that libraries received only $12.5 million of the first $2 billion spent in states and localities under federal revenue sharing, Brademas said that "our libraries today are in crisis." One of the factors in the crisis he outlined is "primarily political, not economic. It is the question of how the increasing, largely uncontrollable, costs of library services are to be met, that is, by what units or levels of government."

While Brademas referred to the sharp curtailment of federal library support and aid in the President's budget, none of the "whereas" clauses of the joint resolution, which in effect state the views of Congress on why a White House conference should be held, refers to the loss of federal aid. But the measure requires that the 1976 conference prepare a report no later than 120 days after the conference closes, spelling out for the President its views on the nation's libraries and making recommendations. The President would be required



Sen. Claiborne Pell, sponsor of a resolution putting a ceiling on conference expenses.

to send Congress his recommendations based on a reading of the conference report no more than 90 days after that.

The measure authorizes establishment of an advisory committee to prepare for the White House conference. Of its 28 members, 24 would be presidential appointees—three from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and 21 at-large appointments. Two more would be named by the speaker of the House and two more by

the president pro tempore of the Senate. Once enacted, the President has the choice of signing the resolution into law or vetoing it. If he signs it, he then has the option of seeking the $10 million appropriation from Congress to finance the conference, or of not seeking it, leaving the conference authorized but fundless.

Illinois Funds Increase

[Springfield, Ill.] Illinois' second library grant increase in nine years was won by "a lot of nice, general pressure," according to Al Trezza, director of the state library. In September, the governor approved a formula jump from 50 to 70 cents per capita and from $18 to $25 per square mile.

The total $2.6 million will be used to maintain the state's 18 contiguous public library systems; to further research and reference, and to equalize the monthly grants so that each system gets its fair share regardless of physical size or population.

Although it was only the second time in nine years that the librarians asked for a formula increase, the funds were not won effortlessly. Sponsored by Downstate Sen. Sam Vadalabene (D-Edwardsville) and 32 other legislators, the library bill faced a major threat in the form of an amendment by Rep. Daniel Pierce (R-Highland Park). Pierce proposed giving part of the increases directly to local libraries on a ratio basis.

Hundreds of librarians throughout the state deluged Pierce with letters and phone calls. "What it boiled down to," Trezza said, "was very careful work by the Illinois Library Association and fast field response when phone calls were needed. We turned out more people than the ERA group."

Pierce withdrew the amendment. And, to show he really was pro-library, Pierce introduced a resolution to study the problems of library funding.

Personnel Suit

[Richmond, Calif.] Richmond City Librarian Theodora Johnson is expected to be named defendant in a $250,000 defamation of character suit filed by a former employee. Attorneys representing Patricia Hight, the former employee, have already filed a routine claim against the City of Richmond, which has just as routinely disallowed the claim. Under California law, the filing of the claim must precede the filing of a lawsuit against a government entity.

Miss Hight, currently a library assistant attending school with a degree in library science in mind, alleges that she was defamed in a letter sent by Miss Johnson to Miss Hight's new employer, the Berkeley City Library. In the claim against Richmond, Miss Hight's attorneys contended that Miss Johnson took the unusual step of advising the Berkeley librarian that Miss Hight had some "materials overdue" when she switched jobs. In the lawsuit now being prepared, the attorneys will claim that this "advice" constituted defamation.

Miss Johnson, a professional librarian since 1952 and Richmond city librarian since April of 1971, acknowledges sending the letter, saying the Berkeley librarian was a personal friend. Miss Hight had previously been notified that she had overdue books in her possession, Miss Johnson said. Miss Hight had been employed by the Richmond library for 18 months, she said. Berkeley is just a few miles south of Richmond on San Francisco Bay.

Library-CATV Breakthrough

[Mobile, Ala.] The Mobile Public Library recently became the first library in the nation designated as a major city's agency for the administration of public television. Don Sager, library director, said if the company with Mobile's CATV franchise gives final approval, as expected, the library will be able to greatly expand its present visual information services.

The visual information services program started in April 1972, and is being conducted with the aid of TelePrompTer, the company with the cable TV franchise, Sager said. Sager described the program: A cable TV camera and other equipment is located at one of the library's branches in the city. Someone with a CATV set calls the library and wants to look at a map. A library employee finds the map and places it in front of the camera, transmitting it on a cable TV channel. Everyone watching that channel can look on in party-line fashion. Or, Sager said, a child may want to know what a certain type Mardi Gras costume looks like, and if it is available a picture of the costume could be shown on screen.

At present, the library offers this service three hours a day. The library also presents two half-hour programs, one dealing with arts and crafts and travel, the other with the sciences. As part of the library's service, a bedtime story is read nightly on cable TV for children.

Sager said the library requested to be the CATV agency for the city because of the expanded service it would allow. He said that approval by TelePrompTer will allow the library to expand its visual services from three hours daily to 66 hours per week. He added that the library also plans new programs such as captioned films for the deaf and would like to publicize services offered by the city and televise cultural events. The library's role as the city's agency in the administration of public TV will be mostly confined to one channel.

As for the role of the Mobile Public Library, Sager said: "We never really felt loaning books and shelving resources were our only obligation to our community. . . . Our staff and board felt they wanted a broader role; they felt the city and county which we serve had changing needs. They felt there was a need for an institution that could present information in a variety of forms on all sides of any issue."

Inner-City Service Cuts

[Cleveland, Ohio] The operating hours of 22 of this city's 35 branch libraries have been cut in half in order to release $275,000. The money will provide a 5 percent cost-of-living increase for the system's 275 professionals and 675 other employees, most of whom had not received raises of this type for two years or more. The reduction in service, which was applied chiefly to inner-city branches, brought outcries from Cleveland newspapers and protests from community leaders. One critic is the president of the Cleveland Board of Education, which appoints the seven-member board of library trustees.

The trustees adopted plans, outlined by library Director Walter W. Curley, to operate the 22 specified branches only two or three days a week. These branches are "paired," and the staff of a three-day branch works on other days at a two-day branch. Director Curley said the library organization is not being reduced, except by attrition. He expects 50 professionals to leave in the next three months through resignations and retirements.

In other cutbacks in service, one branch has been closed for good; only six of the 35 branches are open on Saturdays, two less than last year, and four that operated on Sundays last year are not doing so now. "For six years we have been practically consumed by inflation," Curley said. "We have not succeeded in persuading the Cuyahoga [Cleveland] County Budget Commission to allot an adequate increase in funds. Our 1974 budget is $7,500,000—no higher than the one in 1969." The system had requested $13,500,000. "The

5 percent pay increases were imperative if we were to hold enough of our employees to stay afloat," Curley added. The pay raises became effective November 1; the branch cutbacks, November 26.

The reductions brought immediate criticism. Arnold R. Pinkney, president of the board of education, said, "Services should not have been reduced until all appeals for community help had been exhausted." The *Cleveland Press* asserted that "Cleveland's right to read" was being disregarded and went on to say the library officials "took the last step first"; neglected to marshall public support to remedy the system's plight, and "should not so easily have written off any effort to [propose] an operating levy . . . merely because public sentiment generally opposes new taxes."

The professional Library Staff Association had joined with the Public Library Union in suggesting that $3 million could be raised annually by a one-mill levy. Meanwhile, Director Curley said, neither group had militantly sought the current pay increases. Most of them had received regular annual increments.

The Cleveland library, as well as others in Ohio, obtains the bulk of its income from the state's intangible taxes —on stocks, bonds, bank deposits—which are shared by other political subdivisions, all allocated by county budgeting authorities. Noting that the service cuts fell almost entirely on inner-city branches, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* obliquely warned that such economy will not be popular, "nor will it really be practical unless it preceded a realistic rebuilding of the branch system in Cleveland."

George J. Livingston, a library trustee and an assistant professor at the Case Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences, spoke out bluntly. "Not one service was reduced at the main library [downtown]. The inner-city children and adults 'ate the whole thing.' " Livingston said he voted reluctantly for the reductions and disclosed to *American Libraries* that the action was a compromise. "A board majority and the administration first talked of completely closing 16 of the inner-city branches." He resisted the idea. "Once a step like that is taken, it is seldom rescinded," he said, "and service is seldom restored."

New Revenue Support Plan

[St. Paul, Minn.] Library budgetmakers throughout Minnesota may now know a full four months in advance of the fiscal year precisely what they may expect in state funding under a streamlined revenue support formula recently adopted by the state board of education. When the Minnesota Legislature upped its financial support to public libraries following cuts in federal aid made by the Nixon administration, it also directed a subcommittee of the state school board to devise a clear set of factors in determining how $1,571,590 allocated for each of the next two fiscal years should be divided. Previously, state monies were divided up under an occasionally arbitrary and occasionally political system.

The new system leaves no room for such artificial negotiation. Library districts will be awarded funds based 60 percent on population, 15 percent on the geographical area served and 25 percent on the basis of local property taxation—to create parity between rural districts of lower property assessment revenues and metropolitan communities yielding relatively higher property assessments. This 60-15-25 formula adopted by the state board of education October 1 was a variation of the formula recommended by its subcommittee.

The recommendation called for 50 percent funding based on population, 20 percent on geographical area, 25 percent on local property taxation and 10 percent on something called "local effort." That final factor was deleted by the full board, which balked at the notion of "encouraging increases in local property taxes," as board consultant Alan Lewis explained it. "The board had some question as to the validity of property taxation systems as the financial support for local education and libraries," Lewis said.

As for the remaining annual federal aid which local library budgeteers must try to accurately anticipate, the figures will continue to arrive on a last-minute schedule. Lewis expects the federal share of library support for Minnesota to be $61,255 for this and the next fiscal year.

Trustee and Mayor Clash

[Tacoma, Wash.] The senior member of the library board of trustees here quit in an October meeting when he was overlooked for the position of board chairman. Fred Crisman, the last remaining appointee of a previous city hall administration, said his action was a protest against "manipulation by the mayor."

Target of his attack was Mayor Gordon Johnston, architect and political liberal, who took the criticism in stride and went on to win a lopsided re-election a month later. Johnston claims one of his major achievements has been to "bring people back into the decision-making process" of government. He has steadfastly refused to reappoint members of long standing to boards and commissions. Consequently many of "his" appointees appear on these boards.

In recent years, the city council has confirmed the mayor's appointments of Frank Girolami, Dr. Donald Magden, Susan Peterson, and Gary Kawasaki to the library board. The board's election of Girolami as president was "on the mayor's orders," said Crisman, who, with Kawasaki, abstained from the vote. Girolami and the mayor denied the charge.

Crisman, a radio commentator, author and self-described "professional propagandist," quit. He said he had no quarrel with the choice of Girolami personally, only with the way in which it was done. "The action [by the mayor] was just another indication of his growing political dominance of the library board. . . . I don't want to sit on that kind of a board," he said.

The incident was the last in a series of encounters between city hall and Crisman who has been a vocal foe of the



Crisman, protesting political "manipulation" by Tacoma Mayor Gordon Johnston.

council-manager form of government in Tacoma. Last August sparks flew between the library and the city's finance director regarding alleged questionable vouchers made out by Crisman for expenses at a Las Vegas convention.

Library Director Mary Frances Borden defended Crisman's accounting as a commonly used device for payment when several persons from the same agency meet for meals as a point of contact. (Crisman had paid for meals for others in the party to avoid asking for separate checks.) □

Bilingual Books for Kids

A group of Korean-Americans are marking up books at the Bladensburg Branch of the library system in Prince George's County, Maryland—and library officials think it is just great. The Korean-born parents of preschool children translate children's books into their own language, writing the Korean words in the spaces between the English sentences. For the children, the benefit is two-sided: they learn to read their native language and English simultaneously.



Michelle Schuster, children's librarian, helps Jong Woo Choe interpret the text of one of the books translated into Korean.

Earl Lasworth, public relations director for the library, describes the Korean adults as a "small group of hard-working, well-integrated people." With one person translating and the others writing, the Koreans have thus far translated a couple dozen children's books for the reading pleasure of their young ones. As Lasworth sees it, the written translations "enhance the usefulness of the books. They can be read in two languages instead of one." He described the library sessions as "ongoing, informal meetings." Said Lasworth: "When you have a group of people doing their thing, the less formal you make it, the better." So library personnel give the Korean-Americans free rein to "do their thing" when the kids run out of translated books to read.

Credit for the translation idea goes to Molly Holtzbauer, desk assistant at the Bladensburg Branch. When the Cheverly (Maryland) Women's Club undertook as a project the acquisition of library books for the many Korean-Americans in the area, the club consulted Mrs. Holtzbauer, who, knowing the library did not have Korean-language books, went into action immediately. Michelle Schuster, children's librarian, picked out some paperbacks, which Mrs. Holtzbauer turned over to her daughter's karate teacher, Major Chung, to translate. *Rosie's Walk*, by Pat Hutchins, was the first book to be translated by Mr. Chung. Another batch of children's paperbacks was turned over to the Korean Embassy in Washington, D.C., which farmed out the books to students in the area to translate.

The library now has ordered several titles in Korean, subscribed to a daily Korean newspaper, and occasionally borrows books from another collection in nearby Washington, D.C.

Inventive Fund-Raising

In Maine, that state of rugged individualism, lives an enterprising librarian by the name of Eleanor Cairns who heads the Health Sciences Library at the Regional Medical Center, Portland. When the library lost its federal Regional Medical Program funds last July, Ms. Cairns and her staff were already engaged in a carefully planned appeal for financial support from the 60 hospitals which had been eligible for library service under the federal program.

As the largest medical library in the state, the Regional Medical Center library serves the needs of the entire medical community since Maine does not presently have a medical school. The 60 hospitals scattered throughout the primarily rural state include many small institutions with very limited facilities. The hospitals use the resources of the regional center both for loan of specific titles and for extensive bibliographic searches. When the center receives a request, the needed material is in the mail by that evening, on the next Greyhound bus headed in the right direction, or it is on TWX to Harvard within an hour.

According to Ms. Cairns, the RMP money "got the program off the ground" in 1969 with an initial grant of $42,828. Careful records were kept of the requests which came in from each hospital library and that information has been put to good use in the current search for new funding. With the end of federal monies in sight last summer, letters were sent to the administrators of each hospital in the state explaining the need for financial support. Each letter was personalized with a statement detailing the use that hospital had made of the regional library service since 1969. The program suggested by Ms. Cairns requires a minimum fee of $50 per member library with a sliding scale based on use. The Regional Medical Center will provide quarterly accounting and all money received from the hospitals will be spent on services (as opposed to materials or facilities).

The initial response to the letters was gratifying. One large hospital sent a check for $3,000 and a very small hospital which had, in fact, never availed itself of the service, sent a contribution immediately because the hospital staff felt it important that the resources of the regional library be available when needed. Twenty-nine of the 60 hospitals have formally committed themselves to the program with several more apparently about to do so. Ms. Cairns feels that 75 percent is a realistic goal.

With an eye to the future, Ms. Cairns hopes to extend the program to counseling centers, health service, and all health personnel in Maine with the exception of student nurses. If federal money becomes available again, she feels it should be used to supplement clientele support rather than replace it.

Computer Hook-Up

[Fort Worth, Texas] An organization representing more than a dozen colleges and universities in North Texas November 16 reached final agreement with the Ohio College Library Center for computerized library services. Ross C. Peavey of Dallas, executive director of the Interuniversity Council of North Texas, said the initial program is designed for library cataloging, but that further informational services are contemplated for the future. Under the program, each library in the IUC will be equipped with a cathode ray terminal costing $3,400, by which it will have access to the data base at OCLC.

"Through a leased telephone line, the library can bring the OCLC computer data up on a screen to see how it is presented," Peavey explained. "By punching a button, the library signals Ohio 'will take,' and the completed library card will come through by mail." If the presentation needs editing, the libraries will have the facilities to edit. "And if the material desired is not in

the data base, the libraries can put it in," Peavey said. The total cost will be determined by use, but the savings anticipated under the system is $1.70 per book. "If the libraries use the system to the amount we project, we estimate they can save about 50 percent of their manual cataloging costs," Peavey said.

Participating in the initial program are Texas Women's University and North Texas State University in Denton; Texas Christian University in Fort Worth; the University of Texas at Arlington; East Texas State University in Commerce; Austin College at Sherman, and—all in Dallas—the University of Texas Health Sciences Center (formerly Southwestern Medical Branch), Bishop College, Southern Methodist University, the University of Dallas, the University of Texas at Dallas, and Dallas Baptist College. Baylor College of Dentistry in Dallas also will participate, but will not have a terminal. The college will share facilities with the UT Health Sciences Center.

A pioneer of electronic informational and educational facilities in the Fort Worth/Dallas Metroplex, Peavey also is director of the Association for Graduate Education and Research of North Texas (TAGER), which since 1967 has operated a closed-circuit classroom network among major colleges in North Texas, also supplying classroom instruction to large industries such as General Dynamics/Fort Worth and Ling-Temco-Vought in Grand Prairie. Although TAGER and IUC recently formed a joint council, Peavey stressed that the OCLC program is solely an IUC project. Following the establishment of the Southeastern Library Network by only a few months, this new organization represents the second OCLC-type operation to be established recently in the southern United States.

Service on the Reservation

[Fort Hall, Idaho] Four years ago library facilities and services at the Fort Hall Indian Reservation were rather dismal (see *AL*, October 1970, pp. 856–60). Now, however, the reservation library seems destined for a bright future. In 1963 library services were nonexistent on this sprawling range area two-thirds as large as Rhode Island and 62 miles from southwest to northwest corner. As a result, most of the 2,900 Bannock and Shoshone Indians went without library materials. Libraries existed in the nearby cities of Blackfoot and Pocatello. But they were not particularly friendly toward Indians. And the city libraries were 12 to 30 miles away from reservation residents, many lacking transportation.

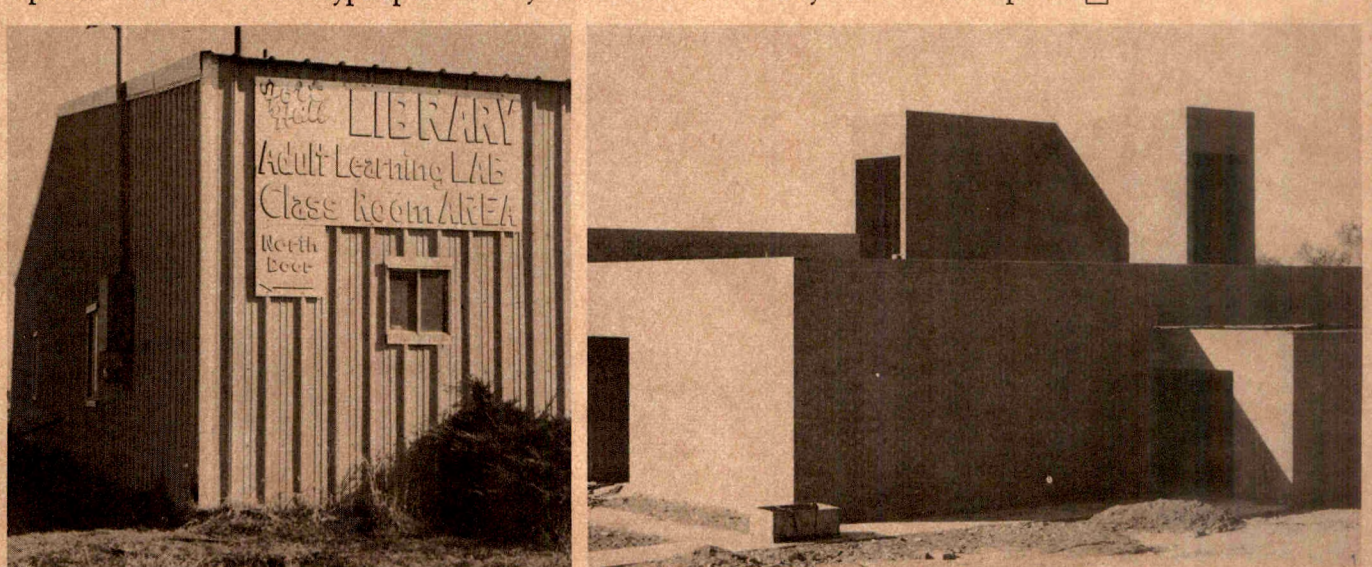
Slight progress was made in 1964 when a small library was created in the basement of Timbee Hall, tribal recreation center. "The noise there was tremendous," said Maxine Edmo, current chairman of the Tribal Education Committee. The bouncing of basketballs could be heard from the gym overhead. The lack of tables forced patrons to read in the noisy cafeteria adjoining the library. And the collection was inadequate. Mrs. Edmo said that it was not current enough for her daughter who was doing research for high school debate. Also provided at that time was a once-a-month bookmobile service from the Pocatello Library. But the bookmobile was parked by the tribal library and did not visit other areas of the reservation.

All this changed in 1971 when the library moved into a one-story warehouse with Head Start and other educational programs. The concrete floor was carpeted, new shelves and furniture moved in, and the collection expanded. A bookmobile was purchased to travel five afternoons a week to distant districts of the reservation. And by March 1974 Fort Hall will have one of the finest reservation libraries in the nation when it moves into a new $882,000 Human Resource Development Center. The building will house all social and educational services of the tribe and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Library space, about 56 by 56 feet, will not be much larger than at present. But all space will be for the library. Much of the existing library goes for the Shoshone-Bannock Adult Learning Lab, one of four pilot facilities in the country. The arrangement gives lab users ready access to library resources. The new facility will have six separate classrooms adjoining the library, freeing space for a collection that librarian Daisy Dixey hopes will grow.

This is not to say that library problems will be solved next March. The library still has few resources about its own Bannock and Shoshone Tribes. "Our people are interested in Indians, but not so much about other tribes," said Delilia Wheeler, bookmobile librarian. "There should be a tribal historian to assemble such tapes, but we don't have the money for that," said Mrs. Edmo. "We are still very interested in this and have not given up yet," she said.

A BIA official credited tribal leadership with the library progress. "It's been their insistence that has seen this happen," he said. When federal money was cut, the tribe budgeted its own funds for librarian salaries, bookmobile and library overhead, and 55 magazine subscriptions. □



The old and the new—Fort Hall's present "warehouse" library (left), and the new center (right) which will be completed next March.

Turn to The Data Processing-Library Science Professionals
For Successful Book Catalogs

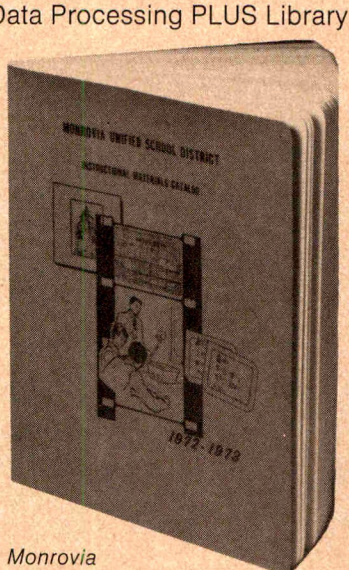
How to Get a Better Computer Book Catalog

Your library automation program, including computer-produced book catalogs, is guaranteed greater success *if* you specify an important ingredient.

General Research Corporation has this ingredient, which is: Our Team of Data Processing PLUS Library Science Professionals.

Professionals do a better job. Whether yours is a large library or a small library, our Team can help solve your problems. As examples; we create a properly constructed, accurate, data base for you. We use a large computer for faster, more efficient processing. We give you your choice of book-form, microfiche, or ultramicrofiche catalogs. All delivered on time.

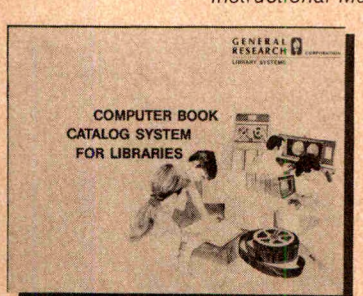
Our Team of Data Processing-Library Science Professionals can demonstrate how you can benefit from a better system, and possibly save money too. Talk to them. At no charge, of course.



Monrovia
Unified School District
Instructional Materials Catalog



Los Angeles County Public Library System's
1973 Annual Adult Catalog—53 volumes



Get all the facts from the professionals . . . write on your letterhead now for this informative brochure, or for full information to:

Dr. Gary Deley, Library Systems

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION

5383 Hollister Avenue • Santa Barbara, CA 93111 • Phone: (805) 964-7724

Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier

[Washington, D.C.] On April 11, 1967, the House voted 379 to 29 to send general copyright revision legislation over to the Senate. It never came back. But Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, who is the guiding force behind copyright revision in the House, has been waiting patiently seven years for Senate action. He will not move again on reforming the 1909 copyright statute until the Senate moves, and Kastenmeier is the determinative factor in the House. "The Senate has the onus of sending back a bill," he says. And, since Kastenmeier is chairman of the judiciary subcommittee responsible for copyright laws, that remark is tantamount to being the stated position of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Kastenmeier is the 50-year-old Wisconsin liberal Democrat, born in Beaver Dam—and first elected to the House in 1958—who brought general copyright revision legislation out of committee in late 1966 and got it through the House the following April. He is not prepared to go through that exercise again until there is a Senate-passed bill pending in his subcommittee.

Ten years ago Kastenmeier built a reputation as a liberal congressman standing several years ahead of the public on issues such as getting home rule for the District of Columbia and civil rights for minorities, keeping the lid on biological and chemical warfare agents, providing food for the world's hungry, attacking the cold war. In 1968 he supported Sen. Eugene McCarthy in the Wisconsin primary because of McCarthy's anti-Vietnam war views. In 1969, he criticized the military-industrial complex. Through the seniority system Kastenmeier has worked his way up to chairmanship of one of six standing subcommittees on the 38-person Judiciary Committee. He heads Subcommittee No. 3, with five Democrats and four Republicans. Kastenmeier's seniority makes him third-ranking Democrat behind the committee chairman, and ahead of 17 other committee Democrats.

And Kastenmeier, who has been waiting seven years for the Senate to act, seemed surprised and disappointed when told of the Senate delay. "That's a very discouraging report," he said. "I have heard many times various pledges from the Senate side that they would report something," he said. "They owe us a fair opportunity to respond to their work." Does the fact that he hasn't acted on general copyright revision since 1967 mean it isn't that important? No, he says. "I regard revision as urgently needed. . . . We want revision and we will work hard to achieve it."

But before that, he wants to see what type of copyright revision language can get through the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate and then he wants to reopen the issue to hearings longer than those held for two days last summer by Sen. John L. McClellan's Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights. Kastenmeier is keeping an open mind on the specifics of revision, he says. There are several apparent reasons. One is that many things have changed since the 1967 legislation—for example, much greater demand for more specific spelling out of the fair use doctrine—to protect users, a doctrine still not embedded in an act of Congress.

Another reason is a lesson learned from the 1967 House debate and floor action. A big issue then and now, liability of community antenna television for royalties, was handled in the revision bill Kastenmeier managed on the House floor. But the House deleted all CATV provisions, leaving the issue unresolved. Many blame CATV for the years of Hill delay. Kastenmeier implies that he does not want to lose part of a revision bill on the House floor again. "We do not have our feet cast in concrete as far as provisions affecting various interest groups," he says.

Kastenmeier feels that hearings could be ordered fairly early in the first session of the new Congress. And he hopes that those copyright controversies that may be resolved in the Senate language "will not become unglued because it makes our job more difficult." "We do not want to take the bill to the floor with a great deal of controversy," he says. "It would be a subcommittee goal to see if we can't resolve any outstanding controversies."



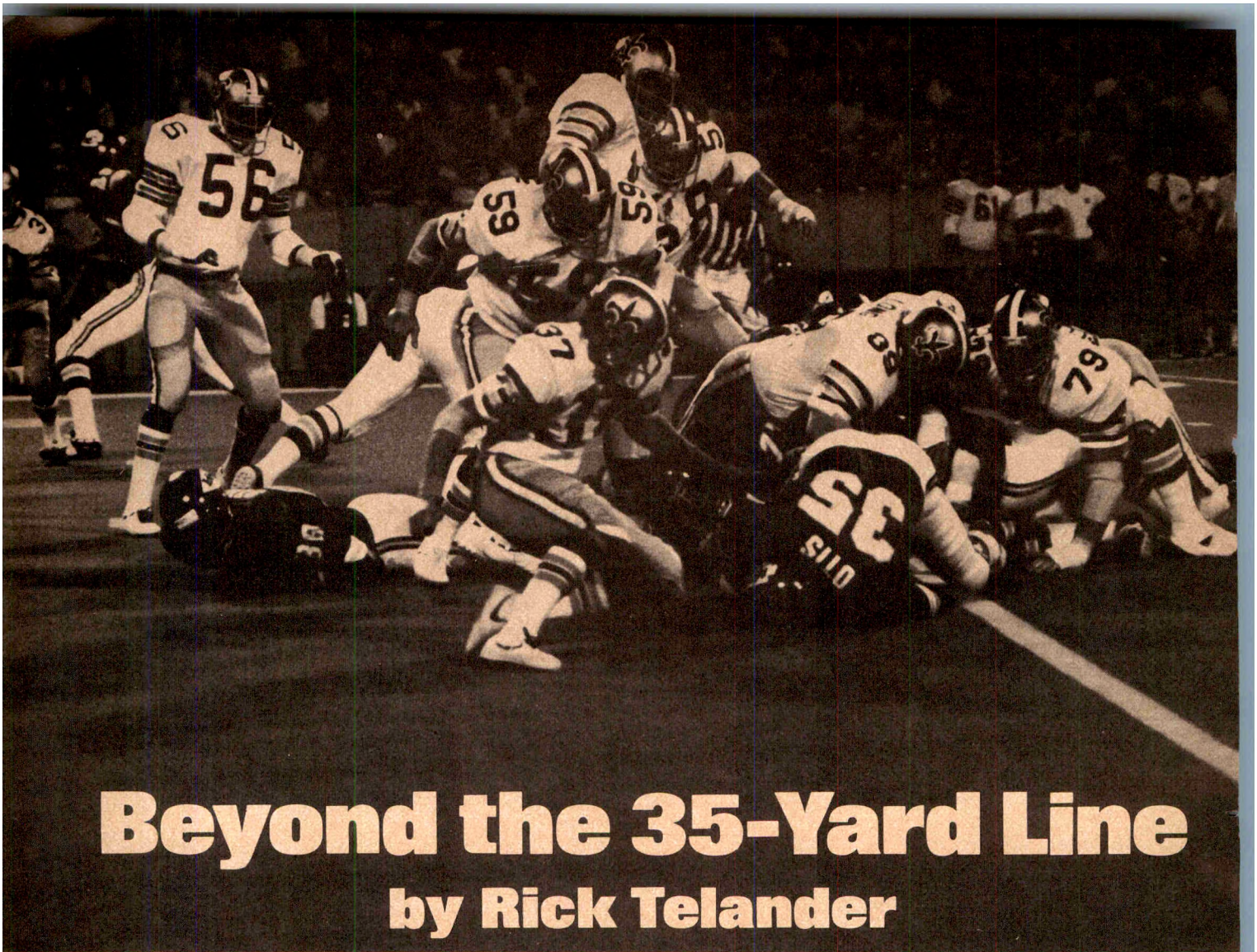
Kastenmeier—finding "a fair resolution."

But if the subcommittee can't work out solutions or compromises to conflicts between copyright holders and other interests in a revision bill, Kastenmeier says that "I wouldn't allow one or two controversies necessarily to prevent general revision." Kastenmeier would not rule out the subcommittee's imposing by legislative fiat a solution to a conflict that can't be otherwise resolved, but he says it must be fair.

The subcommittee chairman continues to adamantly oppose a simple extension of expiring copyrights by Congress later this year if it becomes apparent, as is expected, that general revision will not pass the 93rd Congress. The 93rd Congress enacted a two-year measure extending until the end of this December copyrights that otherwise would lapse into the public domain without passage of general revision or simple extension. The last such extension was reported out of Kastenmeier's committee over his objections and he continues to oppose such action, considered likely later this year. "I felt we were doing the Senate's business . . . because they had failed to revise the copyright act," he says. "We wanted to be able to tell the Senate that this is not the way to dispose of it."

He calls simple extension by Congress "a mistake." "I could see that it served no purpose other than just to create a windfall for interests that were by and large divorced from the creator."

While Kastenmeier, in an interview, was not prepared to "state with any precision a point of view" on technical provisions of a copyright bill his subcommittee might support, he repeatedly emphasized the need for fair resolution of conflicts. "We're very much of the mind that . . . for many, many years we desperately needed a wholly codified copyright law to reflect some sort of rational reconciliation of technical changes which peculiarly are reflected in copyrights." It is, he says, "only a question of whether the revision can appropriately and fairly reflect from an economic and freedom standpoint . . . a fair resolution of the matter." □



Beyond the 35-Yard Line

by Rick Telander

The Inner Journey seems unjudgeably long
when small boys purchase cups of ice
and, distant as a paradise,
experts, passionate and deft,
wait while Berra flies to left.

"Tao in the Yankee Stadium Bleachers"
—John Updike

There are worse things than a tumble on
heather,
And life is itself but a game of football.

"Then Strip Lads, and To It"
—Sir Walter Scott

"You wonderin' why we hang out at the playgrounds and play basketball all summer long. You don't know, do you . . . Man, in Brooklyn a cat can do three things—be a junkie, go to jail, or play basketball . . . "

—Fly Williams,
superstar forward at Austin Peay State University

I am standing on Notre Dame's 35-yard line. It is a sparkling fall day, the kind glorified on calendars showing trout fishermen in clear streams and dogs in russet fields charging across the last few pages of the year. It is their ball, second and ten, no score, first quarter. Perhaps 70,000 people are watching us in this season opener, a good 65,000 more than I have ever played in front of before.

As the defensive right cornerback I find myself on the periphery of the action, most of the grunts and tackling taking place in the middle of the field. I am flanked out wide covering Tom Gatewood, the All-American split-end.

One time Notre Dame runs a sweep to my side and I charge up and fall in front of a huge lineman, trying to do whatever I am supposed to do, getting my bell rung in the process. Nothing exceptional; the game proceeds.

Then suddenly I feel like I need a lot of time, a whole lot—maybe a century or two—to settle back and figure out what is going on. A ball is coming directly at me. I want to sift through a lot of things and express myself, observe details, establish values and philosophies, expound on emotions and meanings.

This ball is coming, searching me out, and an incredible kaleidoscope of faces, numerals, autumn grass, and white leather seams is flashing in front of me. The ball keeps coming. The first pass of the season, the first bad pass for quarterback Joe Theismann, the first interception for me in my first game as a college football player.

When it strikes me smack in the chest as though delivered parcel post—"Here, Mr. Telander, sign this,"—I mechanically grab it and run straight forward. I allow myself to be mashed from several sides. No fakes, just let the Notre Dame fellows get in some licks because I've got to go sit down on the bench and think about this. I run off the field and our players jump on me and beat me to the ground with joy.

I end up totally dazed, thinking nothing.

We score a touchdown almost immediately. I go back in and the game goes on; before long it is over.

But later, in calmer moments, I got the same impression that if I had enough time – enough freedom over circumstances that would not hold still (and

never do, for that matter)—I could have written volumes of material simply about those few moments at the Notre Dame 35-yard line.

That incident and others like it started me thinking about sports in ways I never had before, and as I analyzed my own experiences and tried to get some angle on the whole sporting matter, I realized I was echoing the tendencies of a growing number of people. The basic sports mania has been upon us for decades, but only in recent years has "in-depth" sports fanaticism hit with such force. There have always been box scores—now there are psychological reports and best-selling novels. There have always been fans but it wasn't until 1973 that an American President diagrammed plays for the Super Bowl.

This country's attitude towards sports and its predilection for 1000-yard running backs, batting champions, and four-minute milers has, of course, become food for another favorite pastime—analyzing ourselves. The three basic theories which attempt to explain our relationship to sports and the modern world are: (1) sports transcend life; (2) sports are life; (3) sports are escape from life.

The quotes at the start of this piece exemplify each school; and in their interpretations and depending on a person's arguments, each is at least occasionally true.

"Sport," defined in Webster's as "activity requiring more or less vigorous bodily exertion and carried on according to some traditional form or set of rules," was an inevitable addition to man's world. Editor L. M. Schulman states in the forward to his book *Winners and Losers:* "He [man] does not fear tests, he yearns for them. And so he has created games. . . ." So also he has created the trappings that go with games—sports industries, scholarships, hundred-thousand-dollar bonuses, pee-wee leagues, parlay cards, scandals, violence, championships, heroes, losers, love, battles—in short, almost everything good and bad that falls to the human struggle. And lest some isolated person think sports merely incidental and far removed from matters of state, consider for a moment that Pelé, Brazil's star soccer player, was recently declared a natural resource of that country and as such cannot be exported or bought by competitive teams. Consider also the 1972 Olympics in Munich and the Arab guerrillas who chose it as the showcase for their nightmarish political assassinations.

In America, one notices, sports have assumed the form and texture of important things. Something as simple as a pick-up basketball game in the streets of Harlem takes on meaning far beyond the dimensions of the dingy, glass-littered court. "It becomes like a Broadway play," states a character in Pete Axthelm's documentary, *The City Game*. "The people look for a hero, supporting characters, a plot, punchlines, and finally a good finish; they get involved in the challenges and conflicts."

Games have escalated in their meaning; consequently they have altered their intensity. Little league coaches who deal with 10-year-old boys and their domineering parents will vouch for that. And there are some people who claim that Hank Aaron, a black man threatening white mythology, may have endangered his life now that he's hit home run number 714.

Literature mourning the loss of innocence and the rise of ulterior motives in sports is part of the current sports-writing phenomena and a natural outgrowth from our tendency to "use" sports for personal gain, both materially and psychologically. Some writers blame the unfair imposition of allegory on sporting matches for destroying inherent simplicity. Others blame money interests and fanatical fans.

In *Meat on the Hoof,* Gary Shaw, an ex-University of Texas lineman, rips the big-business, big-production ethic of college football.

> I don't think there is anything inherently anti-fun in the raw form of the game, but in its current setting, fun is practically impossible. . . . When I was a small kid we used to play ball—all kinds, day after day, with no adults around, no trophies, no fans, no bands, and no external pressure—and we loved it.

P 35,328

Despite the angry tones of ex-athletes-turned-writers like Dave Meggyesy, Jack Scott, and Shaw, Americans have not lost their sporting eagerness, nor have they stopped lionizing successful coaches of the Vince Lombardi mold—the man whose famed, "Winning isn't everything. It's the only thing" quote has become the salient point of attack for the so-called "sports rebels."

Sports in America is a big deal, and seemingly becoming bigger. As our scientific society insulates us further from real, physical contact with the natural world, we tend to become obsessed with games played with balls and people who run and teams that actually "confront" each other. Vicarious thrills, self-imposition, emotional release, sexual substitution—psychologists have a hundred terms for sports enthusiasm and its manifestations: the 50-year-old ad exec playing Calvin Hill for an afternoon, the fourth-grader touching Wilt Chamberlain, the truck driver cursing the ump.

To a large extent our interests have grown passive in nature. Perhaps characteristically, a division between doing and observing has arisen. Most of our "participation" comes from behind a TV screen; most of our "training" comes from behind a book.

And so, capitalizing on our willingness to sit in the easy chair with a beer and a stopwatch and call for post patterns and intentional walks while the rest of the world buzzes around us, the publishing establishment has proceeded to churn out sports books in feverish amounts. Fiction, biographies, autobiographies, nostalgia, reports, diaries—all to the tune of clanging cash registers.

Sports writing and sports literature have not necessarily evolved from high-brow traditions. Newspaper jokes about "the idiots at the sports desk" and "the old hacks smelling like sweat socks" still circulate through crowded city rooms and are remnants of days when reporters considered senile or barely literate were hustled off to do the sports scene.

Ring Lardner was aware of the essential pathos of men who cover "boys' games" in earnest when he stated that nothing in the whole world is more depressing than an old baseball writer.

Until recently books written by sports-minded authors have generally frequented the lists of harmless, yet annoying, children's subjects which include horse books, Nancy Drew mysteries, cowboy adventures, and ghost stories. With titles like *Harold Makes the Squad, Sports, Sports, Sports,* and *The T Formation* there is little to expect from these books except straightforward story-telling, obnoxious moralizing, and blabbering explanations of trivia.

Sports thinking, writing, and speech has a tendency to wallow in triteness and ready-made clichés (I fear for my sanity whenever I see signs expounding "The 3 D's – Desire, Determination, Defense") and yet there has always been room for the works of vivid imagination. Lardner, Grantland Rice, and Damon Runyon of "Guys and Dolls" fame were men who showed flashes of what could be done with the material.

While sports were primarily a leisure pastime there was a limit to the import that anyone could realistically place in a sports story. That all began changing as so-called "leisures" progressed to the rank of "necessities." When doctors begin ordering rest and relaxation as often as medicine, sports grow in importance. "How is Arnie's Army doing?" "Do ya think the Pirates still miss Clemente?" "Looks like the Hawks need some good defense men." "I read that Rod Laver's

serve has four different kinds of spin...." Trivial, yet beneficial.

As expected, books with sports as the main theme run the gamut from good to bad. Almost all of them sell well, but the ones with exceptional insight or novelty such as Dan Jenkins' *Semi-Tough* and Roger Kahn's *The Boys of Summer* rocket to the top of the charts. In general, people are still amazed to find real literary talent brought to the sports world.

In his book, Roger Kahn, at 25 a novice sportswriter for the *New York Herald Tribune* following the old Brooklyn Dodgers, has difficulty convincing his parents that sport and art can mix, that despite his first love he truly *is* a serious writer.

His father, a "gentle Victorian" with a guarded fascination for baseball equaling his son's, tells Roger:

"Your mother and I are somewhat concerned about the specific ambience where you work."

"What? Now wait a minute . . ." Bleecks' was crowded with *Tribune* and garment people. "There are probably more good writers here now than you two have known."

"And of course you include yourself in that modest evaluation."

"Maybe."

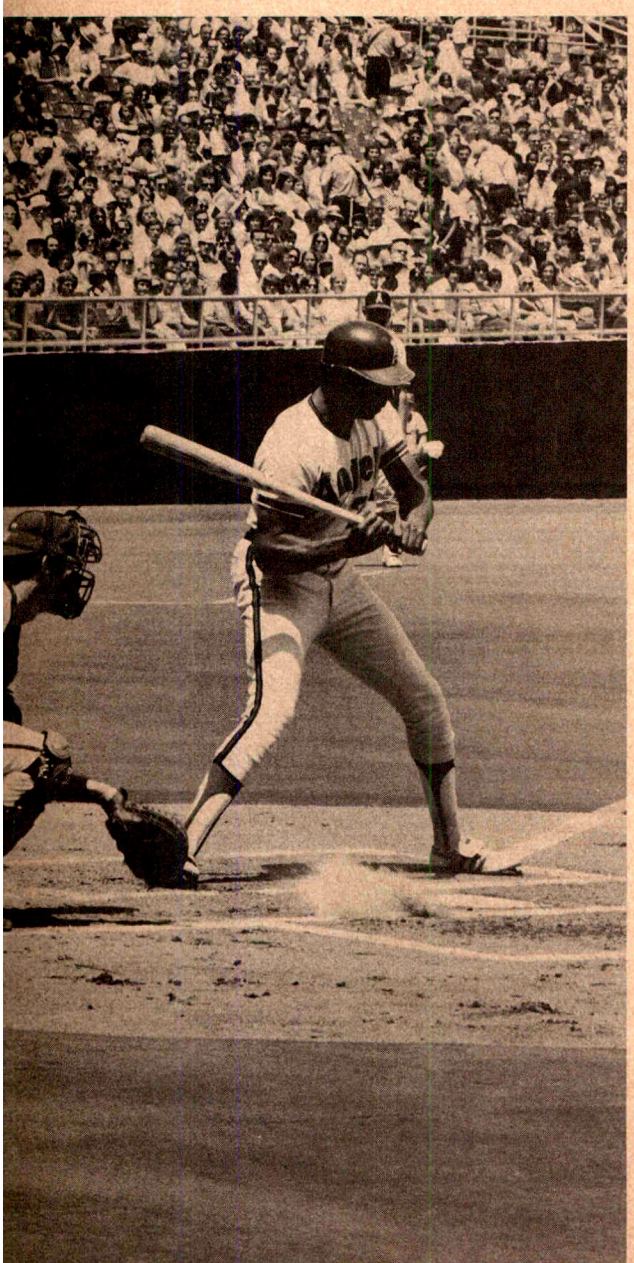
"I was referring to the dugout anyway. You know you have to work at writing and you have to work at reading, and your mother and I feel it would be sensible if you joined us in weekly readings of *Ulysses*. That presumes you are still interested in Joyce. What we have in mind are readings aloud, and then discussions, on Tuesday nights."

"Tuesday nights are night games."

"Wednesdays then."

"I guess . . ."

One of the greatest assets to what one might call taking sports writing seriously has been the luring of good writers into the field and providing them with a sophisticated format for their work. One such vehicle is the immensely popular *Sports Illustrated*. With an operating cost and payroll that rival any magazine anywhere, *SI* has been responsible for garnering many fine writers who otherwise might have drifted away from the notoriously underpaid sports arena into more lucrative areas. Dan Jenkins, John



Books on Sports

FOOTBALL

Semi-Tough by Dan Jenkins. Atheneum, 1972, $7.95.
Funny, occasionally hysterical parody of two super-jocks.***

Brian's Song by William Blinn. Bantam, 1972, $ .95 (paper).
The script used for television. The *Love Story* of the sports world, mushy.***

Cut 'n' Run by Frank DeFord. Viking Press, 1973, $7.95.
Confusing comedy about Sunday football fans.**

The Fifth Down by Neil Amdur. Coward, 1971, $6.95. Dell, $1973, $2.65 (paper).
Democracy brought to football by experimenting coach; a report.***

Always on the Run by Jim Kiick and Larry Czonka. Random House, 1973, $6.95.
Humorous accounts of two of pro football's toughest, and maybe dumbest, running backs.*½

Instant Replay by Jerry Kramer. Norton, 1968, $6.95. New American Library, 1969. $1.25 (paper).
One of the better looks at the inside scene of pro ball. Jerry Kramer isn't mush-headed.***

Endzone by Don DeLilo. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1972, $5.95.
Visionary novel that relates football to a world gone crazy. Excellent.****

Stop-Action by Dick Butkus and Robert W. Billings. Dutton, 1972, $6.95.
Proves the middle linebacker for the Bears is exactly what you expected. Dumb.*

Out of Their League by Dave Meggyesy. Ramparts, 1970, $6.95. Paperback Library, 1971, $1.25 (paper).
Expose of corruption in football world. Informative but slanted.***

When All the Laughter Died in Sorrow by Lance Rentzel. Saturday Review Press, 1972, $6.95.
This book was actually written by Rentzel, alone, and tells his tragic story. A young man with everything—star receiver for Dallas, money, brilliance, married to Joey Heatherton—loses it all when arrested as a sex offender. Indictment of American Dream. Excellent.****

Meat on the Hoof by Gary Shaw. Dell, 1973, $1.50.
Emotional denouncement of cruelty and impersonality of college football. ***½

Black Coach by Pat Jordan. Dodd, Mead & Company, 1971, $5.95.
Well thought out document of a black football coach in the South. Very good.***½

BASEBALL

The Boys of Summer by Roger Kahn. Harper Magazine Press, 1972, $8.95.
Beautifully wrought reminiscence of Brooklyn Dodgers and sports-writing scene of early fifties. Excellent.****

Ball Four by Jim Bouton. Dell, 1970, $1.25 (paper).
Bouton rubbed shoulders for a few years with a lot of baseball players. He tells their secrets. Raised a big uproar a few years ago.***

Underwood, Pat Jordan, Frank DeFord, and Gilbert Rogin are just some of the regular *Sports Illustrated* writers whose books have won critical acclaim as well as popular success.

Distinctions in sports literature are hard to make because of the still-maturing quality of the writing and the multiform intentions of the authors. For instance, *Stop-Action* by Dick Butkus does not bear consideration in the same vein as Don DeLilo's *Endzone*, and yet there are certain similarities and common touchstones to each book. They both deal with football, they both discuss violence, they both show men caught up in worlds that in the final analysis seem to make little sense.

I found that the handiest, if not most accurate, way to systematize sports books is simply by sport.

At one pole we have the gentler nostalgia-laden baseball books with their summer heroes and lazy pace; and at the other end we have the harsh, frenzied football stories done to the sound of groans and thunder. In between can come basketball, swimming, running, golf, and tennis—with hockey and rugby pushing towards the football madness.

Football, it seems, is far and away the sport of the seventies; and if baseball has had a minor upswing in popularity it is due principally to the current sentimentality of Americans who see it as a cherished antique harking back to halcyon days. Football is seen as a throwback, too, but one that points toward primitive physical combat rather than serene simplicity.

The question that is often asked is why Americans crave such a brutal sport in these violent, often brutal times? The answers are many and perhaps not wholly satisfying—the harmless working out of aggressions, the appeal of seeing danger at a safe distance, the primal lust for violence, etc. Dr. Joyce Brothers, the Ann Landers of psychology, recently gave her viewpoint in her syndicated column: "If you are married to a man who watches TV football all day, he may be reliving his own youthful sexual aggressiveness. . . . For many men, football is a substitute for sex."

Theories, of course, are a dime a dozen; but when Dick Butkus says he

I'm Glad You Didn't Take It Personally by Jim Bouton. William Morrow & Co., 1971, $5.95. Dell, 1972, $1.25 (paper). G. K. Hall, 1972, $6.95 (large print books).
Bouton simply trying to make more money by telling more dirt.

The Natural by Bernard Malamud. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1961, $5.95.
A novel about a ballplayer of mythical proportions. Strange, metaphorical, sad.****

My Turn at Bat by Ted Williams. Simon & Schuster, 1969, $5.95. Pocket Books, 1970, $ .95 (paper).
Life story of controversial player called by some "the best hitter ever." Surprisingly full of life.***

The Summer Game by Roger Angell. Viking Press, 1972, $7.50.
A paean to the world of baseball. Good, but may be too long for those who don't share author's intense love.***

BASKETBALL

That Championship Season by Jason Miller. Atheneum, 1972, $5.95.
A play that won the New York Drama Critics' Award in 1972. A reunion of old team exposes players' personal failures, but gives hope for their future.****

Foul! by Connie Hawkins and David Wolf. Holt Rinehart & Winston, 1972, $7.95. Paperback Library, 1972, $1.50 (paper).
Using the career of NBA star Connie Hawkins shows racism of sport. Good, but 500 pages is too much.**

The City Game by Pete Axthelm. Harper's Magazine Press, 1970, $6.50. Pocket Books, 1971, $ .95 (paper).
Book interweaves Knicks' NBA championship with street and playground basketball. Fascinating.***½

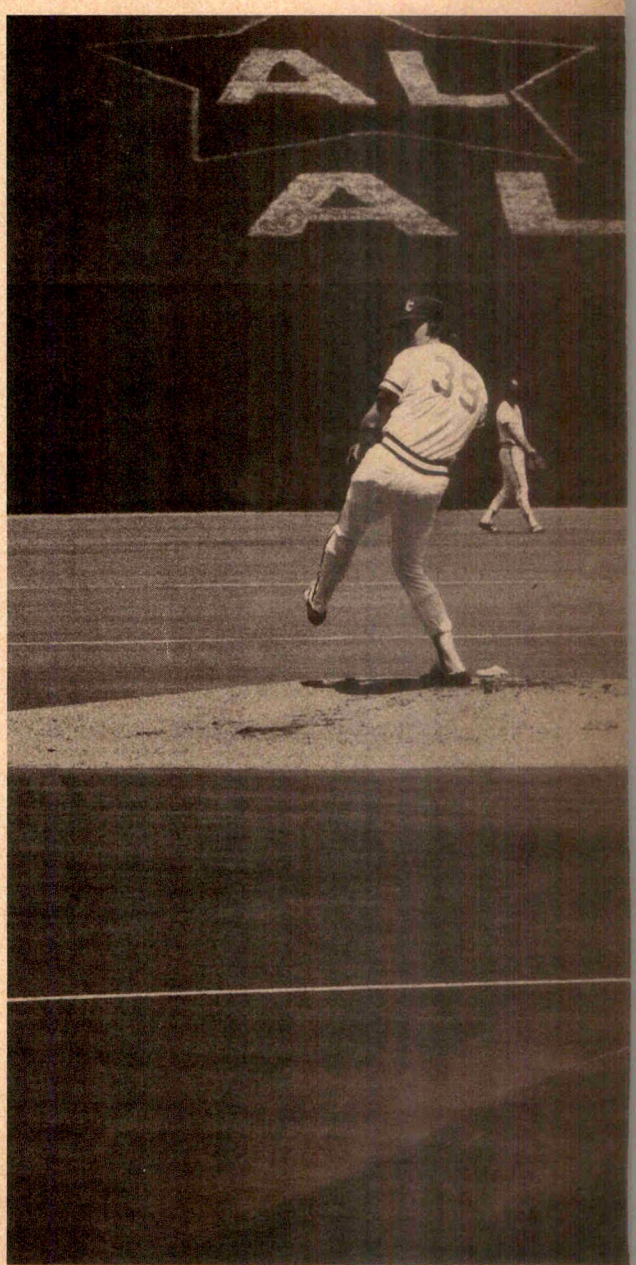
A Sense of Where You Are by John McPhee. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1965, $4.95.
A profile of Bill Bradley when he was superstar and all-American boy at Princeton. Compare to Lance Rentzel for irony.**

OTHERS

Winners and Losers edited by L. M. Schulman. Macmillan, 1968, $5.95. Macmillan, 1972, $1.25 (paper).
Sports short stories by Jack London, Ring Lardner, Hemingway, William Faulkner. Different angles.***½

Sports Poems edited by R. R. Knudson & P. K. Ebert. Dell, 1971, $ .75 (paper).
Poems by everybody from Carl Sandburg and A. E. Housman to William Carlos Williams and Mayor John Lindsay. Some are quite good.***

The Changing Room by David Storey. Random House, 1973, $4.95.
A grim, tough look at an English rugby team. Written as a play, the dialogue is sparse and accurate.***



would like to tackle a man so hard that his head flies off, abstractions fade to the background. People are moved by that.

Some people see our football mania as a sign of decay, of a societal decadence which holds humanity in little esteem. They see it as emblematic of our increasing amorality—violence side by side with the American Dream. They envision the world ending in a great mushroom cloud at the 50-yard line of the Super Bowl with the faceless millions cheering and spinning cartwheels through the stands.

In *Endzone*, the introspective, self-tormented halfback of a college team finds symbols of human suffering oddly compatible with his chosen sport. Ennui and a desolate sense of sorrow push him to revel in statistics of war and destruction which he is powerless to change.

"I have a problem in that regard. I like to read about mass destruction and suffering. I spend a lot of time reading stuff that concerns thermonuclear war and things that pertain to it. Horrible diseases, fires raging in the inner cities, crop failures, genetic chaos, temperatures soaring and dropping, panic, looting, suicides, scorched bodies, arms torn off, millions dead. That kind of thing."

The game of football for him is meaningless yet significant, for even in its absurdity it points to a world gone mad.

Baseball, on the other hand, and most of its corresponding literature, has the texture of the past, of anachronism, of things passed by too quickly for no apparent reason, of ceremony and relaxation. "Watching the White Sox work out this morning at Payne Park reassured me that baseball is, after all, still a young man's sport and a cheerful one," says Roger Angell in *The Summer Game*. Football, it hardly needs to be mentioned, is a man's game and a grim one.

Alexander Portnoy, the neurotic hero of Philip Roth's *Portnoy's Complaint*, revels in the absolute security the ritual of the game brings to his life:

There's not a movement that I don't know still down in the tissue of my muscles and the joints between my bones. How to bend over to pick up my glove and how to toss it away, how to test the weight of the bat, how to hold it and carry it and swing it around in the on-deck circle, how to raise that bat above my head and flex and loosen my shoulders and my neck . . . yes, every little detail so thoroughly studied and mastered, that it is simply beyond the realm of possibility for any situation to arise in which I do not know how to move, or where to move, or what to say or leave unsaid . . .

And perhaps more than anything that is what sports, be it baseball, football, squash, rowing, or any of a thousand others, has to offer: the exact thing we



can never get from life—certainty, according to the rules.

Literature uses this certainty to create prescribed worlds and then draw conclusions which touch our own. We need the positive quality in sports, this ability to challenge ourselves and get definite answers; and we need the myths and champions which come from sports, just as all people have needed them.

I am reminded here of the time a few weeks ago when I asked a young, long-haired bookseller if he knew of any good sports books I might purchase.

"There aren't any," he said distastefully.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean there is no such thing as a 'good' sports book. It is a contradiction in terms."

I didn't argue with him but I had to laugh at his attitude. I'll bet he struck out every time in little league.

No less a personage than the poet Archibald MacLeish would disagree with that bookseller about the value of sports and, hence, sports literature. "Though not every man *can* play football, or would want to if he could," says MacLeish (who himself was once called "the dirtiest little sonofabitch of a center ever to visit Cambridge, Mass." by the opposing Harvard coach) "the potential power of the game may still be greater than the inexperienced would suppose. To keep human understanding alive, to teach a lesson, not every man needs to learn it first hand. As long as the experience persists—as it persists here—the *idea* will survive. And it is the survival of the idea which counts."

The idea of teamwork and struggle is one that needs to be preserved, but so does the idea of pleasure—the sheer, physical joy of sport.

Perhaps, I think, that bookseller was a lousy hitter and never enjoyed digging in at the plate. Maybe he hated pitchers. Who knows? He probably wouldn't enjoy Samuel Allen's short poem either, the one entitled, "To Satch (or American Gothic)":

Sometimes I feel like I will never stop
Just go on forever
Till one fine mornin
I'm gonna reach up and grab me a handfulla stars
Swing out my long lean leg
And whip three hot strikes burnin down the heavens
And look over at God and say
How about that!

A frequent contributor to the Chicago Sun-Times Midwest *magazine and* Sports Illustrated, *Rick Telander also played football with the Northwestern Wildcats.* □

1974 ALA CONFERENCE

New York, July 7–13

"The Nature of the Profession"

This is the fifth time New York City has hosted an ALA annual meeting, and if it follows the traditional eastern city pattern for ALA meetings a record high attendance can be expected.

In 1877, 96 years ago, it is recorded that 66 librarians gathered for the first time in New York City, from September 4–6, for the annual conference of the ALA which was then but one year old. The meeting was held in the lecture room of a YMCA located on the corner of 23rd Street and Fourth Avenue. The most recent New York City meeting—July of 1966—attracted an attendance of 9,342 (this in spite of an airlines strike that grounded 60 percent of the nation's scheduled flights!) and required the joint facilities of the Americana and New York Hilton hotels, as well as additional sleeping and meeting rooms in 10 other properties.

For the 93rd annual conference this year, the Americana and New York Hilton hotels will again serve as joint headquarters, supplemented by facilities and sleeping rooms in six additional properties. All the usual conference services will be in operation, divided between the two headquarters hotels: registration and central ticket desks, local information, package-wrapping desk, first aid, postal substation, placement center, message/airlines reservations service, and ALA staff offices. The ALA Council, membership meetings, and general sessions will be held in the New York Hilton Grand Ballroom. Other major meetings and events will also be held in the headquarters and other hotels.

Exhibits. Exhibits will be located in both headquarters hotels—in Albert Hall of the Americana, and on the second floor of the New York Hilton. After their official opening on Sunday, July 7, the exhibits are open every day as follows: Sunday, July 7, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.; Monday, July 8, Tuesday, July 9, Wednesday, July 10, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.; Thursday, July 11, 9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

Full information and applications for exhibit space are planned for mailing early in January, Exhibitors interested in being a part of the New York show who have not received the material by mid-January should write to the Conference Manager, ALA Conference Arrangements Office, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Hotel reservations. An ample supply of hotel rooms has been committed for the ALA meeting and an excellent concentration of them are in the immediate conference area, within walking distance of major conference activities. A list of selected hotels and their rates appears on this insert, above the postcard. Rates are quoted for the room, not per person, and all rooms will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis.

Housing bureau. A housing bureau will be operated for the ALA by the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc. Requests for sleeping rooms are to be sent to the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc., ALA Housing Office, 90 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Please be sure to use the detachable postcard on this insert to make your reservation.

Reservation requests. Reservation requests for the conference week and the preconference period will be accepted beginning January 2 and up to June 15. Beyond the date of June 15, the bureau will continue to make placements, but only on a space-available basis.

All requests must indicate first, second, third, and fourth choice accommodations. The bureau will do its best to meet your preferences, but if what you want is not available, comparable reservations will be made elsewhere. In the event your choices are sold out it would be helpful to the bureau to know whether cost or location is your primary concern in accepting another reservation.

Be sure to give the date and approximate hour of arrival and departure of all persons who will occupy the rooms requested. The bureau does not assume the responsibility of pairing guests for double occupancy or in multiple housing units. There is no charge for children under 12 in the parents' room.

All reservations will be confirmed directly to conferees by the hotel accepting the reservation. Confirmations will be sent out as soon as possible after receipt of requests. Reservations will be held only until 6:00 p.m. of the day indicated for arrival, so be sure to specify if you will arrive after that hour to insure that your room will be held. Advance room deposits are not required unless specifically requested by the hotel on the reservation confirmation form sent to you.

Cancellations and changes. Cancellations or any changes in reservations should be sent directly to the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau for processing. Do not send room requests or change notices to ALA headquarters in Chicago—it will only slow up processing of your reservation as all we can do is forward it to New York.

Child care service. The Junior Members Round Table is again exploring the possibility of child care service for the New York conference. Details were not known at the time of this writing but an announcement will be made as soon as information is available.

Advance registration. ALA members and others who may wish to register in advance for the conference will be able to do so by using the advance registration form which is to be included in a special program brochure planned for mailing to the entire ALA membership during the latter part of March. We urge you to take advantage of this advance feature. Those who register in advance need only present the attendance card to the clerk at the conference registration desk to receive a conference kit and badge. Remember that in order to qualify for the member's registration fee you must have your 1974 *personal* membership card at the time of registration.

Group travel arrangements. Several state library associations (among them, Georgia, Minnesota, and Ohio) are again considering the advantages of group travel arrangements for the New York meeting. Savings can be such that the cost of an individual's combined round-trip transportation and sleeping accommodations will be no more (and sometimes less) than the cost of a round-trip fare alone. Individuals who are interested in benefiting from the advantages of group travel are asked to contact their respective state library association directly for information. You will need to be a member of the ALA and/or of the state association in order to be eligible in most cases.

General meetings. Special note should be made of the following:

ALA Council. Meetings will be held on Wednesday, July 10, 8:00 a.m.–12:00 noon, and Friday, July 12, 8:00 a.m.–12:00 noon.

General sessions. Meetings will be held on Sunday, July 7, 8:30–10:30 p.m., and Friday, July 12, 8:00–10:30 p.m.

ALA membership meetings. The ALA membership will be convened on Monday, July 8, 8:30–10:30 p.m., and Friday, July 12, 2:00–4:00 p.m. ALA members wishing to bring up matters for consideration by the Council (in accordance with Article VI of the ALA Constitution) are asked to submit their

requests to the office of the executive director at ALA headquarters as early as possible.

COPES (Program Evaluation and Support Committee)/Budget Assembly. This meeting is scheduled for Saturday, July 6, 8:00 a.m.–12:00 noon. COPES will also meet separately that same day from 2:00–6:00 p.m. COPES evaluates the programs of the association and submits a recommended budget to the Executive Board for action. It is assisted by the members of the Budget Assembly, currently consisting of division vice-presidents, ALA committee chairmen, vice-chairmen of round tables, five councilors-at-large, and five chapter councilors selected by the Council. The duties of the Budget Assembly are to study the tentative budget submitted by COPES, raise questions concerning it, and offer suggestions.

ALA Executive Board. The Executive Board meetings will take place on Sunday, July 7, 9:30 a.m.–12:00 noon, and 4:30–6:00 p.m.; Tuesday, July 9, 10:00 a.m.–12:00 noon; Wednesday, July 10, 2:00–4:00 p.m.; Thursday, July 11, 2:00–4:00 p.m.; Saturday, July 13, 9:00 a.m.–12:00 noon and 2:00–4:00 p.m. The Saturday sessions are the first formal meetings of the 1974–75 Executive Board. . .

San Francisco Conference Program Committee. This group will meet on Thursday, July 11, 8:30–10:30 p.m.

CSD Newbery-Caldecott Awards Dinner. The dinner will take place on Tuesday, July 9, at 7:30 p.m.

Library school reunions. These reunions are scheduled on Wednesday, July 10.

Additional conference information will be published in the special program brochure to be mailed in March and in the June issue of *American Libraries.*

Employment practices — New York hotels. In accordance with a directive given at the 1972 annual conference, the Conference Arrangements Office has written to all of the hotels we will use in New York City for the 1974 conference concerning their personnel program for hiring and training of members of minority groups.

The Hilton hotels (New York Hilton, Waldorf-Astoria) have provided us with comprehensive information on their personnel policies regarding minorities as practiced in all of their hotels throughout the United States. The Sheraton and Americana hotels (Americana and City Squire), the Barbizon-Plaza, Taft and Warwick hotels have replied giving information on their personnel policies.

Preconference institutes. Unless otherwise indicated, conferees planning to attend special preconference meetings will not need to request specific hotels for their housing. Make your selection from the hotel list shown on this insert, using the detachable postcard below it. A sufficient number of rooms is available in all of the properties to house early arrivals.

The following institutes are now planned for the preconference period. Detailed information and registration instructions for each institute will be available later or as noted below.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section. June 30, July 1 and 2. To be held at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, Va. Theme: "Special Collections–Their Preservation and Conservation." Registration limited. Registration and room information available from Beverly Lynch, ACRL Office, ALA headquarters.

CSD National Planning of Special Collections Committee. July 4, 5, and 6. To be held at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, N.J. Theme: "Juvenilia as a Scholarly Resource." Registration limited to 200 and will close on May 15. Registration fee, including room and meals, $75 for ALA members, $85 for nonmembers. Special registration fee without room and meals, $45 for ALA members, $50 for nonmembers. Accommodations in Dorm Village with meals at the student center. Application blanks are available from the CSD Office, ALA headquarters, *after February 15, 1974.*

LAD BES Architecture for Public Libraries Committee. July 4, 5, and 6. Theme: "Yesterday Meets Tomorrow in Your Building: Remodeling for Contemporary Library Needs." Registration limited. Registration information available from LAD Office, ALA headquarters.

SRRT Status of Women Task Force. July 5 and 6. Registration limited. Registration and room information available from the LSD Office, ALA headquarters.

Tentative program plans. Tentative divisional, round table, and committee program plans (as reported to the Conference Arrangements Office to date) include the following:

(a) professional growth and development; School Library Manpower Program evaluation, Phase III, demonstrations using instruments, models and data; certification, personnel development and competency-based education (AASL)

(b) a practical guide to library services for labor (AFL/CIO/ALA [RASD])

(c) trustee regional meetings and workshops (ALTA)

(d) Canadian and American reference service in agriculture and biological science; tours to The Cloisters, Frick Collection, Sotheby-Parke Bernet Auction House, Museum of the City of New York and Photograph Library; library support of non-Western studies; task of college libraries in the seventies; workshop on governance in academic libraries; learning resource centers—trends in serving the community; tours of community and junior college libraries; access to printed and computerized census data—an instructional program with emphasis on the 1970 census data on population and housing; tour of the United Nations Library; access to manuscript collections; role of librarians in the Eastern European socialist countries; ARL's management review and analysis program (ACRL)

(e) drug abuse—viewpoints: medical, society's, addicts, preventive and informational (AHIL)

(f) film screenings and cinema nightcap; cosponsored programs with Educational Film Library Association, Film Library Information Council, New York Film Council, Center for Understanding Media, and National Association of Media Educators (AV Committee)

(g) annual banquet; exhibitors San Francisco conference information/planning meeting (Exhibits Round Table)

(h) special censorship problems which can arise when working with young people in school media centers or public libraries (IFC/AASL/YASD)

(i) ALA orientation; reception for students to ALA; social (JMRT)

(j) remodeling public library buildings; friends of libraries luncheon and program; how-to-do-it miniworkshop on audiovisual publicity or how to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of a public relations campaign; office architecture; security systems (LAD)

(k) employee performance standards and evaluations workshop (LAD PAS SDC/JMRT/SORT)

(l) reference statistics (LAD LOMS/RASD)

(m) alternative sources of funding for public libraries (LAD LOMS/PLA)

(n) statistics for school media programs—a means for innovation and accountability (LAD LOMS/AASL SS)

(o) after library school: a specialized training program to enable public librarians to support independent learning programs (LED/ALTA/ACRL/LAD/PLA/RASD)

(p) the career of library educator—career patterns of library educators, ports of entry into the field, qualifications, nature and content of the work, rewards, advantages, and disadvantages (LED TS)

(q) parody of library research (LRRT)

(r) educational significance of com-

munity information centers and library-produced learning packets; tours to community information and media centers; communicating the "minority-experience" with society (LSD)

(s) right to read: successful projects that might be adapted locally (PLA/AASL/CSD)

(t) community information centers; exchange of information and ideas between publishers and librarians; interlibrary loan-research and finance; library service to the aging workshop; collecting and preserving local history resources; genealogy and librarianship (RASD)

(u) state of the art of conservation of library materials; tours to conservation departments (RTSD/SAA)

(v) current issues in commercial processing service for libraries; technical services costs—how to figure costs and how to cut costs; Council of Regional Groups workshop; what graduating library school students should know about cataloging and classification in light of developments in services and networks; standards for cataloging of children's materials workshop; attitudes of librarians toward the use of microforms; library use of telefacsimile equipment; acquisition and distribution of paperbacks; allocation of funds in support of library collection development; standards in progress relevant to serial automation—focus on implications; tours to bookdealers, publishers, and jobbers (RTSD)

(w) pre-school and parent education library services (CSD/AASL)

(x) issues affecting young adults—women's liberation in the high school, sexual freedom, violence (including gangs), religion, adolescent medicine, new technology, urban situation (YASD)

(y) extending the librarian's role into the new technology—demonstrations, workshop sessions, network experiments (SRRT Video/Cable Task Force)—*Conference Arrangements Office.* ☐

Hotel	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy (double)	Double Occupancy (twin)	Suites (P—1)	Suites (P—2)
Americana	$23	$33	$33	$85—125—135	$118—158—168
Barbizon—Plaza	$20—22—24	$28—30—32	$28—30—32	$65—85	—
*City Squire Motor Inn	$23 (without parking) $25 (with parking)	$33 (with or without parking)	$33 (with or without parking)	—	—
New York Hilton	$23	$33	$33	$90 and up	$123 and up
New York Sheraton	$22	$28	$28	$45	$105
Waldorf—Astoria	$23	$33	$33	$90—100—110	$123—133—143
Warwick	$23	$33	$33	—	—

Notes: P—1=parlor and 1 bedroom; P—2=parlor and 2 bedrooms
*indicates has swimming pool
7% state tax and $1 per night city occupancy tax is added to hotel bill
third person in room rate ranges from $6 to $12
Taft Hotel has limited number of double—bedded rooms (2 beds) for triple and quad occupancy at rates of $24 for triples and $27 for quads. Indicate on postcard "Taft—triple" or "Taft—quad," and be sure to give names of all occupants.

Detach, affix postage and mail to:

New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc., ALA Housing Office, 90 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017

American Library Association
Conference & Preconference Institutes
New York, N.Y., July 7—13, 1974

Hotel Room Reservation Postcard

☐ Attending ALA conference only
☐ Attending ALA preconference institute only
☐ Attending preconference and conference

If none of my housing choices is available and you need to make another selection, I am more concerned with location_____ rate_____

Hotel choice: 1st_____ 2nd_____

3rd_____ 4th_____

☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Twin ☐ Suite (P—1 or P—2) Rate_____

Names and addresses of occupants_____

_____

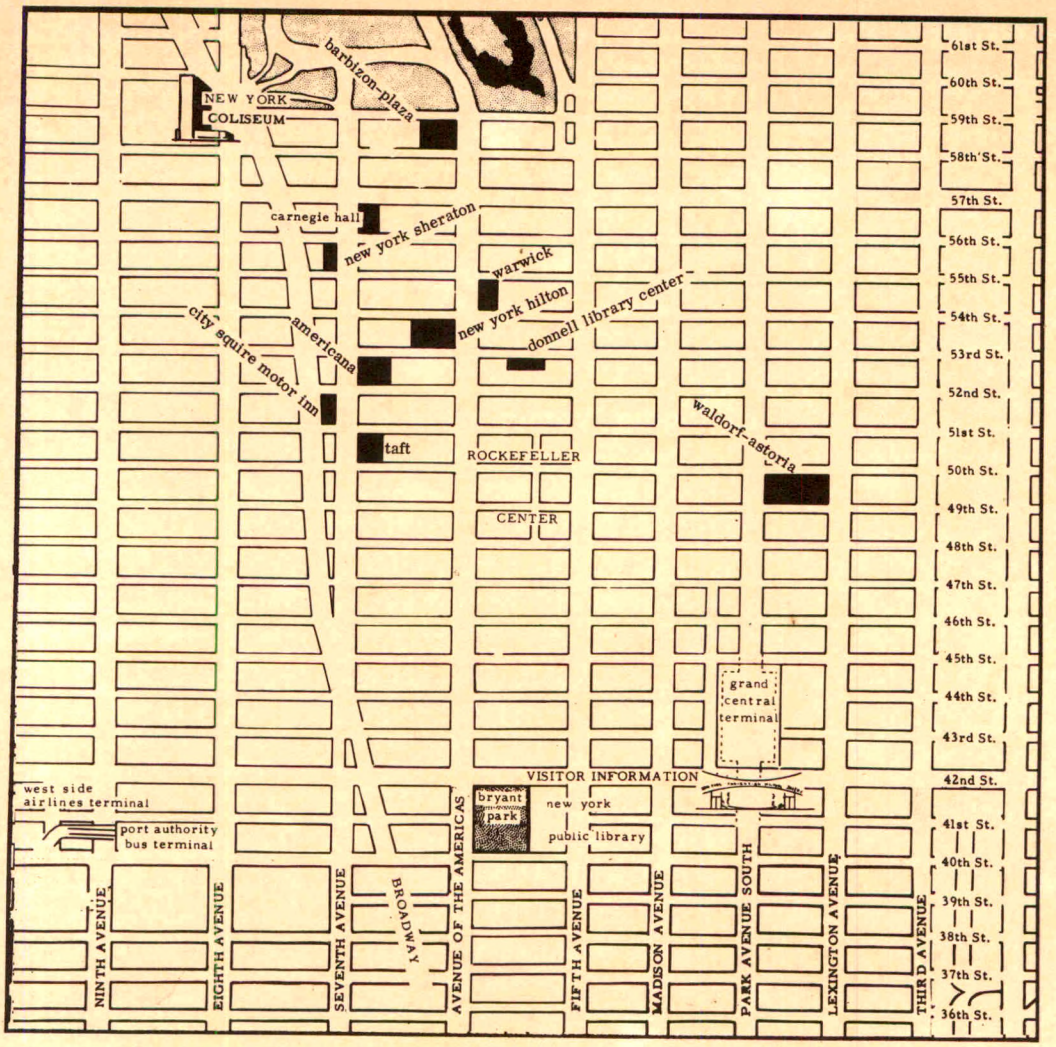
_____

Arrival date and hour_____ Departure date and hour_____

Confirm to_____

I will be traveling by car_____ plane_____ train_____ bus_____

New York City



Place stamp here

TO: **New York Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc.**
ALA Housing Office
90 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

ORIGINAL PAPERBACKS / Edith McCormick

Wisdom of the Old Ones

It's no secret that many are looking for the way "back to the land" today, making ultimate changes in their life styles and hopefully their heads. When it soon becomes clear, however, that even a Zippo runs out of fuel and *I'm OK, You're OK* doesn't afford much soulfood out in cornfield become slewground, a lot of these same people begin looking for both practical and spiritual wisdom. *The Good Medicine Book* by Adolf Hungry Wolf, also known as Makwi Unoche (Warner Paperback Library, 1973, $2.25), offers both in this first mass-market publication of the eight Good Medicine Books that heretofore have only been made available through the distribution Hungry Wolf was ingenious enough to devise from his farm in British Columbia.

The author prides himself in being a Blackfoot son, and presents a way of living inspired by the ways of the old ones who once lived on our mountains and plains, presenting their legends, their sacred ways and ceremonies, and many of their crafts. This book describes how to buy a piece of land in Canada, Alaska and the U.S.; how to build a cabin or a teepee; traditional dress and the tools and craft needed to make it; the art of beading; and how to live in a tribal camp in 1970. Above all, Adolf Hungry Wolf strongly communicates the wisdom he has absorbed and experienced from his forebears, his spiritual master to whom the book is dedicated, and from his own application of what they have taught him: a Life which is Meant, "a way to live in harmony with nature."



The last chapter, "The Spirit at Hidden Valley," is a story written by the author, and merits special mention for the marvelous tale it tells while being inspirational in intent and for the drawings by Frederick N. Wilson done in 1912.

Changing Women's Lives

The First Ms. Reader (Warner Paperback Library, 1973, $1.50) and *On Being Female: An Anthology* (Pocket Books, 1974, $1.25) understandably cover a lot of the same ground and indeed carry one of the same essays, but each has something special to recommend it. Both are collections of articles (sometimes excerpted from books) that have appeared elsewhere whose concern is with women's progress in their efforts to overturn the cultural pressures enslaving them to roles that preclude their being human beings *first*.

In her editing of *The First Ms. Reader*, Francine Klagburn selected all the articles appearing in *Ms.*'s Spring 1972 preview issue along with twelve articles from subsequent issues. The selection is fiercely relevant and as fiercely courageous, and its declared bias is practical rather than philosophical. In the introduction, the *Ms.* editors state the philosophical side will get its due in a future *Ms.* collection. Needless to say, the writing is excellent, the life experiences expressed nicely diverse, and all are characterized by the intense undertow of realization and sisterhood.

The seven sections guide one's route to understanding: Some Feminist Realizations (e.g., "Why Women Fear Success," by Vivian Gornick), Dealing with the World, In Search of Sexual Freedom, Biology vs. Destiny, Humanized Men, and Women, Lost and Found (which includes Gloria Steinem's insightful portrait of Marilyn Monroe). The appendices give a concise history of how *Ms.* started, an explanation of the use of Ms. as a form of address, and some suggested readings.

Barbara Stanford's *On Being Female* explores traditional roles and the destructive effects they have had on women a bit more thoroughly than the *Ms. Reader*, showing a greater cross-section of women isolated by their stunting roles. Among other contributions reprinted here are Thorstein Veblen's comments on female slavery, the experiences of a "secretary as nigger," again Vivian Gornick's essay on women's morbid fear of autonomous fulfillment, and a mother's account of a typical day (ugh!) with her children.

In the last two sections of the book editor Stanford pleads for a greater commitment by all human beings to the salvation of our children and our planet. Joan Baez in jail for peace, Elizabeth Eckford attempting to integrate Little Rock's Central High School, the problems of being Indian and female, Latino and female – these reviving essays awaken one to the whole picture Ms. Stanford presents and fills out (with intermittent essays of her own) of being female. She concludes the collection with a brief but potent peek at new lifestyles and images being developed today and a rundown of consciousness-raising groups being established in towns throughout America.

Not quite "where it's at," Ms. Stanford does manage to give a broad picture which the *Ms. Reader* nicely complements.

A Scholarly Workhorse

It may take a lot of scholarly spadework to elevate science fiction to a position beside other accepted forms of "mainstream" literature, but David Ketterer is no slouch. In his highly readable critical study called *New World for Old: The Apocalyptic Imagination, Science Fiction, and American Literature* (Anchor Books, 1973, $2.95), Ketterer argues that the term "apocalyptic" can be profitably adopted to scrutinize the literary value of both science fiction and mainstream works in a manner mutually illuminating to both forms.

Ketterer begins his three-part study by examining the potential of the word apocalyptic as a critical term while giving some classic and contemporary examples of "the apocalyptic imagination" (e.g., Blake, Hawthorne, Mailer, and Vonnegut); he suggests as well that many of the characteristics of sci-fi also distinguish American fiction. Part two is devoted to "Other Worlds," where he homes in on Edgar Allan Poe's work along with the visionary tradition, and Ursula LeGuin's *Winter Journey* as representing the archetypal theme of a new world destroying the old. Jack London's *The Iron Heel* and Bellamy's *Looking Backward* reflect dystopian and utopian sci-fi themes respectively. After examining other phases of science fiction

plots, Ketterer's final section concentrates on the writers concerned with the changed present world implied by radically new concepts: Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee*, Philip K. Dick's work, and Melville's *The Confidence Man*. Vonnegut's *Spiral Siren Call* serves as the final object of Ketterer's critical strategy.

Not exactly "popular" reading, *New World for Old* is an aid to understanding science fiction's place in American literature, and *possibly* a heady contribution to literary theory.

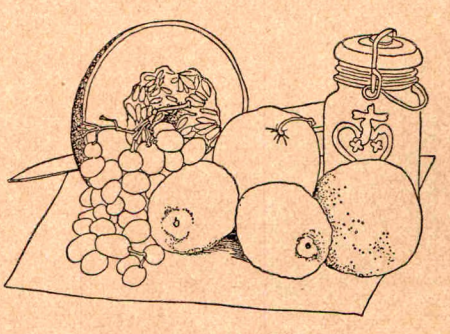
Anthologizing the Moderns

With his collection *Shake the Kaleidoscope: A New Anthology of Modern Poetry* (Pocket Books, 1973, $1.95), editor Milton Klonsky asks of readers (and poets too) of different persuasions "not so much the willing suspension of disbelief . . . but of distaste, which is somewhat harder." For in trying to present a survey of the multifaceted varieties of modern poetry from World War I to the present, Klonsky has indeed "shaken the kaleidoscope" and often groups together poets with an affinity through style and temperament rather than time and place. Thus "Black Mountain" poets Robert Creeley, Larry Eigner, et al., are grouped beside their much older forebears Louis Zukovsky and Charles Olson, and "light verse" poet laureate John Betjeman is sandwiched between Ford Madox Ford and Ezra Pound.

Generally the groupings seem emotionally sound and one also gratefully discovers seldom-anthologized poets Stevie Smith, John Wheelwright, Melvin Tolson, Samuel Menashe, Edwin Muir, Diane Wakowski, as well as a selection of Concretists Eugen Gomringer, Decio Pignatari, Pedro Xisto, Seiichi Niikuni, and Reinhard Dohl, among others. Notes on the poets appear at the end of the volume, along with an index of first lines.

Vegetarianism Made Fun

In 1971 Frances Moore Lappé wrote a book about plant protein and ways to make the most out of the earth's productivity called *Diet for a Small Planet*. Lauded by the Rodale Press magazines as revolutionary, it presented a nutritionally sound alternative to a meat-centered diet. Lappé examined four classes of foods – grains, legumes, seeds, and dairy products–and rated them according to how well their essential amino acid (EAA) pattern matched that needed by the body and how well they could be digested. These determinations



allowed her to combine foods in such a way that all the EAAs would be present in the correct proportion simultaneously and provide high-quality protein equal to meat.

Ellen Ewald adopted this concept of "food complementarity" and helped assemble some of the few recipes accompanying that first book. Now in *Recipes for a Small Planet* (Ballantine Books, 1973, $1.50) she has ventured further with these basic "usable protein" formulas and provided a cookbook for daily eating that uses basic, whole-grained,

Best Sellers in Paperback

(as of November 18, 1973)

*Atkins, Robert C. **Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution.** Bantam, 9-25-73, $1.95
Breslin, Jimmy. **World Without End, Amen.** Avon, 9-74, pns
Chamberlain, Wilt and Shaw, David. **Wilt.** rns
*Coleman, Lonnie. **Beulah Land.** Dell, tent. 10-74, pns
Comfort, Alex. **The Joy of Sex.** Simon and Schuster, 3-74, $4.95
Cooke, Alistair. **Alistair Cooke's America.** nav
Cosell, Howard. **Cosell.** Pocket Books, tent. 8-74, pns
*Drury, Allen. **Come Nineveh, Come Tyre.** rns
Erdman, Paul E. **The Billion Dollar Sure Thing.** Pocket Books, tent. 7-74, $1.50
Finch, Christopher. **The Art of Walt Disney.** nav
*Friedman, Myra. **Buried Alive.** Bantam, tent. 8-74, $1.75
*Galbraith, John Kenneth. **Economics and the Public Purpose.** nav
Gent, Peter. **North Dallas Forty.** New American Library, 9-74, pns
Greene, Graham. **The Honorary Consul.** Pocket Books, dns, pns
Hellman, Lillian. **Pentimento.** New American Library, 9-74, pns
Holt, Victoria. **The Curse of the Kings.** Fawcett, 8-74, pns
Kanin, Garson. **A Thousand Summers.** rns
Levenson, Sam. **In One Era and Out the Other.** Pocket Books, tent. 7-74, $1.25
Mitford, Jessica. **Kind and Unusual Punishment.** Vintage, tent. 9-74, pns
Newman, Mildred & Berkowitz, Bernard. **How to Be Your Own Best Friend.** rns
Nicolson, Nigel. **Portrait of a Marriage.** rns
Nidetch, Jean. **Weight Watchers Program Cookbook.** nav
Powers, John R. **The Last Catholic in America.** Popular Library, tent. 5-74, pns
Sanders, Lawrence. **The First Deadly Sin.** Berkley, 11-74, pns
Schreiber, Flora R. **Sybil.** Warner Paperback Library, 5-74, pns
Stewart, Mary. **The Hollow Hills.** Fawcett, 7-74, pns
Susann, Jacqueline. **Once Is Not Enough.** Bantam, tent. 5-74, pns
Tryon, Thomas. **Harvest Home.** Fawcett, 6-74, pns
Vidal, Gore. **Burr.** Bantam, dns, pns
*von Daniken, Erich. **Gold of the Gods.** Bantam, tent. Fall '74, $1.50
Vonnegut, Kurt. **Breakfast of Champions.** Delta, 4-25-74, pns
Wambaugh, Joseph. **The Onion Field.** Dell, 9-3-74, pns
West, J. B., with Mary Lynn Kotz. **Upstairs at the White House.** Warner, 9-74, pns
West, Morris. **The Salamander.** Pocket Books, tent. 10-74, pns
White, Theodore H. **The Making of the President 1972.** Bantam, 11-5-73, $2.25
*Wicker, Tom. **Facing the Lions.** Avon, 6-74, tent. $1.75
Wilder, Thornton. **Theophilus North.** rns

dns date of publication not set
nav will not be available in paperback
pns price not set
rns rights not yet sold to paperback house
* **Publishers Weekly** best-seller candidate

and natural foods in both new recipes and altered old favorites.

All the charts and calculations needed to establish your own requirements and work confidently in the kitchen with Lappé's formulas are provided in the introductory chapters, and every recipe indicates how many grams of protein can be derived per portion. Substitutions for ingredients not on hand is another welcome bit of information.

The recipes themselves are inventive and appetizing and given in traditional sequence (*not* a la Adele Davis). "Quickies" can also be found for luncheon fare and snacks.

Helpful ideas for setting up a natural foods kitchen, basic tips on yogurt making and freezing, and a glossary of foods are all provided in the appendices to help fill in the unitiated. Those who have not read Lappé can go it alone with Ewald's book.

Solving City Dilemmas

In the constant barrage of essays and books on the dismal outlook facing American cities, it is refreshing to come upon *Perspectives on Urban America* edited by Melvin R. Urofsky (Anchor Books, 1973, $2.95). This book of essays is written, often with wit, on the old subjects of urban crime, decay, education, planning, etc., but the total effect nevertheless leaves one with a feeling of hope.

Contributors like Paul Meadows, C. W. Griffin, Phillip Weizman, Betty D. Hawkins, and the others not only face the realities of riots, strikes, ghettos, and crime, but they recognize, too, the building booms, rebirth of neighborhoods, growing local participation in decision-making, and viable communities growing within the urban framework which all point to the fact that our cities are alive and vibrant, with many problem-solving options still open.

Whether it is Professor Meadows pointing out that the bonds between city people are as valid as those between small-town dwellers, or Professor Weitzman suggesting that the cycle of deterioration can be turned around, the message of this book is clear. To quote Urofsky: "Cities are the magnet to which the brightest, most talented, and the most creative people are drawn. It is in the cities . . . that great museums and concert halls thrive, and where our great universities are to be found."

And to rescue them it is on the cities that the single missing ingredient must be focused – national commitment to save them from a destruction not of their own making. Tables and diagrams, a bibliography and index are also included.

Flick Facts

If a parent or teacher is looking for an "entertaining" movie of quality for 9- to 13-year-olds, very likely the children's undogmatic tastes will coincide with those expressed by the authors of *Movies for Kids* (Discus Books/Avon, 1973, $1.65), Edith Zornow and Ruth



M. Goldstein. A guide on the entertainment 16 mm film for children aged 9 to 13, this book intends to help them "discover and enjoy." An initial chapter "How to Look at a Movie" lays down the ground rules so adults can help make films more "fun" and an object a young intelligence can respond to. A number of the films listed—about 300 in all—were not even produced for young audiences, but "middle-aged" children love such classics and pop viewing as *Yellow Submarine, Planet of the Apes, King Kong, Wuthering Heights,* and Robert Donat's portrayal of *The Count of Monte Cristo.*

The body of the book features a listing of 125 feature films with 200-word annotations and basics like running time, whether in black and white or color, distributor, and all the names you'd see on film credits from the director to the special effects man. A total of 75 short films with 50-word annotations, and a supplementary list of features for the 9 to 13 set ("not prime but choice") fill out the main text. Complete addresses of film distributors, helpful organizations, 100 books about films with full bibliographic citations, and recommended film periodicals are listed at the end of the volume.

Black and Bid to Sing

In *You Better Believe It: Black Verse in English* (Penguin Books, 1973, $3.25), editor Paul Breman has assembled black verse in English from Africa, the West Indies, and the United States and applied poem content, not solely author skin, as a principle of selection. A collector of Negro poetry since the forties and publisher (and editor) of the Heritage Series of black poetry since 1962, Breman says that these poems represent 200 specific answers to the question, "How have black writers from different geographical and social backgrounds reacted to . . . 'the black experience'?"

Arranged chronologically according to the writers' year of birth (resisting geographical order as destructive to the real unity of the black world and its expression), the book provides a nice sense of both social and literary development from pre-Civil War poet George Moses Horton to Nikki Giovanni.

Prefaced by Breman's learned commentary about each writer, the poems themselves throttle one's sensibilities to the variety of human experience and the realities of blackness on three continents. Such gently ironic poets as Ghanaian Frank Kobina Parkes are sheer delight: "They said:/Wherever you sit to chew tigernuts/It is tigernuts that you chew/It's the chewing (And what it is we chew) that counts/Forget the scene. Reck not the time." And such finely fulfilled poetry as Robert Hayden's transmits a sense of discovery and joy that is experienced time and again in this volume. A great deal of bibliographical information is provided in the commentaries, making the collection not only suitable as an introductory survey but as a tool of scholarship.

CLASSICAL MUSIC / Kenneth Sanson

Bach, Mozart, et al.

Two composers heading practically every record company's list are Bach and Mozart. The *Schwann Catalog* (the collector's bible) devotes 9 pages to Bach and 8½ to Mozart. If your present inventory of these two leaves something to be desired in both quality and quantity, you'll have no trouble filling it out from the plethora of the fall's new and, many times, exciting releases.

Consider Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft's superb Bach *St. Matthew Passion* (DGG 2711 012). Although it must compete with eight other existing versions, it equals and sometimes surpasses the competition on several counts. Conductor Herbert von Karajan maintains dramatic intensity throughout this most dramatic story without sacrificing continuity or taste—characteristics missing in von Karajan performances. Tenor Peter Schreier is everything the Evangelist should be: accurate and authoritative. Christa Ludwig's performance is matched only by soprano Gundula Janowitz's, and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau brings a nobleness and warmth to the implorations of Jesus. On the negative side: the colorless singing of bass Walter Berry.

Another Bach release worth special attention is the *Christmas Oratorio* in a first-rate performance by soloists, the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Eugen Jochum (Philips SAL 6703 037). The chorales are soft but gentle, choruses are vital but not rough, and balance between orchestra and chorus is at all times natural. You may find the arias for tenor and soprano a bit tedious. However, bass Hermann Prey more than compensates with an exhilarating "Mighty Lord."

Bach purists—and the world is filled with them—should take note of the "first recording" of the "first version" of the *Brandenburg Concertos* (Philips SAL 6700 045), which features single players instead of the customary several players to a part. The results are predictable: textures are thinner, definition is more pronounced, and each concerto has a more intimate, chamber music quality. There are some surprises: using a horn instead of a trumpet takes some of the brilliance out of the second concerto, while having the flute (d'echo) gives a new-found clarity and lightness to the fourth. Artists include such internationally known authorities as harpsichordists Thurston Dart (who researched and arranged this "first" version) and Ralmond Leppard, horn virtuoso Barry Tuckwell, and flutist Claude Monteux, son of the famed conductor.

In this version, the members of the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Orchestra play with their customary precision and polish. Besides serving as first chair soloists in London's five major orchestras, this group forms the nucleus of England's other virtuoso chamber ensemble, the English Chamber Orchestra. And the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields must be one of the most recorded orchestras around. Consider the current Philips release which holds superb performances of Mozart's *Clarinet and Bassoon Concertos* (SAL 6500 378), and *Concerto for Flute and Harp* (SAL 6500 380), all featuring the orchestra under Neville Marriner. Recorded sound is excellent.

Karl Boehm, another conductor known for his Mozart, takes von Karajan's orchestra, the Berlin Philharmonic, through no-fuss performances of the *Symphonies Nos. 25, 26 and 27* (DGG 2530 120). The same Mozartian grace and steadiness also characterizes Boehm's interpretations of the *Haydn Symphonies Nos. 88 and 89* (DGG 2530 343), played by the Vienna Philharmonic. Both recordings feature DGG's spacious sound, which comes very close to matching concert hall reality.

If your library is lacking all seven available sets of complete Haydn symphonies performed by Antal Dorati and the Philharmonia Hungarica (London), make sure they go on your "must" list. Dorati's Haydn is crisp and the orchestra, comprising players who fled Hungary during the 1956 revolution, plays with uncommon vitality. Having completed the symphonies (on 48 LPs), Dorati would now like to record Haydn's 12 operas. That project would fill 32 LPs. And since the first five sets of symphonies have already sold over a half million, chances are London Records will look favorably on the idea.

London is justifiably beaming over its new *La Bohème* (OSA 1299). With superstars von Karajan and tenor Luciano Pavarotti performing up to their reputations, this *Bohème* is special. Equally impressive are Mirella Freni's sensitive and vocally secure Mimi and Rolando Panerai's Marcello. If only Nicolai Ghiaurov had presented a more convincing Colline. The sound engineers, in true London tradition, put the listener inside the action. Consequently, you find yourself only a few feet away from the Act 4 duel between Colline waving fireplace tongs, and Schaunard brandishing a shovel.

Anniversaries usually mean a flood of new recordings or rereleases. What record collector can ever forget Beethoven's bicentennial birthday (1970) and the 100th anniversary of Berlioz's death in 1969? 1973 is Rachmaninoff's year, and to honor the 100th anniversary of his birth (April 1, 1873) RCA Victor is releasing in five volumes all of Rachmaninoff's recorded performances. From the first acoustical discs (1919–24), which sound like they were made on sandpaper, to his last electric recording (1942), Rachmaninoff's romanticism is there to absorb and admire: the flashy finishes, superfast tempos, unexpected ritards, and extraordinary technique. A treasured collection.

Also recommended:

Rochberg: *Third Quartet* (Nonesuch H-71283). A powerful work brilliantly played by the very exciting Concord String Quartet.

Milhaud: *La Creation du Monde;* Weill: *Suite from "The Threepenny Opera"* (Nonesuch H-71281). The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble under Arthur Weisberg gives each the right amount of swing, sparkle, and sensitivity.

Liszt: *Annees de Pelerinage* (Philips SAL 6500 4200). Pianist Alfred Brendel, whose performances are always special, makes the seven pieces unique and memorable with an artistic blend of poetry and contrasting colors.

MEDIA REVIEWS / Ron Dorfman

Peer Review

On the Op Ed page of the *New York Times* last month (November 1) Ben Bagdikian asserted that the news summary President Nixon receives daily is a "slovenly and misleading" digest containing errors so numerous and egregious that any professional news organization would fire the reporter responsible. A few days later (November 9), the person responsible for the summary, Patrick J. Buchanan, replied, in essence, "So's yer old man." Buchanan invoked the shade of A. J. Liebling, a "genuine journalistic watchdog," whom he contrasted with the "mascot," Bagdikian, who is national correspondent of the *Columbia Journalism Review*. Buchanan conveniently disremembered that Bagdikian had resigned as associate editor of the *Washington Post* because, among other things, he was not permitted to criticize the *Post*'s management in print.

It was Liebling, the *New Yorker*'s reporter on "The Wayward Press," who noted with characteristic pith that "Newspapers write about themselves with awe, and only after mature reflection." That is still a fact of life in journalism, as Bagdikian's experience attests. Fortunately, the modern miracles of computerized cold-type composition and offset printing have enabled journalists who work for those newspapers (and radio and television stations) to say what needs to be said in freer



forums. The spirit of Liebling, if not the corpulent substance and the incomparable style of the man, lives on in a dozen or so journals of press criticism published in as many cities by working newsmen and women anxious to provide journalism with the *sine qua non* of professionalism: peer review.

It was, again, Liebling who observed that schools of journalism could not be expected to do any good unless there was a school for publishers. The new journalism reviews are, perhaps, the school of hard knocks for publishers. It is sad, but true, that the publishers own the journalism schools; that the nation's major editors hold membership in their professional society solely as representatives of their publishers; and that the trade press (*Editor & Publisher, Broadcasting, Folio, Media Industry News-*

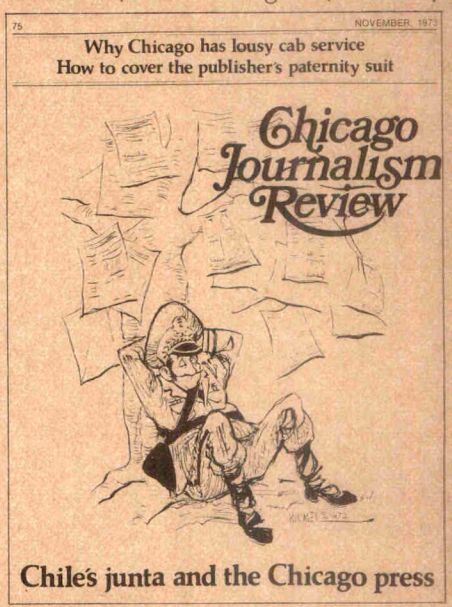
letter, etc.) regards its subject as an industry rather than as a profession.

The first break in this pattern occurred in 1961 when the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University began quarterly publication of the *Columbia Journalism Review*, which in contrast to such agonizingly boring and irrelevant scholarly periodicals as *Journalism Quarterly* and the *Journal of Broadcasting* devoted most of its space to criticism of the news coverage and corporate policies of the nation's media. Columbia's review remained alone in the field until October 1968, when the *Chicago Journalism Review* was established as the first such publication owned, edited, and operated independently of any institution by members of the working press.

The *Chicago Journalism Review* was a response to the need felt by reporters in that city to vindicate themselves and their coverage of the 1968 Democratic National Convention. The city's established news media had buckled under pressure from city hall and an outraged segment of public opinion and had rewritten history, in the manner of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, to justify the behavior of the police and the mayor in dealing with both the demonstrators in the streets and dissident delegates in the convention hall. Since then the *Review* has been reporter, gadfly and muckraker, exposing corruption, bias, fraud, venality, ignorance, racism, chauvinism, sloth, and just plain incompetence on the part of the major media concerning everything from Vietnam to local racetracks. It was a firm belief of the *Review*'s founders that a public, not merely a professional, audience for its reports was necessary if it were to have sufficient impact to force change in media institutions. That audience was there, and it evidently was significant enough for Chicago publisher Marshall Field IV to tell staff members at a private luncheon that his newspapers "never will back up again" as they did after the 1968 convention.

The appearance of the Chicago review generated considerable interest among reporters across the country, and within months after an April 1969 conference in Chicago, similar reviews began appearing in other cities: first St. Louis and Denver, then Providence, Philadelphia, Holyoke, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Baltimore, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Honolulu, Houston, Dallas, Portland, Tucson, Fairbanks, and others, including a few cities in Canada and overseas. Not all survived more than a few months, and some have folded after three years or more of publication. But many continue to appear regularly and, if none is exactly thriving, most of them make lively, interesting reading and provide insights into the operations of the mass media unavailable from any other source. Only three, however, have full-time professional staff—the *Chicago Journalism Review*, the *Dallas Journalism Review*, and *(MORE)*, published in New York, which has a Washington correspondent and covers the national press and the book publishing industry. Alone among the new reviews, *(MORE)* pays reasonable free-lance fees and its contributors are often nationally known reporters and writers.

The reviews in Tucson *(The Pretentious Idea)* and Los Angeles *(Review of Southern California Journalism)* are published out of journalism schools, with working-press input. All the reviews except *(MORE)* are organized as not-for-profit ventures. Circulations range from a few hundred in the smaller cities to 11,200 for *(MORE)*. Frequency ranges from annual through occasional to monthly. Most of the reviews are standard magazine size, but the *Twin Cities Journalism Review* is 7 x 9 inches and several are tabloids. Production values of most reviews are modest, although Sam Antupit's design for *(MORE)* is quite handsome, and Bill Mauldin's covers for the *Chicago Journalism Review* (1969 through 1971) frequently displayed a more savage wit than could be seen in his syndicated work. Most articles, except in the *St. Louis Journalism Review*, are signed, and even senior editors occasionally contribute. The *San Francisco Bay Area Journalism Review* led its first issue with an article by Charles Gould, publisher of the *San Francisco Examiner*, provoking considerable criticism.



The reviews are as different from one another as the cities in which they are published and the conditions under which journalists work. But none of them is a "mascot"; and if they are not pedigreed in the line of Liebling, they nevertheless know how to bark when necessary, and sometimes to bite. □

Subscription Information

(Only reviews still publishing are listed here.)

Chicago Journalism Review, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60601. Monthly. $7/yr.

Columbia Journalism Review, 700 Journalism Bldg., Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Bimonthly. $9/yr.

Countermedia, Box 2299, Fairbanks, AK 99701. Published 10 times a year. $15/yr.

Dallas Journalism Review, Box 8322, Dallas, TX 75205. Published every six weeks. $7.50/yr.

Houston Journalism Review, Box 52691, Houston, TX 77052. Monthly. $7.50/yr.

(MORE), Box 2971, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10017. Monthly $10/yr.

Northwest Journalism, Box 10411, Forest Park Station, Portland, OR 97210. Bimonthly. $5/yr.

Philadelphia Journalism Review, 1001 Chestnut St., Room 915, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Monthly. $7/yr.

Review of Southern California Journalism, 6101 E. Seventh St., Long Beach, CA 90840. Quarterly. $2.50/yr.

St. Louis Journalism Review, Box 3086, St. Louis, MO 63130. Bimonthly. $5/yr.

San Francisco Bay Area Journalism Review, Box 3451, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, CA 94119. Monthly. $6/yr.

The Pretentious Idea, Department of Journalism, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Annual. Free-will offerings.

The Unsatisfied Man, Box 18470, Denver, CO 80218. Monthly. $6/yr.

Twin Cities Journalism Review, Box 17113, St. Paul, MN 55117. Bimonthly. $3/yr.

AUDIO CASSETTE LIBRARY FOR PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS

with 14 new programs from the 92nd Annual Conference of ALA

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

These new programs focus on both librarianship and the theme of the 1973 conference

"PEOPLE: THEIR NEEDS—*OUR RESPONSIBILITY*"

To help librarians implement this theme, speakers identify present and future users of libraries and explore the functions libraries will perform as our society changes. To facilitate these changes, speakers present some of the latest techniques used by management consultants and behavioral scientists with organizations which must change and meet new obligations.

The CASSETTE LIBPARY FOR PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS is produced by Development Digest and the American Library Association to help librarians update their professional skills. Share these fact-filled sessions with your staff and associates. Use them for individual or staff development, library science or continuing education. Many of the topics are of such contemporary importance that you will want them for the library collection.

I NEEDS OF LIBRARY USERS

L301

People: Their Needs—Our Responsibility
Ralph W. Conant

Needs of People as to Reading, 1973-1983
Herman Liebaers

L302/1-2 (2 cassettes)

White Collar/Blue Collar—The Vanishing Difference: Labor and Libraries
Albert K. Herling, Frances M. Jones, John A. Sessions

L303/1-2-3 (3 cassettes) ***CHALLENGES TO LIBRARY SERVICE: SOME CURRENT PROBLEMS AND RESPONSES***

Current Population Trends—Implications for Libraries
Donald J. Bogue, Eleanor T. Smith, Frederick A. Schlipf

Library Experiences in the College Level Examination Program
Jose Orlando Toro, Jim Michael

L304/1-2 (2 cassettes)

Urban Libraries: An Urban Need?
Lt. Gov. Neil F. Hartigan (Illinois), Thomas Shaughnessy, Cathleen Palmini, Kenneth Duchac

L305/1-2-3-4 (4 cassettes)

Libraries and Post-Secondary Education: Change and Response
Verne Stadtman, John Valentine, Germaine Gibian, Jai Singh

L306

Library Service to the Disadvantaged—Means and Methods
Clara S. Jones

II LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

L307/1-2 (2 cassettes)

Accountability: Basis for Decision-Making
Joe Gordon, James Leisener

L308/1-2-3-4-5 (5 cassettes) ***THE LIBRARY AS ORGANIZATION: A VIEW FROM THE MIDDLE***

Organizational Theory & Patterns of Management
Raymond P. Lutz

The Role of Middle Management in Personnel Administration
Anthony Greco

How to Sell Your Ideas: Up the Organization
Richard W. Boss

How to Sell Your Ideas: Down the Organization
Ella G. Yates

Vignette: Management in Action

L309/1-2-3-4-5 (5 cassettes) ***STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE?***

Keynote Speaker: Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City-County Library System, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Perceptions of Strategy
Julia Losinski, Thomas Shaughnessy, Dorothy M. Sinclair, Dorothy Nyren, Rose Vainstein

New Patterns of Library Administration:

Visions of Networking for the User within States and Among States
David Palmer

Public Library/Community College Cooperation
Larry Earl Bone

New Patterns for Urban Libraries
Milton S. Byam

New Approaches to Manpower Use
Ernest R. DeProspo

New Patterns of Library Services:

Where Will the Ivy Grow
J. Quentin Jones

Early Childhood Education Project
Effie Lee Morris

Mail Order Book Service
Irene W. Swanton

The Public Library as Information Catalyst
Richard Parsons

Library Education Reacts to Change:

Urban Library Training Program
Laurence L. Sherrill

Problem-Solving Laboratories
Edwin E. Olson

Staff Development and Continuing Education
Alan B. Clark

Librarians Technician Program
Bernard W. Lukenbill

L310/1-2-3-4-5-6 (6 cassettes) ***MEASUREMENT APPROACHES FOR IMPROVED DECISION-MAKING***

The Importance of Measurement
Robert Wedgeworth

Objectives of the Preconference
Gerald M. Born

Issues of Measurement
Ernest R. DeProspo

Techniques of Measurement
Ellen O. Altman

Applying Measurement to Decision-Making
Kenneth E. Beasley

Implications of Measurement for:

Library Standards Rose Vainstein

Public Libraries Allie Beth Martin

Academic Libraries Robert P. Haro

School Libraries Evelyn Daniel

Library Education Jane B. Robbins

III ALA REPORTS

L311

Report on the State of the Association—1973
Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association

1973 Inaugural Address
Jean E. Lowrie, President, American Library Association

IV PROFESSIONAL CONCERNS

L312/1-2 2 cassettes
The Instant Library and Other Non-Traditional Structures
Fred Glazer, R. Alden Jones, Edward Howard, William Bergemann

L313/1-2 2 cassettes
Conference on Serial Publications
General Overview William Huff
National Serials Data Program Paul Vassallo
International Standard Bibliographic Description—Serials Lawrence Livingston
Microforms in Serials Acquisition and Management
Norman J. Shaffer

L314/1-2-3-4 4 cassettes
Conflict: Public Versus Private Morality
(Panel Discussion-Debate)
A publisher, a theologian, a lawyer and a librarian define and explore the areas of tension between society's concepts of public and private morality.
Raymond Gauer, Stanley Fleishman, Arnold B. Come, Eli M. Oboler

.201 **The Pentagon Papers** Robert West

L202 **Copyright and Fair Use Practices**
Dr. Edmon Low, William D. North, Charles Lieb

L203 **What Is Cable TV?** Louis Lerner
The Role of Cable Television in Library Networks
Harold S. Hacker

L204 **Libraries and Information Utilities**
Dr. Edwin B. Parker
What's the Utility of an Information Utility?
Dr. Louis Vagianos

L205 **Non-Print Media**
Newton N. Minow

L206 **Betting One's Life on the Future of Print**
Norman Cousins

L207 **Library Survival and the Economics of Social Change**
Anthony Downs

L208 **Utilizing the Best of Communication Devices**
Ruth Warncke
Can We Afford to Communicate?
Carolyn I. Whitenack

L209 ***THE EDUCATIONAL DYNAMICS OF MEDIA, PART I***
An Overview of Media Use
Father John Culkin
The Reasons for Media: What Makes Programs Good?
Janice Gallinger

L210 ***THE EDUCATIONAL DYNAMICS OF MEDIA, PART II***
The Natural Fit: Art, Music, Medicine
Luraine Tansey, David Hall, Alfred Strohlein

L211 ***THE EDUCATIONAL DYNAMICS OF MEDIA, PART III***
Designing Libraries for Media Use
Dr. David Crossman
Relating Libraries to Media Facilities: Fusion or Symbiosis?
Dr. Donald L. Ely

L212 ***THE PROCESS FOR CHANGE IN LIBRARY EDUCATION, PART I***
Robert N. Case, Frances Hatfield, Anna Mary Lowrey, Vernon S. Gerlach, William E. Hug, Frank R. Birmingham, Joseph F. Blake, Lucille Hatch, Helen D. Lloyd, Leslie Janke

L213 ***THE PROCESS FOR CHANGE IN LIBRARY EDUCATION, PART II***
Robert N. Case, Frances Hatfield, Anna Mary Lowrey, Vernon S. Gerlach, William E. Hug, Frank R. Birmingham, Joseph F. Blake, Lucille Hatch, Helen D. Lloyd, Leslie Janke

L214 **The Application of Knowledge Communication System Models to Library Information Science Education**
Dr. Tefco Saracevic



DEVELOPMENT DIGEST®
Published by CREDR Corporation
3347 Motor Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90034
P.O. Box 49938, Los Angeles, California 90049

Please send us the following tape cassette programs:

___L301	___L306	___L311
___L302/1-2	___L307/1-2	___L312/1-2
___L303/1-2-3	___L308/1-2-3-4-5	___L313/1-2
___L304/1-2	___L309/1-2-3-4-5	___L314/1-2-3-4
___L305/1-2-3-4	___L310/1-2-3-4-5-6	

___L201	___L206	___L211
___L202	___L207	___L212
___L203	___L208	___L213
___L204	___L209	___L214
___L205	___L210	

at $9.95 per cassette . . . . . $ _____
NOTE: Some programs have more than one cassette, e.g. L303/1-2-3 consists of three cassettes. The cost is $9.95 X 3 or $29.85 for the program.

Discount: 10% on 14 or more cassettes . . . _____

$ _____

_____ 16 capacity portfolios at $5.00 . . . . . _____

Total . . . . . $ _____

F.O.B. Los Angeles.
We pay postage on prepaid orders within U.S. and Canada.
Outside U.S. and Canada we will invoice for special handling and shipping.
Add 5% sales tax in California.

Organization _____

Name _____ Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Authorized signature _____

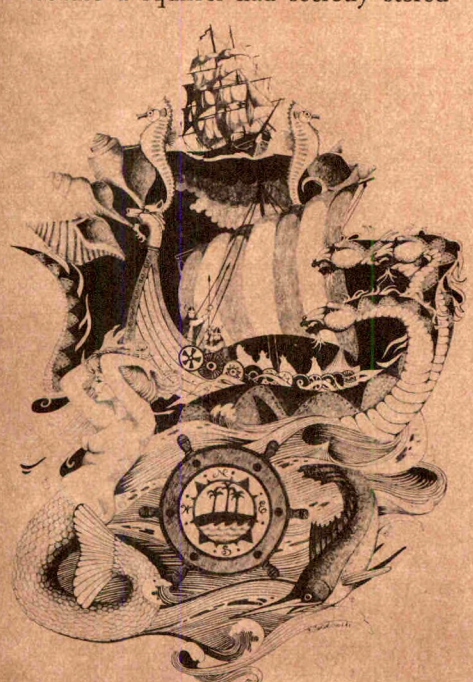
MATERIALS

Mermaids and Muckle Men

The sea. We blacken it with oil and argue over territorial limits; but still the sea remains much as our ancestors must have known it—provocative, temperamental, mysterious. "The mind of man is repelled by mystery and he must solve it through either religion, folklore or science," suggests Horace Beck, author of *Folklore and the Sea* (Wesleyan University Press, 1973, $14.95).

This fascinating study of legends and tales of the sea is limited to the traditions of the English-speaking world, for the most part traditions still current. Not Scylla and Charybdis but muckle men and mermaids are the subject matter of this text. It is a happy blend of scholarly and popular reading. The author spent many years documenting the information he reports, but all notes are gathered at the end of the book, along with an extensive bibliography and a very useful index. The latter is particularly important since the body of the text is written to be read rather than simply referred to.

With chapters on shipbuilding, language, weather, songs, art, seals and muckle men, mermaids, enchanted islands, smugglers, specter ships, and several other topics, the casual reader may find himself drawn from page to page. If you have been planning to build a ship, for example, be forewarned that walnut must not be used any place on the boat. They say walnut carries such a curse that one ship was doomed simply because a squirrel had secretly stored some walnuts on board. So they say. And about mermaids, it seems important to note that the lore of the sea includes mer*men*.



Volume VI of the American Maritime Library, this book was published by Wesleyan University Press for the Marine Historical Association. Black and white photographs are used effectively throughout, illustrating the believers more often than the beliefs.

This is a serious work obviously researched and written with great care. It will be useful as a reference tool in public and university libraries.

Finding Consumer News

With each morning's newspaper carrying some caveat about tainted tuna fish or cancer-inducing cosmetics, the consumer demand for information will undoubtedly continue to grow. *Guide to Sources of Consumer Information* (Information Resources Press, 1973, $10.50) by Sarah Thomas and Bernadine Weddington is a new tool intended to serve this need.

The guide is separated into two sections, the first on published information and the second on organizations. The four chapters on published data include general reference titles (indices, directories, etc.), textbooks and consumer education materials, general interest monographs, and periodicals. Entries in each chapter, arranged alphabetically by title, include price information. Most titles carry a one- or two-sentence annotation, with the reference materials generally receiving more attention. At least a third of the reference titles included are so general and so well known to librarians that they seem unnecessary. However, since the preface indicates that the consumer is the intended audience, perhaps inclusion of such titles as *The Reader's Guide* and *CBI* is not totally unwarranted.

It is more difficult to understand why the periodicals section includes *Time, Newsweek, House Beautiful, Reader's Digest,* etc., without annotations to justify their inclusion. Four pages of material reproduced from *Changing Times* and four pages reproduced from *Consumer Bulletin* and *Consumer Bulletin Annual* (the only graphics in the first part of the book) seem rather pointless and add to the suspicion that the book has been padded to warrant the cost.

The organizations listed in part two are divided into those of the federal government, state (both private and government), local (both private and government), and national nongovernment. Descriptions range from none to long paragraphs. Addresses are given for each organization. Phone numbers are listed for some groups and publications are noted where appropriate. A 22-page author-title-subject index refers the reader to appropriate entries by letter and number.

While the book is useful, as a bibliographic tool for librarians it would have been better half as long at half the price.

Where's That What?

A projected annual publication, *The National Directory for the Performing Arts and Civic Centers* (Handel & Co., 1973, $24), offers information about the facilities and the performing art groups to be found across the U.S. According to the preface in the present edition, "it is our intent, starting with the 1974 edition, to chronicle . . . the permanent performing arts organizations, their staff, purpose, supportive boards, source of income, season, and information about performance facilities. . . ." To a considerable extent, this type of information is contained in great quantity in the present edition. Without demeaning the value of the information contained in it, the user cannot always expect to find what he may be looking for in a specific city in this directory, e.g., the seating capacity of a specific theater. College and university organizations are excluded from the directory, except in "those instances where a college or university has the major performance house for a surrounding area."

Internal arrangement is by state, and several indexes provide access to the main listings. This directory has the potential of developing into an invaluable reference tool, given better organization, a full table of contents page, and a continuing cooperative response on the part of institutions and organizations listed. Available from the publisher, 2800 Routh, Suite 231, Dallas, TX 75201.

Pursuing the Media

A collection of writings from the pen of Louis Shores has produced a new book, *Audiovisual Librarianship: The Crusade for Media Unity, 1946–1969* (Libraries Unlimited, 1973, $8.50). This collection contains 18 of Shores' articles spanning 24 years. Articles are grouped into the categories of the ge-

neric book, the materials center, the media college, and media education. An appendix on "landmarks along the way to media unity" concludes the volume. In Shores' view "all of mankind comprises media personnel," and his 10-page introduction written expressly for this volume does provide an insight into the purpose and the thrust of his writing and scholarship since 1947. Professional collections will want to add this volume —especially if they are concerned with documenting audiovisual instruction and/or the prolific pen of Louis Shores.

Celebration

An important reference book packed full of case histories celebrating America may be found in *Old Glory* (Warner Paperback Library, 1973, $4.95). It is a pictorial report on the grass-roots history movement which has resulted from the America the Beautiful Fund's "Rediscover America Program." Encouraged by technical assistance and in some instances "seed money," communities from Cuero, Texas to Prairie Island, Minnesota and their attempts to preserve their cultural and historical heritage are extensively documented in this catalog.

In addition to the many exhibits, *Old Glory* also contains guidelines for the preparation of "The First Hometown History Primer," a directory of institutions where communities can turn for help, and a list of all the hometown history projects known to the publishers. The book's postscript concludes: "History, it turns out, is what we make it. Perhaps that is the central message of this book—as seen in the actions of all the people whose work is represented on the preceding pages. Each of them has found a way to become personally responsible for a small piece of the history of America. And though this is seldom put into words, each has reclaimed his own roots in the bargain."

A useful book for reference collections, and an inspiration for all local history collections in public libraries.

Keeping Tracks

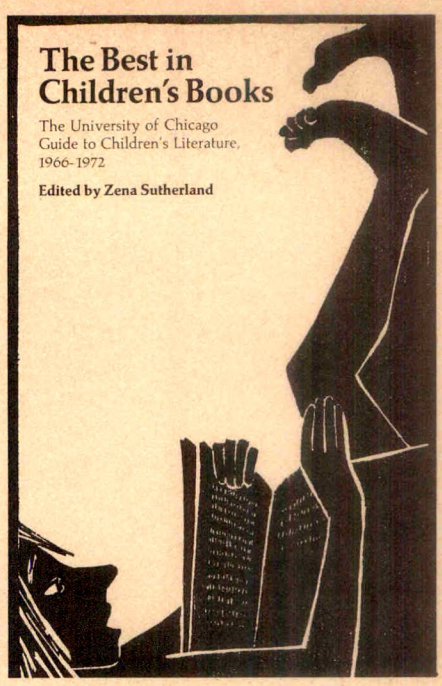
One good way to develop the habit of keeping family records is to establish a journal for vacations or other family travel. Either make one person the keeper-of-the-journal, and everyone suggests entries, or rotate the duty each day to another family member.

Often it is easier to begin records of this kind simply because the normal daily routine is broken anyway. The intervals in the car, or waiting for meals, can be occupied with journal rather than back-seat hassling. And it just might be that the effort will be enough fun that the habit will stick.

In addition to the standard topics of where we stayed and what we ate and how far we got Saturday, write down stuff like: the funniest thing we saw; the prettiest thing we saw; what we found out that we didn't know before, etc. Save room for snapshots and be sure the kids draw pictures of the things that interested them most.

Good Books for Kids

Librarians who want to expand or improve their children's and young adult collections will find *The Best In Children's Books: The University of Chicago Guide to Children's Literature, 1966–1972* (University of Chicago Press, 1973, $9.95) an invaluable aid.

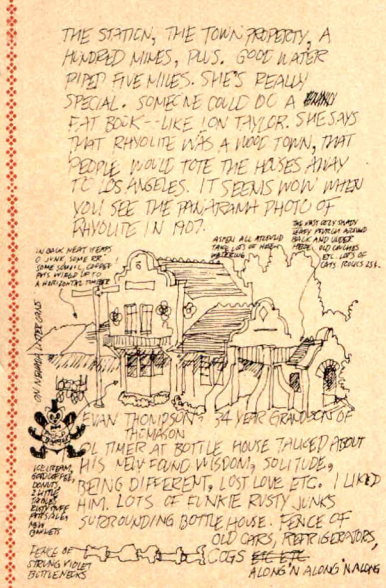


Zena Sutherland, editor of the *Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books,* has selected 1,400 of the books reviewed in that publication during 1966 to 1972 which she considers to be of high literary quality. Almost all titles included received a "recommended" notation when reviewed. The paragraph-long reviews are reprinted here, along with suggested grade levels and complete bibliographic citations. The entries are listed alphabetically by author.

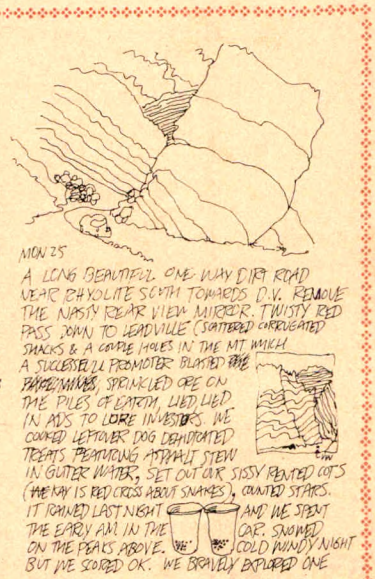
Merely as a compilation of reviews from the highly regarded *Bulletin,* this volume would warrant its cost. However, the appended material increases its value exponentially. There is a complete list of the addresses of American and British publishers included in the text, a title index, a developmental values index, a curricular use index, a reading level index, a subject index, and a type of literature index. Fiction and nonfiction titles are not separated in the text nor are they indexed separately.

Developmental values include such concepts as honesty, death, and interculture understanding, while the curricular index sorts out which titles might be used in courses as they are usually structured in the classroom, such as biology, language arts, and art appreciation. The subject index is more detailed. For example, a book on oxygen is listed under "science" in the curricular index but under "oxygen" in the subject index.

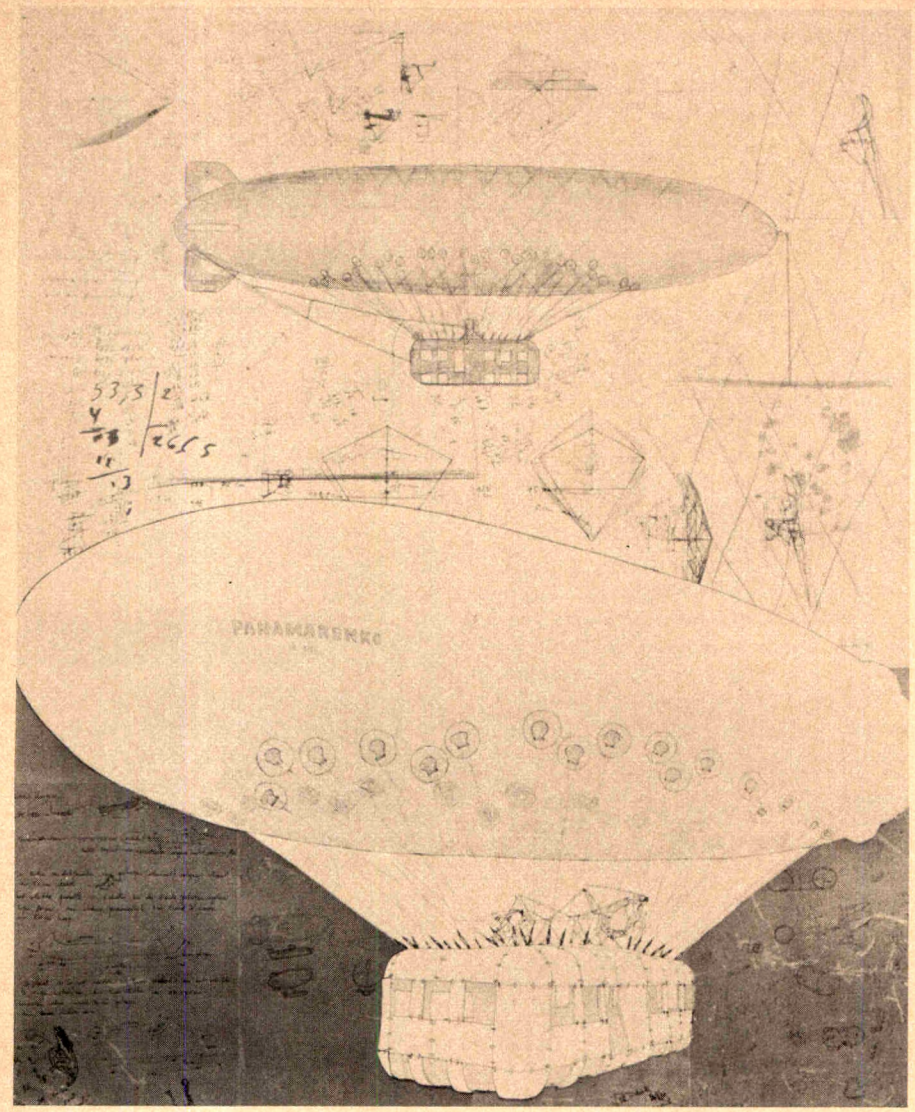
Both the quality of the titles included and the multiple channels of access to them should make this a well-worn volume in any professional or reference collection.



Here are two pages from Richard Wilson's hiking journal. It's a pretty good interpretation of this idea, so we show you a piece of it here. Maybe you can't draw as well as Richard, but we'll bet you can spell better.



With several examples of family trees and other projects, "The First Hometown History Primer" stresses keeping family records for the future. Above, a family vacation journal.



Samples of artists' work represented in the new annual include this drawing/collage by Panamarenko, born in Belgium in 1940. The volume was edited by Willem Sandberg.

New Art and Artists

An international venture to present the work of new artists has resulted in *'73–'74 An Annual of New Art and Artists* (Abrams, 1973, $12.50, paper). Edited by Willem Sandberg, this first issue of a projected annual publication represents 53 artists from 18 countries. Artists from the U.S. include Mary Corse, Richard Nonas, William Crozier, and Harriet Korman. The works included range from paintings to assemblages. Editor Sandberg was assisted in selection by 15 consultants, and exhibits for each artist include address, title of work featured (when necessary), medium, and size. Richard Bellamy provided consultant services for the project for the U.S.

One would hope for the most systematic presentation of each artist's exhibit in future issues, with more information about the artist's education, exhibits, and current medium, as well as a more uniform presentation of an artist's work. Nonetheless, the current effort is an entirely useful reference book for art collections as well as most fine art departments in libraries. There is one entry from the USSR, and the reference book is truly international in scope. A most welcome addition to the growing bibliographic concern to document the work of new artists.

My Ears Are Killing Me

A Bibliography of Noise for 1971 (Whitston Publishing Company, 1973, $10) is the first in the series of an annual bibliographical update documenting the world literature surrounding noise. Compiled by Mary K. Floyd, it supplements *A Bibliography of Noise, 1966–1970* published in 1972. The bibliography "concerns noise and its effects on people, their culture, and cultural artifacts, such as architecture, cities, music, vehicles . . . and the like. It is concerned with acoustic stress on man, the animal—his physical and mental and emotional well-being. And thus it must be concerned with the noise of transformers and air-conditioners, with that of apartments, of dental drills, and of rock bands; but not with, for example, radio noise, white noise, and with most forms of masking noise."

The bibliography is prepared by consulting most standard indexes, and contains a list of abbreviations of periodicals cited, subject headings used, and an author index. Because of the number of indexes consulted, it is a valuable compilation of information which most engineering collections will want, and which many science and technology departments in public libraries will find useful in dealing with patron requests.

Two from IFLA

Two new publications have been issued by the International Federation of Library Associations. *Standards for Public Libraries,* prepared by the Section of Public Libraries, and the *IFLA Annual 1972,* the proceedings of the General Council Annual Reports, are available in the U.S. from Rowman and Littlefield (1973, $5 and $22.50 respectively). Both publications will be useful to professional collections which document international library activities, or are concerned with keeping the organizational development of IFLA under bibliographic control.

Amid the Slings and Arrows

The venerable Jesse Shera has pulled together 29 of his essays written between 1931 and 1973 under the title *Knowing Books and Men: Knowing Computers, Too* (Libraries Unlimited, 1973, $13.50). None of the essays appear in other anthologies, and it is reported that one of the essays has not previously appeared in print.

The essays printed are grouped into the following topics: toward a philosophy of librarianship, of library history, the reference function of the library, documentation, the academic library, and library education. Shera's style is without parallel among librarians who have taken pen to paper, but the collection also reminds us that this man's good and subtle wit can be uproariously funny. Never a dull moment here!

There are several very important essays in this collection. Foremost among them is "Toward a Theory of Librarianship and Information Science." In this essay, Shera does offer some conceptual

underpinnings for the field of library science, by dealing with the practical as well as the theoretical aspects of the discipline. The book is full of memorable quotes, e.g., "One does not produce valid research by playing the sedulous ape to the methodists in their white aprons, in the hope that form will yield substance,"



and "Though librarians still pay lip service to bibliography as being central to their profession, it is not reflected either in their professional preparation or in practice." And he does set the matter straight about the library as an institution in our society: "The library as the main repository for record is a major source of vicarious experience. Yet few agencies in our society, including the educational system, have suffered such neglect and are so confused about what they are supposed to do."

This book ought to be in all professional collections. The more thoughtful librarian may want to have a personal copy to consult from time to time in order to digest the wisdom contained in it and occasionally to confirm that writing for the profession does not have to be pedestrian and dull. It can even be entertaining.

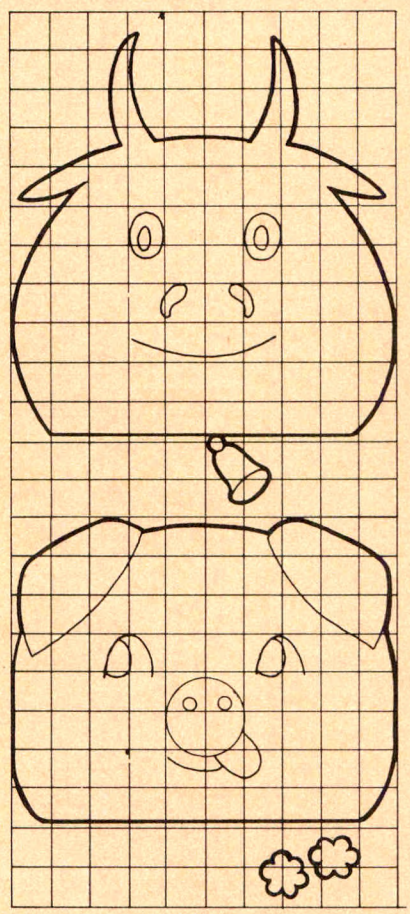
Access to Prizes

The eighth edition of *Literary and Library Prizes* (Bowker, 1973, $16.95) includes 42 new awards initiated since the 1970 edition was published. Total number of entries in this edition is 348 with updated information on prizes awarded since the seventh edition. The prizes are separated into international, American, British, and Canadian awards with brief descriptions of when and why the award was established, requirements for entries, amount of money involved if appropriate, and a listing of all winners by year.

The index of awards, donors, and recipients includes those awards which have been discontinued since the 1970 edition with a notation to that effect.

On Balloon Characters

The secret to finding a decent reference book in the craft field is to find a book to tell a patron how he can make what *he* wants to make. There are countless titles which will provide sound and even expert advice on a number of crafts, but few books exist which will tell you straightaway how to make lion, clown, monkey, and elephant balloon characters. Edna and John Clapper's *Make It From Odds 'n' Ends* (Hawthorn, 1973, $4.95) will do just that, and will provide a bountiful number of other projects for children (and adults) under topics like gifts, walls, the home, children, Christmas, and special occasions. There are even chapters on leftovers from the sewing basket and materials made from "throwaways." Though the book was written for children, adults will find it both useful and challenging—no doubt after being coerced into a project or two by young people around the house. An index provides access to the



Designs for animal baby bibs are among crafts to make from throwaway materials.

book by project and by material used. This is a reference book truly destined for circulation once it has been purchased by the library.

Focus on Flags

School and public librarians who are beefing up their American history collections in anticipation of the Bicentennial may want to consider adding *Your State Flag* (Franklin Publishing Company, 1973, $9.95) by John Robert Gebhart. The author has researched the history and symbolism of each of the 50 flags.

Organized chronologically by date of statehood, each entry includes a full-page color photograph of the flag, an interpretation of the flag's design, one or two paragraphs of historical information and a list of the state bird, flower, tree, color, song, name origin, and motto. There is an appended list of those who designed each flag and a brief bibliography.

The text seems most appropriate, both in tone and complexity, for students in grades 4 to 8. However, the color photographs and easy access to basic facts make it a useful general reference. If your collection does not have a good source of information about the 50 state flags, this book would serve well.

Money Brief

The lack of federal financial support for libraries has resulted in more than one case of publishing jitters over the past few years. ALA's national program to increase the public awareness of libraries' plight, the "Dim the Lights Campaign," ended May 9, but it does have an epilogue in the publication of Robert Frase's *Library Funding and Public Support* (ALA, 1973, $2, paper).

This publication results from the conviction "an even more determined return to the established federal government policy of support for a national library system is needed." It contains an analysis by the author of three earlier studies on books and libraries and a chapter on the public support of libraries. In the latter, Frase contends that academic, public and school library sales account for 40 percent of domestic book sales totaling $950 million. According to Frase, "The total of library sales compared to all book sales looks rather small . . . but when one eliminates the types of books that are not at all dependent upon the library market . . . library sales . . . account for 40 percent of that figure." Further, "since established libraries tend to buy a higher proportion of newly published books than of books published in previous years . . . the impact of library sales on the publishing of new titles is even greater than this 40 percent figure would suggest."

Two final chapters are contained on postal rates and books and libraries as an international network of communications. It is the second chapter, however, which clearly brings home the fact that the publishing industry does have a real financial stake in the fate of a national program of library support. □

At Baker & Taylor, you can choose your type of CATALOGING & PROCESSING!

This service available with book orders only

DEWEY/SEARS
Abridged Dewey Classification, Sears Subject Headings
From Baker & Taylor's computerized file of more than 120,000 K-12 titles.

DEWEY/LC
Unabridged Dewey Classification, Library of Congress Subject Headings . . .
FROM MARC TAPE!
(Unedited)

LC/LC
Library of Congress Classification and subject headings . . .
FROM MARC TAPE!
(Unedited)

DEWEY/ SEARS	DEWEY/LC AND LC/LC	
60¢	89¢	**for cataloging and processing, and that includes complete processing:** • Complete set of catalog cards • Book pocket mounted in the book • Book card • Spine label mounted on the book • Mylar jacket attached to the book (or specify no Mylar jacket and pay only 40¢ for Dewey/Sears; 65¢ for Dewey/LC and LC/LC.)
29¢	35¢	**for our book processing kit, left unattached so that you may complete your own processing. Kit components are:** • Complete set of catalog cards • Book pocket • Book card • Spine label
Not Available	25¢	**for single components :** • Complete set of catalog cards only (without book pocket, book card or spine label)

Numerous call number options are available at no extra cost.
There is no extra charge if LC numbers are not included in your order.

Write today for our detailed specification sheet to include with your next book order.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

BOOK WHOLESALER B&T FOUNDED 1828

EASTERN DIVISION
SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08876
50 Kirby Avenue, Tel: 201-722-8000
N.Y. City Tel: 212-227-8470

SOUTHEAST DIVISION
COMMERCE, GEORGIA 30529
Tel: 404-335-5000
Atlanta Area
Tel: O-WX-5555

MIDWEST DIVISION
MOMENCE, ILLINOIS 60954
Gladiola Avenue
Tel: 815-472-2444
Chicago Tel: 312-641-3233

SOUTHWEST DIVISION
CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS 75426
Industrial Park
Tel: 214-427-3811

WESTERN DIVISION
RENO, NEVADA 89502
380 Edison Way
Tel: 702-786-6700

Inspection Center for Books and Media: 5820 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90036, Telephone: 213-938-2925

MEMO

HEADQUARTERS

New RASD Standards

A new draft statement on the scope of reference services is now under preparation by the RASD Standards Committee, Robert Klassen, chairman. The tentative statement entitled, "Commitment to Reference Services," will attempt to define guidelines for the administration and development of reference services in libraries. Comments and revisions are solicited.

Current categories for developmental guidelines are services, collections, environment, personnel, measurements and evaluation. Reference service in the draft statement is divided into two categories —direct and indirect. Copies of the draft statement are available from the chairman, RASD Standards Committee, c/o U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources, 7th and D. Streets, S.W., Washington, DC 20202. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is requested.

CSD-YASD Secretary

Mary Jane Anderson has been appointed executive secretary of the Children's Services and Young Adult Services Divisions. Mrs. Anderson comes to ALA from the Baltimore County Library where she served as coordinator of children's services. Her work experience has also included being manager of technical processing operations, St. Mary's College of Maryland Library; public library consultant and editor of the state library newsletter, Florida State Library; acting head of circulation, supervisor of bookmobile services, chief of children's services and branch librarian, Jackson Public Library; and children and young adult librarian, Santa Fe Regional Library, Gainesville, Florida.

Mrs. Anderson received an MSLS from Florida State University in 1963 with a major in public library administration. She is a member of Beta Phi Mu. In addition to her professional responsibilities, Mrs. Anderson has been active in the Florida and Maryland Library Associations and ALA. She has been editor of the CSD/YASD journal *Top of the News* since 1971.

Booklist Appointment

Judy Goldberger is the new children's reviewer for *Booklist*. She received her BA from Roosevelt University and her MA from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, with an Illinois State Library Scholarship. Ms. Goldberger, who has worked as children's librarian at the Skokie Public Library, now has a unique opportunity to view things from the opposite side of the fence explored in her thesis on *Librarian's Perceptions of Current Review Media for Children's Books.*

ASLA Election Returns

In a special election, William DeJohn has been elected vice-president, president-elect of the Association of State Library Agencies, a division of ALA. DeJohn is coordinator, reference and loan services, Missouri State Library. He has been active in ALA and the Missouri Library Association. Currently DeJohn serves on ALA's Committee on Program Evaluation and Support, and the ASLA Planning Committee. He is also chairman of the MLA Archives Committee.

ISAD Institute

The Information Science and Automation Division of ALA will hold an institute in New Orleans February 28–March 1, 1974 at the Monteleone Hotel in the French Quarter. The subject of the institute will be "Alternatives in Bibliographic Networking or How to Use Automation Without Doing It Yourself."

The seminar will review the options available in cooperative cataloging and library networks, provide a framework for identifying problems and selecting alternative cataloging systems on a functional basis, and making choices from alternative bibliographic networking systems. The institute is designed to assist the participants in solving problems and in selecting the best system for their libraries. Special attention will be given to comparing on-line systems with microfiche-based systems.

The cost will be $60 to ALA members and $75 to nonmembers. For hotel reservation information and a registration blank, write to Donald P. Hammer, ISAD, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. (P.S. Mardi Gras is February 26.)

Successful Renewal Plan

As of October 31, 780 persons had responded to the request for early ALA membership renewal. The "Beat the Christmas Rush" campaign was initiated with a special summer mailing to 20,416 personal members. There were 2,203 renewals in August; 1,609 in September;

Executive Board Nominees

Report of the Council Committee on Committees. In accordance with the Constitution, Article VII, Section 1, and Bylaws, Article III, Section 6(c), the Council Committee on Committees submits the following slate of candidates for election by the Council to the Executive Board for the term 1974–78. Two persons to be elected from the slate of four candidates by ballot at the 1974 midwinter meeting by Council, the candidates receiving the greatest number of votes to be seated at the adjournment of the 1974 annual conference, July 13:

Mrs. Rebecca T. Bingham, Division of Media Services, Louisville Public Schools, 4th at Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hoffman, Division of School Libraries, Department of Education, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 13 N. Fourth Street, Harrisburg.

E. J. Josey, Division of Library Development, New York State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany.

Anita R. Schiller, Library Reference Department, University of California, San Diego, LaJolla.

The committee believes very strongly that another school librarian should be on the Executive Board; hence the nomination of two school librarians. Additional nominations for the Executive Board may be made from the floor by councilors during midwinter (Bylaw Article III, Section 6c). Biographical notes on these nominees will be sent later and ballots will be prepared and distributed to Council during the midwinter meeting.—*Council Committee on Committees:* Larry Earl Bone, Clara S. Jones, Annette L. Phinazee, Patricia G. Willey, Edward Gailon Holley, chairman.

and 968 in October for a total 23 percent response. The campaign was designed to ease the excessive renewal season and thereby cut operating costs, reduce processing delays and errors, and smooth the receipt of income.

Accounting Study

In May 1973, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. began a study of ALA's financial reporting and accounting systems. The objective of the study is to design an integrated financial system to produce the required accounting reports on a timely basis and at a minimum cost. The system is to provide new and revised financial reports designed for each level of management, highlighting financial problems for each situation.

In the first phase of the project, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. staff reviewed the current system, interviewed ALA staff, designed conceptual management information reports, and reported all activities to the association Management and Accounting Study Committee for approval. The second phase of the study is currently in process and involves detailed systems design. Data processing programming is being prepared with first monthly reports expected to be issued in December. One of the features of the newer reporting is an account of expenditures in the priority areas designated by the ALA membership.

National Library Week

The National Book Committee has announced that this year's National Library Week will be April 21–27, with the themes "Grow with Books" and "Get It All Together . . . at Your Library." Promotional materials are available and order forms may be obtained by writing the National Book Committee, One Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.

AASL Membership Drive

While the ALA Executive Board was hearing a progress report on the AASL membership campaign during the board's fall meeting, the total number of new members rose from 884 to 1,000. The goal of the one-year experiment is to double the number of school librarians in ALA. There are currently 5,000 school personnel on the membership records, but AASL sees a potential of at least 33,000.

The recruitment plan offers a $25 introductory membership to school librarians who were not members as of April 6, 1973, and provides general privileges of membership with division designation restricted to AASL and its section.

The promotional campaign is a network effort involving the Supervisors Section, state school media supervisors, state assembly delegates, regional directors, and state school library media organizations. There have also been special ads in all types and levels of library and education publications. Comments from the many new members are positive, most expressing, "Seems like too good a thing to pass up."

International Documentation

An experimental training course in international documentation, under the sponsorship of the Association of International Libraries, International Federation for Documentation, International Federation of Library Associations, Union of International Associations, World Science Information System, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research will be held in Geneva from February 18–March 15, 1974. A total of 25 participants has been selected from nominations by national library associations of librarians and documentalists in charge of international collections. For further information contact Carol Kelm, executive secretary, RTSD.

Library Employees Study

ALA's Office for Library Personnel Resources, in May 1973, surveyed professional library employees in an effort to collect information about the ethnic and sexual composition of the professional work force. Institutions were asked to identify the ethnic breakdown of staff in five categories: American Indian, Black, Oriental, Spanish Surnamed, and Other, and to provide data on the total number of men and women.

The survey's sample consisted of 2,775 institutions which were drawn from the *NCES Education Directory: Higher Education 1970–1971, NCES Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Areas with at Least 25,000 Inhabitants 1968,* and a directory of school library system supervisors compiled by the American Association of School Librarians. According to the survey, "these three sources represented a total population of approximately 4,800 academic and public library and public school systems. A total of 782 institutions returned usable responses. This is a response rate of 28.2 percent and is 16.2 percent of the total population represented by the three listings." The institutions employed a total of 9,684 professional employees on the survey date of May 1, 1973.

Employees were divided into three categories: some library science education, master's degree in library science, and doctoral degree in library science. Survey results in the first category were American Indian (0.2%), Black (12.4%), Oriental (0.5%), Spanish Surnamed (1.2%), Other (85.7%). Those with master's degrees were American Indian (0.2%), Black (4.3%), Oriental (3.7%), Spanish Surnamed (1%), Other (90.7%). The doctoral degree distribution was Black (8.1%), Oriental (5.4%) and Other (86.5%). Definition by sex for the three categories were some education (female, 90.4%), master's degree (female, 77.9%) and doctoral degree (female, 27%).

A copy of the survey's findings is available from the Office for Library Personnel Resources, ALA. Request the Ethnic and Sexual Composition of Professional Library Employees: 1973, and include a stamped No. 10 envelope.

Minority Enrollment

In the spring of 1969, 1972, and 1973, ALA surveyed the minority enrollment in accredited graduate library education programs in the U.S. The comparative results by year are as follows:

	1969	1972	1973
American Indian	0	1	2
Asian Americans	98	92	259
Blacks	156	310	428
Spanish Heritage	32	48	93

For additional information about the 1973 survey, contact the Office for Library Personnel Resources at ALA.

Library Statistics

Under contract from the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education, ALA is revising the 1966 publication *Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions and Terminology.* Robert W. Frase, formerly vice-president of the Association of American Publishers, will direct and coordinate the project. The revised handbook, to be completed in approximately 14 months, will consist of four principal sections: statistics of libraries, statistics of federal, state, and regional library development agencies, statistics of library education, and a glossary of terms. Further information about the project is available from Robert W. Frase, 1424 16th St., N. W., Washington, DC 20036 or from Dr. Barbara Slanker, project coordinator, at ALA headquarters.

Batchelder Nominees

Five books have been nominated for the 1974 Mildred Batchelder Award. Books chosen include *White Ship,* by Chingiz Aitmotov (Crown); *Nisse from Timsgaard,* by Vilhelm Bergsoe (Coward); *Matt's Grandfather,* by Max Lundgren (Putnam); *Uncle Harry,* by Ger-

linde Schneider (Macmillan); and *Petros' War*, by Aliki Zei (Dutton). The award honors Mildred Batchelder, former executive secretary of the Children's Services Division, and is given annually to an American publisher for the publication of the most outstanding foreign language children's book translated and published in the U.S. Official announcement of the award will be made April 2, International Children's Book Day.

Service to Labor Groups

The AFL-CIO/ALA Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups has issued new guidelines entitled "Library Service to Labor Groups." The guidelines are issued "to share a basic understanding of mutual problems" between libraries and labor groups and to "furnish practical suggestions for the librarian who wants to serve labor." The document is divided into sections on "Why Library Service to Trade Unions?" "Making Contact With Unions," "Types of Service," "Collection Building," and "Public Relations," and its conclusion states, "Libraries must keep in mind, that, although organized labor has many specific, definable interests . . . its members are concerned about the same things as everyone else in their communities." Questions concerning the guidelines should be directed to the executive secretary, RASD, at ALA headquarters.

RTSD Discussion Group

Collection development in medium-sized research libraries will be the topic of a meeting to be held Sunday, January 20, 1974 from 2–4 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to explore the formation of a discussion group within the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA. Interested persons are invited to contact J. Michael Bruer, University of Houston Libraries, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston, TX 77004.

WASHINGTON

Library Funding Delay

Although the House voted back in June to appropriate money for the three library programs administered by the U.S. Office of Education (LSCA, ESEA II and HEA II), and the Senate followed suit in October, the appropriations bill (HR 8877) was still in conference in early November with differences between the House and Senate versions still to be resolved. The administration, meanwhile, stuck to its own spending plan, by releasing funds for the second quarter of fiscal year 1974 (October through December), just as it did back in September for the first quarter, at the annual rate of $14,500,000 for ESEA II, $13 million for LSCA Title I, and nothing at all for the other titles of LSCA or HEA II. (See November 1973 *American Libraries*, p. 631, for differences between the administration spending plan and library appropriations voted by Congress.)

State Impoundment Suits

In efforts to force the administration to spend the money Congress appropriates for library programs, the states are increasingly bringing suits against the government for impoundment of library appropriations. To date, the government has been ruled against in every lower court decision for "unconstitutional and unlawful" impoundment of FY 1973 appropriations for LSCA, ESEA II, and NDEA III. The FY 1973 LSCA impoundment suit, filed June 30 by the state of Oklahoma, with Michigan and New Mexico participating, was the first of the library suits to be appealed by the U.S. government. The U.S. district court had ruled against the government last summer, but final decision on whether or not to appeal was not made by the government until November. The next step will be a hearing in the appeals court, perhaps early in 1974 (although no date has yet been set).

A signficant development in the LSCA impoundment suits occurred in mid-September, when Louisiana's combined LSCA and NDEA III suit, filed June 29, was amended to become a class action, thus applying to all the states, not just to those actually participating in the suit. While no final judgment has been reduced on this suit in district court, early readings indicate that the court will probably rule that all the states are covered. If this turns out to be the case, it will be unnecessary for other states to bring suit against the government for impoundment of last year's (FY 1973) LSCA or NDEA III funds. The same is true of FY 1973 ESEA II funds, since a suit brought by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania covers all the states with respect to the school library program.

Court action to force release of FY 1974 library appropriations is imminent. It is expected that all impoundment suits filed in 1974 will be drawn up to include all the states from the beginning. If the administration continues to release library funds according to its own spending plan, disregarding the action of Congress, the states will have no recourse but to bring suit for impoundment.

Urban Libraries

Calling attention to the needs of urban libraries, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) inserted in the *Congressional Record* of November 1 (pages E6985–86) excerpts from the recent study "Better Libraries Create Better Cities," prepared for the Urban Library Council.

As sponsor of H.J.Res. 766, a bill to authorize a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services in 1976, Rep. Brademas plans to schedule hearings on this proposal in the Select Subcommittee on Education, of which he is the chairman. These hearings will provide a forum for the discussion of overall federal policy toward libraries of all types, and will provide a particularly good opportunity to examine in more detail the problems of urban libraries. As Brademas pointed out to his colleagues, "urban libraries, large and small, are faced with an increasing demand for services . . . at a time when local funds for libraries are, as a percentage of urban budgets, decreasing."

Drug Abuse Education Act

By a vote of 372 to 13 on October 30, the House passed a three-year extension of the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970, authorizing $26 million for FY 1974, $30 million for FY 1975, and $34 million for FY 1976. The bill (HR 9456) is now pending before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Briefly, the Drug Abuse Education Act provides for the support of innovative curricula on drug abuse, dissemination of materials for use in schools and community organizations on drug abuse, training of teachers and other public service and community leaders (librarians, too, are eligible), support of adult and community education programs, and assistance to state and local education agencies for planning, developing, and implementing drug abuse education programs in elementary and secondary schools. Extension of the Drug Abuse Education Act, which would otherwise expire on June 30, 1974, is not supported by the administration.

ALA REPORT

Request for Action

Report of the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry on the Request for Action of James Michael McConnell approved by the ALA Executive Board November 1, 1973.

Background. On January 12, 1971, the ALA Office for Intellectual Free-

dom received a request for action, dated January 11, 1971, from J. Michael McConnell, stating in part:

"That the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota refused to approve my appointment as head of Cataloging Division of the St. Paul Campus Library as recommended by Dr. Ralph H. Hopp, University Librarian. . . . The reason, though never publicly admitted by the regents, was that I applied for a marriage license to marry my male lover.[1] . . .

"The action of the board of regents violated the *Principles of Intellectual Freedom* as adopted by the ALA Council on June 21, 1946."[2]

The Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association considered McConnell's request during the association's 1971 midwinter meeting (Los Angeles) and determined that while McConnell sought intervention by the American Library Association under the *Program of Action in Support of the Library Bill of Rights*, he failed to show the conduct violated the spirit of the *Library Bill of Rights*. Having decided that it was not the appropriate unit of the Association to act on McConnell's Request for Action, the committee

"Voted, that the request for action submitted by J. Michael McConnell under the *Program of Action in Support of the Library Bill of Rights* is not currently within the jurisdiction of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee, and further, that the request for action be transferred to the Association of College and Research Libraries for action."[3]

The McConnell case was thus considered by the Association of College and Research Libraries from the 1971 midwinter meeting until the 1971 annual conference (Dallas). During that time a resolution supporting McConnell was drafted by the Committee on Academic Status of ACRL and approved by the ACRL Board of Directors on June 21, 1971:

"Whereas, the Committee on Academic Status of the ACRL in its work to improve the quality of academic librarianship reaffirms the principle 'that academic staff should be hired, retained, and promoted on the strength of academic and professional criteria and not on the basis of personal characteristics irrelevant to the fundamental mission of the university,' therefore

"Be it resolved that the ACRL deplores this action of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, and urges the board to rescind its action and employ Mr. McConnell and that this resolution be forwarded to the appropriate authorities."[4]

SCMAI actions. On June 25, 1971, the ALA Council adopted the *Program of Action for Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry*, and jurisdiction for McConnell's request for action was conferred upon the newly created Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry. McConnell meanwhile had sued in an attempt to be installed as head of the Cataloging Division of the St. Paul Campus Library. Since Section V, Inquiries, II A. of the *Program of Action for Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry* states ". . . no formal inquiry will be made into cases which are in litigation,"[5] SCMAI was precluded, at that time, from taking substantive action concerning McConnell's request.

On April 3, 1972, the United States Supreme Court denied McConnell's request for a review (which ended litigation except for a possible request for reconsideration by the Supreme Court), thereby leaving stand the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit (*McConnell* v. *Anderson* 451 F.2d 193 [1971]). That court had decided against McConnell, determining that the regents had not abused their discretion in refusing his employment, and dismissed his lawsuit.

After the U.S. Supreme Court's denial of McConnell's request for a review, the SCMAI renewed its assessment of his request for action and the kinds of actions which could be taken by ALA in the matter. As McConnell had never been employed by the University of Minnesota, the committee could not mediate or arbitrate his employment. Since there had been extensive legal proceedings (in which McConnell alleged that he was discriminated against because he was a professed homosexual), the committee believed that all the pertinent facts had been gathered during the judicial process. The committee made an in-depth review of the legal documents and all other available information; the committee received assistance in this review from three members of the association, Mrs. Connie R. Dunlap, Miss Barbara Giddings, and Mr. Gary Purcell.

Conclusions. The circumstances of this case involve two related but separate factors:

1. McConnell applied for a position at the University of Minnesota Library, his appointment (which was recommended by the University of Minnesota librarian) was not approved by the board of regents, and McConnell brought suit against the board of regents pressing for instatement into the position.

2. During the time his application for employment was pending at the University of Minnesota Library, Mr. McConnell and another male applied for a marriage license in Minnesota. This action created publicity which apparently gave the board of regents' decision regarding appointment or nonappointment of McConnell new proportions and an unprecedented status within a cause célèbre.

The committee has carefully reviewed all the policies of the association related to library employment including the resolution passed in June 1971 (after the nonconfirmation of Mr. McConnell by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents) which reads: "The ALA recognizes that there exist minorities which are not ethnic in nature but which suffer oppression. The association recommends that librarians and members strenuously combat discrimination in service to and employment of individuals from all minority groups, whether the distinguishing characteristics of the minority be ethnic, sexual, religious or of any other kinds."

A legal determination of this case has been made in which the board of regents was upheld in its right to decide not to employ McConnell. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit stated ". . . it is our conclusion that the board possessed ample specific factual information on the basis of which it reasonably could conclude that the appointment would not be consistent with the best interests of the university. . . ."

The Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry has been precluded from taking any meaningful action toward mediation or arbitration of this case, and all possible means of redress apparently have been exhausted.

Therefore, the committee recommends:

1. That the American Library Association make no judgments in this request for action as no determinations or judgments of practices can be clearly established.

2. That the above report be forwarded to Mr. McConnell and to Dr. Ralph H. Hopp, librarian of the University of Minnesota, and to the chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota.

3. That the report be published in *American Libraries.—Submitted by SCMAI: Robert Case, Ruth Frame, Judith F. Krug, and Robert Wedgeworth, chairman.*

Notes

[1]Request for action submitted to the American Library Association by J. Michael McConnell, p. 1.

[2]*Op.cit.*, p. 8.

[3]Intellectual Freedom Committee Minutes, midwinter meeting, Los Angeles, California, 4th session, January 21, 1971, p. 15.

[4]*American Libraries*, Vol. 2 (September, 1971), p. 865.

[5]*American Libraries*, Vol. 2 (September, 1971), p. 830. □

Starting the New Year at ALA

DOUBLE ELEPHANT FOLIO
The Story of Audubon's *Birds of America*
Waldemar H. Fries
The full story on the little-known struggle of James Audubon to prepare, print and sell this great work. Includes a census and survey of extant complete sets. Exquisitely illustrated.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0103-4 (1974)
Pre-publication price $35.00
After February 1, 1974 $45.00

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
A Guide to the Literature, 2d Edition Revised
Carl M. White and Associates
Prime selection tool for collection development and as a guide for reference librarians, scholars, and students. Helpful cross-reference keeps the individual social sciences in focus.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0134-4 (1973) $25.00

THOMAS BRAY'S GRAND DESIGN
ACRL Publications in Librarianship No. 35
Charles Laugher
The grand design of the eighteenth-century scholar and missionary was to establish a system of clerical and secular libraries throughout the colonies. Obtaining funds, placement of books, passing needed legislation, etc.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0151-4 (1974) $9.95

PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
An Annotated Bibliography of Almost 400 Picture Books for Children
by Patricia Jean Cianciolo and Members of Elementary Booklist Committee, NCTE
Picture books — the most effective way to stimulate learning and faster reading habits. For preschoolers through junior high school students. Each book listed shows age recommendation, annotation, retail price, publisher, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-0157-3 (1973) $5.95

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, 1945-1952
An Annotated Bibliography of Western-Language Materials
Robert W. Ward, compiler and editor, with Masashi Nishihara and Frank Shulman
The American occupation of Japan introduced a major discontinuity into Japanese history. A definitive bibliography classifies all significant printed and archival documents bearing on serious study of the occupation.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0127-1 (1974) In preparation

COMPUTER BASED REFERENCE SERVICE
M. Lorraine Mathies and Peter G. Watson
Today's librarian and library student must learn the language and techniques of automated data bases. This work traces the data bases through all sections. Appendixes and bibliography.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0156-5 (1974) $9.95

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARIES
Second Edition, Revised
Selected by a Committee of the References Services Division of the ALA
The buying list of the 770 most convenient, useful, and productive adult reference works for small and medium-sized libraries. Arranged in 17 major subject categories with complete buying information, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3140-5 (1973) $5.50

THE RISE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CALIFORNIA
Ray E. Held
Diverse and scattered source material to show how public library development on the state level may systematically be described. An essential book on library history, social history, and the history of California.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0124-7 (1974) $12.50

AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS
New 4th Edition
Alex Ladenson, editor
Replaces the 1964 third edition and four supplements; brings American Library Laws up to date in a single volume. Contains federal laws and laws of the states.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0158-1 (1973) $35.00

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Public Library Association, ALA
A monograph written as a background study of measurement techniques as applied to public libraries. This study opens the door to new ways of gathering library statistics and applying them to decision-making, planning, budget allocations.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3149-9 (1974) $3.50

LIBRARY FUNDING AND PUBLIC SUPPORT
Robert W. Frase
Responds to the need for continuous support of national library policy and programs. Describes the impact a change in public policy on library support will have on libraries—including the possible crisis when $176 million in federal library funding ends. All phases of library funding are intelligently handled.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3150-2 (1973) $2.00

American Library Association
50 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

SOURCES

The fifth revised edition of *Recommended Paperback Books for Elementary Schools,* edited by David Cohen, lists more than 1,000 titles suitable for school, public and home libraries. It is now available free to schools and libraries upon request (appearing on official letterhead stationary). Direct all requests to Book Mail Service, Inc., 82-27 164th St., Jamaica, NY 11432.

A hand-lettered 30 x 40-inch poster *"Herb and Ailment Cross Reference Chart,"* listing 160-odd herbs, includes a section cross-referencing herbs and ailments, astrological signs governing herbs, their medicinal properties, as well as vitamin and mineral content and directions for their preparation. The poster is now available for $3.98 plus 50 cents handling from United Communications, Box H, Brooklyn, NY 11202.

Index on Censorship, published quarterly by Writers and Scholars International, London, is now being distributed by The Athenaeum, 1937 Central Street, Evanston, IL 60201.

A selection of greeting cards, note paper, and bookplates is available for purchase from the Library of Congress. Designs are reproduced from rare books and graphic arts in the library's collections. An illustrated brochure with mail order form is available from the Library's Central Services Division, Publications Distribution Unit, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The first issue of a Canadian underground newsletter, *Emergency Librarian* will be published six times yearly at a subscription rate of $2. The alternative newsletter will provide "booklists, publishing information, and program suggestions to all those interested in liberating themselves and their libraries." Direct all subscription requests to Barbara Clubb, 32-351 River Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3L 0B5. Send all other correspondence to Phyllis Yaffe, Suite 110, 14 Chatsworth Dr., Toronto, Ontario.

VD Blues, the popular special which appeared on PBS last year, is now available for rental. For more information about the 16 mm, 60-minute color film write Modern Film Rentals, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Zimmerman Library at the University of New Mexico (Albuquerque) has acquired the private library of Dr. T. Lynn Smith. The 20,000 piece collection consists mainly of materials on Latin-American rural sociology and demography.

In an effort to provide information on historians' professional meetings in the eastern U.S., Long Island University is circulating twice a year (Oct. & Feb.) without charge, *A Calendar of Coming Meetings of Interest to Historians.* For more information write to Thelma Mielke, Executive Secretary, Eastern States Historical Clearing House, Long Island Univ., Brooklyn Center, Rm. M 804, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science at Pratt Institute has recently been awarded a $2,500 capital grant from the Gulf Oil Foundation. The funds will be used to supplement the cost of renovating a building to house the graduate library school.

The updated 23rd edition of the *Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures* (NFPA No. 101) is now available for $3 from the National Fire Protection Association, Publications Service Department, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210.

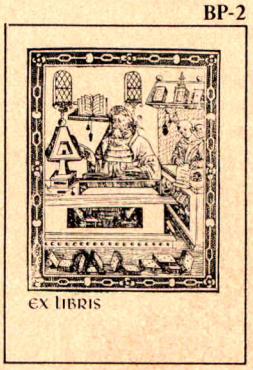
A professional librarian conducting research on Charles Robinson Ri (1870–1937), an English illustrator and artist, is seeking bio-bibliographical information and sources of original works by Ri. Relevant correspondence may be directed to L. J. De Freitas, Flat 4, 24 Pembridge Sq., London W.2, England.

The Department of Library Science at St. John's University (Jamaica, New York) will sponsor a multimedia workshop during the 1974 spring semester. The workshop, which will run every

BP-1



BP-2

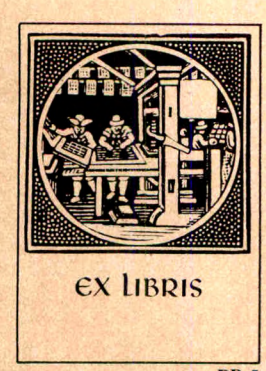


BP-3



BP-4

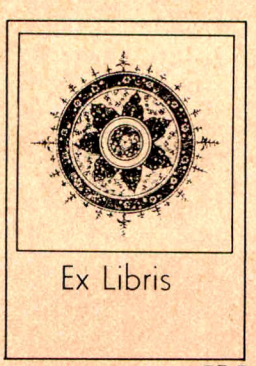




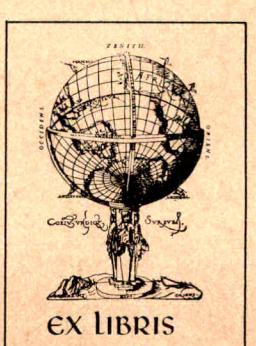
BP-5



BP-6



BP-7



BP-8



BP-9

Saturday in March, will be given by Robert M. Vincent. Application deadline is February 25. For further information contact Dr. Mohammed M. Aman, Chairman, Department of Library Science, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY 11439; 212 969-8000, ext. 209.

A catalog compiled by the Provincial Library (Regina, Saskatchewan) entitled, *Bibliographies & Booklists,* provides a complete listing of bibliographies available from that library, with prices and ordering information. It may be obtained by writing to the Bibliographic Services Division, Provincial Library, 1352 Winnipeg St., Regina, Saskatchewan, S4R 1J9.

The Hawthorne-Longfellow Library of Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Maine) has acquired the Hubbard family papers. The collection consists of more than 12,000 items of correspondence and other manuscripts and printed material relating to one of Maine's most distinguished families and benefactors of the college.

The University of California (Davis) library has received a grant of $16,528 from the National Agricultural Library. The grant will allow UCD to acquire, identify, and index several NAL publications containing research information for agricultural scientists.

The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County is interested in obtaining a formal portrait of two of its former librarians. N. Peabody Poor was librarian from 1857–66 and Dr. J. C. Christin from 1853–55. Anyone having access to such portraits should contact James R. Hunt, Librarian, Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, 800 Vine St., Cincinnati, OH 45202.

Irish Publishing Record is now published by and available from the School of Librarianship, University College Dublin at Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. The 1971 edition is approximately $8.40.

"Jobline," a cooperative job placement service for area libraries sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Government, provides 'round-the-clock employment information for the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. To announce job openings contact Joe Perry, 202 223-6800. To get a listing of available positions, call "Jobline," 202 223-2272. For additional information contact Marilyn Gell, Library Planner, Council of Governments, 202 223-6800, ext. 306.

"A Checklist of ALA Materials Distributed in May, June, and July 1973" appears in *RQ* Vol. 13, No. 1, Fall 1973, pp. 69–70. Price and acquisition information are included for all materials listed.

The Music Library Association received $41,474 from the Ford Foundation to be used toward completion of an index of new musical notation to be published in 1975. The project involves compiling, codifying, and publishing recommendations for a more uniform system of contemporary notation.

A Classification Scheme for College Catalogs by Howard R. Jarrell codes the colleges listed in the U.S. Office of Education's *Education Directory, 1971–72 Part 3, Higher Education.* It is available for $3.95 from Library Reports & Research Service, Inc., 4140 W. 80th Place, Westminister, CO 80030.

IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication (Vol. PC-16, No. 3), which includes the record of a conference on scientific and technical journals held in New York City in May 1973, is available from Mildred Smith, Order Department, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 345 E. 47th St., New York, NY 10017 for $15.

Child Development and Early Childhood Education: A Guide for Parents and Teachers, seeks to provide a guide to understanding the development and needs of the child from birth to age five. It includes appendices on toys, books, movies, and other media, and is



now available from Model Cities-Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity, 640 North LaSalle St., Chicago, IL 60610, for $5.

Three 1973 reports are now available from the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services. *NFAIS History & Issues, 1958–73* (Report No. 5) published in March; *Member Service Descriptions* (Report No. 6) published in July; and the Miles Conrad Memorial Lecture given by Phyllis V. Parkins on *Science Information Services in an Environment of Change* (Report No. 7) in December, may be obtained from NFAIS, 3401 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19104 for $5 each.

The publishing program of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science (Urbana) is seeking suggested topics for *Library Trends* or out-of-print titles which should be reprinted, and manuscripts for consideration in the monograph or Occasional Papers series. For more information contact Publications Office, Graduate School of Library Science, 215 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61820.

Program details for the eighth annual Library Administrators Development Program to be held July 28–August 9, are now available. Inquiries should be directed to Effie T. Knight, Administrative Asst., LADP, College of Library & Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

A bibliography (covering the period January 1 through December 31, 1972) of 300 articles on women from 70 periodicals is available for 50 cents (postage included) from the author, John T. Halligan, 2409 6th Ave., Sacramento, CA 95818. Categories included range from equal rights and politics to sports.

A comprehensive *Directory of Librarians of Suffolk County,* listing all professional personnel from 170 area libraries, is available for $1 plus 25 cents postage and handling. Write to Ralph J. Folcarelli, President, Suffolk County Library Association, P.O. Box 188, Bellport, NY 11713.

A brochure designed to promote cooperation between classroom teachers and librarians is available from Laurel K. Sisson, Suffolk County Library Association, P.O. Box 188, Bellport, NY 11713. Single copies may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope. Multiple copies are available at $2 per 100.

Horses and Horsemanship: Selected Books and Periodicals in the Iowa State University Library; An Annotated Bibliography, is available for $6.50 (paper) from Iowa State University Library. Mail requests to the library, Attn: Photoduplication Service, Ames, IA 50010.

A free four-page supplementary "Index to Titles Listed Under Author With-

out Cross References," is available for *A Bibliography of American Children's Books Printed Prior to 1821* by d'Alte A. Welch, published in 1972 by the American Antiquarian Society and Barre Publishers. Supplements may be ordered by writing to John B. Hench, Editor of Publications, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609.

A Directory of Church and Synagogue Libraries in Maryland contains information on staff and services offered at 125 church or synagogue libraries in the state. It is available from CSLA Headquarters P.O. Box 530, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010, for $1 a copy, prepaid.

The tenth edition of the *Directory of Special Libraries in Montreal,* which includes names and telephone numbers of librarians from 203 libraries in the Montreal area, is available for $4 from Mrs. Marjorie Judah, Management Library, McGill University, 1001 Sherbrooke St. West, 2nd floor, Montreal 110, Quebec.

A Revised Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico, (superseding a 1945 work) has been published by the Library of Congress. Copies are available for $6.95 each, from the U.S. GPO. Stock #3001-0049.

How much can a subscription agency save your library

In the long run, depending on the size of your library, you can end up with worthwhile savings. Just consider how long it takes to order one subscription, how much it costs to process one invoice for payment and send one check. Estimates run from $10.00 to $18.00 for each order. Multiply by the number of subscriptions your library orders, and see how much you'll save by sending one order and one check for all your periodicals to F. W. Faxon Co.

Send for our free descriptive brochure and annual Librarians' Guide listing more than 50,000 domestic and foreign periodicals.

Library business is our only business—since 1886.

F.W. FAXON CO., INC.
15 Southwest Park
Westwood, Massachusetts 02090
Tel: (800) 225-7894 (Toll Free)

"Trends and Issues in Librarianship Today," a seminar comprised of lectures by 16 leaders in the library profession (plus a discussion hour) was offered during the fall term by the doctoral program of the University of Michigan School of Library Science. Each session was taped for later use by students and area librarians.

The September 1973 special edition of *CRAB,* the Maryland Library Association newsletter, focuses on several aspects of intellectual freedom. It is available from the Maryland Library Association, 6532 Adelphi Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782, for 50 cents per copy.

A 30-minute cassette tape, featuring a discussion of trends in the school library media centers on Long Island, New York by three past-presidents of the Nassau–Suffolk School Library Association is available for short loan periods from Elliot Rabner, 200 Lexington Ave., Oyster Bay, NY 11771. Borrowers pay return postage.

A new Ph.D. program has been initiated at the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario (London). The program is the second of its kind in Canada and the only one in North America which concentrates on bibliographical control of information.

The FID International Congress on Information Systems Design for Socio-economic Development: A Critical Investigation, September 16–19, 1974 in West Berlin, will be held in conjuction with the 37th FID Conference of FID, to be held in West Berlin, September 5–15, 1974. Authors wishing to submit pertinent papers should present an abstract of their paper by February 15, 1974. Accepted papers should be submitted by June 30, 1974. Direct all correspondence to FID Secretariat, 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands.

The Westchester (New York) Library Association, was awarded a grant of $2,500 from the IBM Fund for Community Service. The funds will aid in the production of a computer-produced union list of serials for Westchester County.

Major Microforms in the Five Associated University Libraries: A Reference Guide and Union List sponsored by the User Services Committee of the Five Associated University Libraries of New York has been prepared by Marcia Jebb of Cornell University Libraries. It provides an inventory of major microform holdings of the five member libraries (Binghamton, Buffalo, Cornell, Rochester, Syracuse). The publication can serve as a model to other libraries or groups in preparing guides to local microform holdings. Copies are available for $3 from Five Associated University Libraries, 106 Roney Lane, Syracuse, NY 13210.

The Energy Forum, published in Espanola, New Mexico by David Maxwell Barton, is a newly launched monthly newsletter which seeks to provide a forum for those concerned with the many aspects of production, transmission, processing, and conversion of energy sources. The first issue, September 1973, is available from Energy Forum, P.O. Box EE, Espanola, NM 87532, for $3.50 per copy. Subscriptions are available at a rate of $40 per year.

Reference Materials

A Concordance to the Essays of Francis Bacon. Edited by David W. Davies and Elizabeth S. Wrigley. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1973. 392 pp. Available from Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226. $24. LC 73-8947.

An Advertiser's Guide to Scholarly Periodicals 1973–1974. New York: American University Press Services, Inc., 1973. 304 pp., paper. Available from AUPS, 1 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016. $35.

How You Can Appear in TV Commercials. By Ron Millkie and Ray Carl-



son. New York: Pilot Books, 1973. 63 pp., paper. Available from Pilot Books, 347 Fifth Ave., New York 10016. $2.50.

Play Index 1968–1972. Edited by Estelle A. Fidell. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1973. 403 pp. $20. LC 64-1054. ISBN 0-8242-0406-4.

Citizen Action Guide to Energy Conservation. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 62 pp., paper. Available from the Citizens' Ad-

visory Committee on Environmental Quality, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006. $1.75. LC 73-87221.

Folklore: An Annotated Bibliography and Index to Single Editions. By Elsie B. Ziegler. Useful Reference Series, No. 100. Westwood: F. W. Faxon Co., Inc., 1973. 202 pp. $12. LC 73-77289. ISBN 0-87305-100-9.

Canadian Forum; A Monthly Journal of Literature and Public Affairs. Index to Vol. 1–9, 1920–1929. Edited by G. R. Adshead. Occasional Paper No. 82. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 84 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3. $6.50.

Locally Prepared Indexes in Ohio Libraries. By Joan Hoagland and Marie Adams. Summer, 1973. Columbus: Ohio Library Association, 1973. 32 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at 40 South Third St., Columbus, OH 43215. $2.

Replacement List for Preschool and Primary Age Children; A Suggested List. Columbus: Ohio Library Association, 1973. 21 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at 40 S. Third St., Suite 409, Columbus, OH 43215. $1.

Professional Reading

Combined School / Public Library Service, or Here We Go Again. By Ken Haycock. Occasional Paper No. 2, 1973. Ottawa: Canadian School Library Association, 1973. 10 pp. paper. Available from the publisher at 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. 25 cents.

Proceedings of the Workshop Publishing in Canada II: East Looks West. Edited by John R. T. Ettlinger. Halifax: School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, 1973. 112 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. $2.50.

Using the Library to Write a Term Paper. By Joanne Millard. Los Angeles: College Library Reference Section, University of California, 1973. 11 pp., paper. Available from Joanne Millard, College Library Reference Section, University of California, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024. Free with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Education & Curriculum Series No. 1 (includes *Effecting Change in Library Education* by A. F. Hershfield and *Curriculum Design for Library and Information Science* by R. S. Taylor). Syracuse: Syracuse University, 1973. 87 pp., paper. Available from the Publications Office, School of Library Science, Syracuse University, 113 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, NY 13210. $1.75.

Survival Information Notes, No. 1, July 1973. An occasional paper. College Park: Urban Information Interpreters Inc., 1973. 12 pp., paper. Available at P.O. Box AH, College Park, MD 20740. 40 cents.

Asian Libraries and Librarianship: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Books and Periodicals, and a Draft Syllabus. By G. Raymond Nunn. Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1973, 144 pp. $5. LC: 73-6629. ISBN 0-8108-0633-9.

The Use of Professional Staff in Libraries: A Review 1923–1971. By Olga Bishop. CLA Occasional Paper No. 81. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973. 28 pp., paper. Available from the Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3. $4.

Prison Information Papers: Documents Emanating from the Prison-Related Activities of Urban Information Interpreters, Inc. Urban Information Series Publication No. 9. College Park: Urban Information Interpreters, 1973. 132 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at P.O. Box AH, College Park, MD 20740. $5. □

The story of Audubon's *Birds of America*

THE DOUBLE ELEPHANT FOLIO

by Waldemar H. Fries



The story of John James Audubon is well known and extensively documented. Yet surprisingly little has been written about his struggle to prepare, print and sell the great work which made him immortal, the "double elephant folio" produced at a cost of $1,000.00 each and sold, most recently, for $216,000.00 at a London auction. This is the story of the creation and sale of the double elephant folio with a census and survey on extant complete sets.

The Double Elephant Folio is a magnificent gathering of vital facts related with warmth and talent. Exquisitely and amply illustrated.

Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0103-4

Pre-publication price $35.00

After February 1, 1974 $45.00

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

50 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

CLASSIFIED

NOTICE

Respondents to advertisers offering faculty "rank" and "status" are advised that these terms are ambiguous and should inquire as to benefits involved.

Applicants to positions should inquire as to residency requirements. ALA policy states that it is "opposed to any rule, regulation, or practice imposing as a condition of new or continued employment in any library or a requirement of residency or U.S. citizenship except where a demonstratable danger to national security is involved."

All advertisements submitted by institutions offering positions **must** include a salary range. The range should provide the applicant with an indication of the salary the institution is willing to provide for the position offered.

All advertisements for the Positions Wanted and the Positions Open classification will be edited to exclude direct or indirect references to race, creed, color, age, and sex as conditions of employment.

Rates: $2 a printed line. ALA Personal members for Positions Wanted will receive 5 lines (limit, 2 consecutive issues) and Organizational members for Positions Open will receive 15 lines (limit, 3 consecutive issues) free. State if ALA member when placing advertisement. **Prepayment not accepted.**

Deadlines: Copy receipt and cancellation—**2 months preceding date of issue;** send to American Libraries, Classified Advertising.

BOOKS

William S. Hein and Co., Inc., law book publishers and dealers. Complete libraries or individual sets purchased, sold, exchanged. Numerous United States government publications (including reprints) available. Library specialists, personalized service to all inquiries. 1285 Main St., Buffalo, NY 14209. Telephone (716) 882-2600.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 3M Exec. I reader takes fiche, 35 and 16 mm roll; $175 FOB Menlo Park. Information Design, 3247 Middlefield Rd., MP, CA, 94025.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

OUT-OF-PRINT, Colonial "out-of-print" Book Service, Inc., specialists in supplying out-of-print books as listed in all library indexes (Granger: Essay & General Literature, Shaw Standard, Fiction, Biography, Lamont, Speech, etc.) Want lists invited. 23 E. 4 St., New York, NY 10003.

BOOKS located for you. Any out-of-print titles. Free searching. Never an obligation to buy any book. We will locate 1 or 1,000 books for you. Write Brainard Book Co., Box 444AL, La Grange, IL 60525.

EXCLUSIVE want lists get prompt attention, wide search, reasonable prices from International Bookfinders, Inc., Box 1-ALA, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

200,000 out-of-print, scholarly books in all subject areas. Want lists invited. Free search service. Lincoln Book Shoppe, Inc., 905 Westminster St., Providence, RI 02903.

The Arts and Architecture. Let a specialist search for your o.p. titles, American or foreign. Inquiries for single titles or desiderata lists receive personal and diligent attention, if given to us exclusively for a specific time. Paul A. Stroock, P.O.B. 126, Jericho, NY 11753.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

306 FREE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS. Business, education, leisure. Directory complete addresses, $2. New. Revised edition. Kept up to date with inserts when necessary. Resourceful Research, Box 642 FDR-v, New York, NY 10022.

PERIODICALS bought & sold. Sets, files, back issues. Canner's ALA Dept., Boston, MA 02215.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOOKSELLERS, INC., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, carries one of the most comprehensive inventories of periodical backfiles. We invite inquiries for complete sets, runs, volumes, and issues required. We also buy scientific and scholarly journals in all fields.

U.S. GOVERNMENT publications, out of print. We buy, sell, and exchange. Samuel Ward, La Plata, MD 20646.

BACK Number Magazines. Established 1889. Largest and best selections anywhere. Please send us your list of Duplicates for Sale. Abrahams Magazine Service, Inc., Serials Department, 56 E. 13 St., New York, NY 10003.

BACKDATE magazines. Over 2,000,000. Send want lists. Prompt and efficient service. Midtown, Box 917-AL, Maywood, NJ 07607.

SEARCH SERVICES are one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out-of-print. Albert J. Phiebig Inc., Box 352, White Plains, NY 10602.

SPECIAL SERVICES

MEXICO: Statistics, laws, periodicals, official publications, literature, history, economics, etc. Request our lists. MACH, Apdo. 7-854, Mexico 7, D.F.

CROSS REFERENCE CARDS for school and children's libraries put the Sears list to work. Over 1,300 **see, see also** and **notes** cards + 144-p. manual/list of headings with Dewey numbers, $30. Woods Library Pub. Co., 12131 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago 60643.

POST-ALA TOUR OF GERMAN libraries leaves N.Y.C. on July 12, 1974. Write to German Library Tour, P.O. Box 187, Bellport, NY 11713 for complete details.

WANTED

Cumulative book indexes for the years between 1909 & 1929 or United States catalogs within that period. Prefer the large tomes. Donald LaChance, ABAA, P.O. Box L, Cambria, CA 93428. (805) 927-4145.

POSITIONS WANTED

Husband & Wife MLS's seek beginning positions in aca. or pub. ref. or cat. Principals have educational experience in soc. sci. and humanities. Write C. Alberton, 1008 W. Mulberry, Apt. H., Denton, TX 76201.

MLS Dec. grad. accred. sch. seeks ref. or cat. position in aca. or pub. libr. anywhere. Soc. sci.-hum. undergrad. Preprof. libr. exper. Write C. Alberton, 1008 W. Mulberry, Apt. H, Denton, TX 76201.

B.A. (Media studies), MLS Dec., 1973. Experience: Photography, cable TV, small library. Seeks media and/or reference position in public or academic library. Resume, references available. P. Segal, 313 Baynes, Buffalo, NY 14213.

Position wanted California, supervisor K-12 school libraries, media-resource centers: librarian-media specialist, community college: instructor, media center organization. Librarian, 505 Sheridan, IE, Evanston, IL 60202.

MLS. Recent LSU graduate **fluent in Spanish and French** desires to locate in Southwest. Welcomes a challenging reference or administrative position in a university or special library. Write B-671-W.

Creative, dynamic **recent MLS grad** seeks career position in academic setting. **BA sociology, MA journalism.** Four years' professional public relations experience. Two years Europe. Knowledge German: instructional media. Academic background information science. Prefer West, consider all. Write B-672-W.

MLS, 1973 BA major history minor German, seeks position as adult services/reference librarian in public (or academic) library. Write B-673-W.

Recent MSLS desires science reference or library automation position. **BA natural science.** Experience: 7 years' research asst. and computer programmer in psychoacoustics; 1 year in information science. Write B-674-W.

Early retiree desires flexible schedule or part-year contract in upstate New York, northern Pennsylvania or eastern Ohio. **Cataloger (Dewey),** but adaptable, 31 years' experience in public, college and system libraries. Prefers small town. L. J. Kibbe, 912 Shaw St., Utica, NY 13502.

MA in English, 1970. MSLS in supervision, 1973. 4 years teaching English; 2 years head librarian on secondary level; certified. Innovative, creative, and highly organized individual. Will relocate anywhere. Write B-675-W.

POSITIONS OPEN

WORLDWIDE

Administration

HONG KONG. The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Applications invited for a **post of Assistant librarian I/II (acquisitions).** Good university degree plus recognized library qualifications and at least 3 years' approved experience in library acquisition work. Knowledge of Chinese preferable but not essential. Duties will include supervision of ordering system for the university and 3 college libraries, development of western languages collection and building a cooperative relationship with teaching staff for book purchasing. Salaries in the range of US $5,600 to $10,500 p.a., entry point commensurate with qualification/experience. Also superannuation, medical benefits & long leave. Housing accommodation or allowance & subsidized passages negotiable in certain cases. Write to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), C.U.H.K., Shatin, Hong Kong before 15th February, 1974 giving full personal particulars including age, sex, marital status, nationality, qualification, & experience.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Administration

NEW YORK. Director of library services for September 1974. Hofstra University seeks director with top-level experience in administration, budget management, staff leadership, and collection development to sustain reputation for excellence in library services. Salary competitive, $30,000 minimum, commensurate with responsibility and experience.

Hofstra is a dynamic, private university with 12,000 enrollment; 400 full-time faculty; dramatic and functional new library building; collection of over 500,000 volumes; total budget in excess of $1,300,000; library staff approximately 100, including 25 professionals. An equal opportunity employer. Send letters of inquiry, including resumes, to Miss Elsie Reynolds, Chairman, Library Search Committee, Reference Dept., Hofstra University Library, 1000 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, NY 11550.

CANADA. Serials department head. Minimum of four years' experience in serials, including serials cataloging. Administrative experience desirable. Staff of 2 librarians, 11 library assistants and some part-time help. Department provides order and precatalog information, receives and records current periodicals and catalogs all serials. Salary $12,000 per annum minimum. 35-hour work week. 22-working days vacation. Apply with vitae to: Mr. H. J. Skynner, Associate Dir. for Technical Services, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Multiple

TEXAS. General libraries, The University of Texas at Austin, has six positions available: **head of cataloging, head serials cataloger, general reference librarian** (main library), **senior reference librarian** (undergaduate library), **head special collections cataloger, geology librarian.** MLS from ALA-accredited program, 3–5 years' experience required. Academic status. Optional retirement plans, including TIAA. Salary range $9,000–$15,000, depending upon position and qualifications. Send resume (including current salary), academic records, and three professional references to Ms. Nancy Eaton, MAI 2201, General Libraries, UT-Austin, Austin, TX 78712. The University of Texas at Austin is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

Services

NEW YORK. Bibliographer for romance languages and literature. Extensive knowledge of general subject area, its bibliographic search procedures and reasonable fluency in at least two of the languages (preferably French and Italian). Secondary bibliographic responsibilities in either psychology or English literature depending on candidate's subject knowledge. MLS from an accredited library school and subject master's degree required. Previous experience in library field helpful. Must be mature and poised in dealing with faculty and students; self-confident and pleasant with ability to manage people and resources. Salary: $9,000. R. Max Willocks, Bird Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210. An equal opportunity employer; M/F.

NEW MEXICO. University archivist. Position available now or before July 1, 1974. Require fifth-year MLS from ALA-accredited school. Prefer additional subject master's in history. Training and/or experience in archives desirable. Salary negotiable from $11,400 for 12 months. Good fringe package. Application deadline January 15, 1974. For detailed sheet listing qualifications, responsibilities and prerequisites contact: Mr. Lowell Duhrsen, Assistant Director, New Mexico State Univ. Library, Box 3475, Las Cruces, NM 88003. An equal opportunity employer.

MISSOURI. The University of Missouri-Columbia, is seeking **two librarians to staff the information desk** in the Elmer Ellis Library. Experience in reference or cataloging desirable, but not necessary. MLS required. Minimum salary $8,000; 12-month academic contract, usual benefits. Available January 1974. Send resume with at least three references to Harry Butler, Associate Director of Libraries, Elmer Ellis Library, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65201. An equal opportunity employer.

CALIFORNIA. Media-materials liaison librarian. Library staff position to study, plan and advise on organization, management, adequacy, and use of media materials and information sources in consultation with learning resources, computer center, art department and other campus and outside agencies. Require MLS and experience in academic environment. Minimum salary range: $8,724–$12,276 for 11 months. Resume to Eugene E. Graziano, Assistant University Librarian, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Technical Processing

ARKANSAS. Catalog librarian. MLS or equivalent from ALA-accredited school. Minimum 3 years of experience in both LC and Dewey classification. Considerable original cataloging proficiency in at least 2 foreign languages. Salary range $11,000 for 12 months. TIAA-CREF, 22 days vacation, and other fringe benefits. This institution is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and welcomes applications from all qualified individuals. Address application and resume to Royal V. Pope, Director of Libraries, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Multiple

TEXAS. Library educators: Three new positions, Graduate School of Library Science, The University of Texas at Austin, to begin spring, summer, or fall terms, 1974. **One assistant professor, two positions at upper ranks.** MLS and doctorate in library science or subject field, plus teaching and library work experience are required. Teach three graduate courses each term; student advising, committee work. Competence required in two of following areas: building library collections, reference materials and services, medical libraries, management, public libraries, cataloging and classification, Latin-American library materials, educational media/technology. Salaries $12,000 minimum for assistant professor to $21,000 maximum for other positions for 9 months, plus one-third (to maximum of $6,000) for full-time in summer. State retirement or choice of other plans (including TIAA), group medical and life insurance. Send vita and preferred teaching areas to C. G. Sparks, Dean, Graduate School of Library Science, The University of Texas at Austin, Box 7576, Univ. Station, Austin, TX 78712. A nondiscriminatory, affirmative action employer.

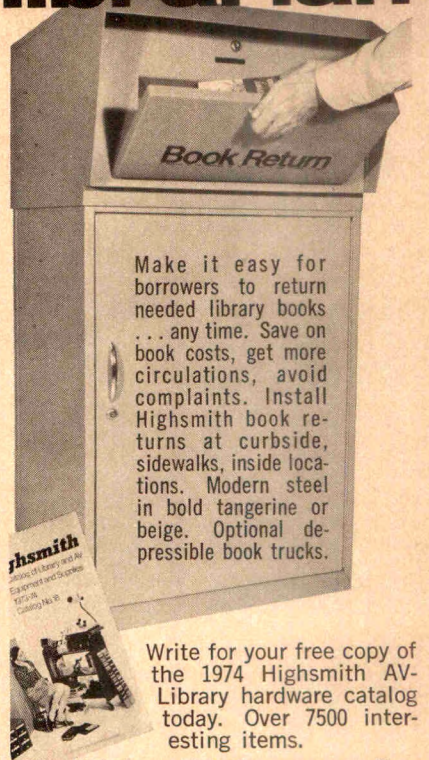
Teaching

INDIANA. Faculty vacancy. Graduate Library School, Indiana University. Open—August 1974. Requires—significant experience in area of school-library supervision including multimedia services, doctoral degree in library science, demonstrated ability to teach and conduct personal research. Responsibilities—teach GLS classes and direct doctoral research. Salary — $12,500–$13,500. Excellent fringe benefits, TIAA-CREF. An equal opportunity employer. Apply (with resume and references) to: Dr. D. Kathryn Weintraub, Chairman, Search and Screening Committee, Graduate Library School, 011 Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

NEW YORK. Library educator. Opening for **assistant professor,** School of Library Service, Columbia University, for September 1974. Requirements: MLS plus doctorate; some experience in teaching and library work with children and young adults; experience in outreach programs. Teaching load: Three courses per term, including some courses in the core program. Salary: $12,000–$14,000 for the academic year, depending upon experience; additional compensation for summer session. TIAA, Major Medical, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, etc. Send vita to Richard L. Darling, Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Columbia University is a nondiscriminatory, affirmative action employer.

PENNSYLVANIA. Teaching position in library science. Available immediately. Undergraduate and graduate library programs. Doctorate or at least candidacy status preferred. MLS required. Library science teaching and school media center experience desirable. Academic rank depending upon qualifications. Minimum

24 hour librarian



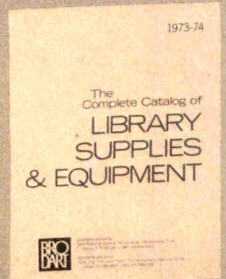
Make it easy for borrowers to return needed library books . . . any time. Save on book costs, get more circulations, avoid complaints. Install Highsmith book returns at curbside, sidewalks, inside locations. Modern steel in bold tangerine or beige. Optional depressible book trucks.

Write for your free copy of the 1974 Highsmith AV-Library hardware catalog today. Over 7500 interesting items.

The Highsmith Company, Inc.
P. O. 25-0201 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 53538

Pick Your Pockets 128

different book pockets are listed in *The Complete Catalog of Library Supplies & Equipment*—from Bro-Dart. Pick from Plain Back . . . Gummed Back . . . or Pressure Sensitive, the style and size pocket that's just right for *your* needs. We've got it! And the price is right! —for book pockets and hundreds of other essential library items shown and described in *The Catalog.*



Send for your FREE copy today.

BRO DART
BRO-DART, INC.
1609 Memorial Avenue
Williamsport, PA 17701

THE MICROFILM READER



first choice!

We are always flattered when we are told that our reader is the first to be taken. We feel it has many advantages not found in any other microfilm reader. Comfort, you read the natural way, as you read books and newspapers. Looks good—complements your library!

For brochure write to:

LIBRARY MICROFILMS & MATERIALS CO.
5709 MESMER AVENUE • CULVER CITY, CA 90230

Index to Advertisers

Richard Abel	Cover 3
Abingdon Press	2-3
ALA Publishing	41, 45
Baker & Taylor	40
Bro-Dart	51
Demco	1
Development Digest	34-35
F. W. Faxon	48
Gaylord	4
General Research	18
Highsmith Co.	51
Library Microfilms	52
Quality Books	Cover 2
World Book	Cover 4

salary $12,000. Send vita and reference to Bernard J. Toney, Box 320, Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, PA 17257. An equal opportunity employer.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Administration

COLORADO. Head, technical services: Jefferson County Public Library, Golden, CO. Position responsibility includes administration of acquisitions, cataloging and processing services for a $317,000 materials budget, production supervision of "in-house" book catalog and computer-assisted acquisitions program, sensitive personnel administration of small, cohesive department and other duties too numerous to mention. In independently planning and maintaining a program of technical services, the department head will be gleefully assisted by 3 professionals in a department staff of 16, 2 permanently retained programmer-analysts, a demanding public service staff and a generally agreeable library director. Professional credentials, experience, and personal qualifications are all open considerations, as is the salary—within a range of $12,444 to $16,332 with the usual benefits. For a more complete job description and application form, send resume to William A. Knott, Library Director, Jefferson County Public Library, 1875 Yank Court, Golden, CO 80401.

KANSAS. Head librarian, Pioneer Memorial Library, Colby, KS. Qualifications: MLS degree and two years of library experience or BA degree with several years of library administrative experience. Desirable characteristics include demonstrated ability to initiate library community programs and projects, as well as an outgoing personality with a willingness to speak before local groups. Responsibilities: take charge of an expanding small public library with a staff of 4. The position requires substantial knowledge of book selection, budgeting, and working with local units of government. An integral part of the position is public relations; writing ability is an asset. A complete reorganization of the library is anticipated by the library board. The successful candidate will be expected to display flexibility in meeting changing library and community conditions. A recently launched audiovisual program requires the applicant having a positive attitude toward the application of a communitywide media program. The library is a member of the Northwest Kansas Library System and cooperates in a statewide TWX interlibrary loan network. The collection contains approximately 21,000 vols., a phonograph record collection, and a beginning microfilm collection. The library shares a modern building with the county historical society. Community: Colby, KS is located in the northwest section of the state combining the best of urban and rural features. The city is the hub of educational, cultural, and recreational activity. In addition, the Colby Community College shares many of its academic and campus programs with the community. Salary: commensurate with experience. $7,000 to $9,000. Apply: Send detailed resume of education and experience to: Rev. Wayne Paulsen, Chairman, Pioneer Library Board, 375 West 4th St., Colby, KS 67701.

CALIFORNIA. Supervising librarian for adult services. Management-level opportunity for an experienced professional librarian to plan, organize and direct the activities of the adult services function in the extension division of a well-developed county library system in the San Joaquin Valley. Requires MLS from ALA-accredited graduate library school, and three years of professional librarian experience, including one year of administrative or supervisory experience. Annual salary $12,000 to $14,700 depending upon qualifications. Contact Kern County Personnel Department, 1120 Golden State Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.

MINNESOTA. Public libraries—Administration. Director for 8 member public library cooperative agency in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Population served by member libraries approximately 2 million. The agency is responsible for planning, coordination, and administration for all interlibrary cooperative projects. Graduate degree in library science + 5 years' administrative experience required. Salary $18,000 to $22,000. Usual fringe benefits. Apply to Fred. A. Waterous, Jr., Pres. Board of Trustees, Metropolitan Library Service Agency, 1821 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104.

OREGON. Supervisor, children's work. County library, 12 branches, population 101,000. Good fringe benefits. Salary $8,964 goes to $9,408 after 6 months. MLS and some supervisory experience required. Write: Director, Jackson County Library System, 413 West Main, Medford, OR 97501.

Services

TEXAS. Coordinator of community enrichment. Bachelor's degree with major emphasis in humanities or social sciences with a minimum of 8 years' administrative experience in coordinating the work of professionals of divergent disciplines or any equivalent combination of training and experience which provides the required knowledge and abilities. Directs and administers activities of the office of community enrichment to facilitate coordination among city departments of, library, marina, museum, and park and recreation. Planning responsibilities in all cultural activities is included. Minimum starting annual salary $16,920 with periodic increases to $23,280 annually. Send resume to Director of Personnel, P.O. Box 9277, Corpus Christi, TX 78408. An equal opportunity employer.

MASSACHUSETTS. Reference librarian to work within the adult services department of a regional resource center. Outstanding building and strong financial support. Major responsibilities include public service, selection of materials, in-service training. MLS required; experience preferred. $9,200—$10,900; starting salary negotiable. Send resume to Arthur Kissner, Chief Librarian, Public Library, Fitchburg, MA 01420.

PENNSYLVANIA. Librarian I primarily for reference services at a beginning salary of $8,150. Excellent fringe benefits. Opportunity to select books, plan and introduce new innovative services, and assist the public as reader's advisor. Fifth-year library science degree from ALA-accredited school required. Experience preferable, but not necessary. Work in a growing system serving 40,000, 45 minutes from Pittsburgh. Apply with complete resume to A. Aziz Khan, Director, Upper Beaver Valley Library System, Carnegie Free Library, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

UTAH. AV generalist—established multimedia collection needs experienced person to provide dynamic leadership for future growth, establish community contacts, plan for cable TV and video cassettes, supervise 1½ staff, select all materials, plan programs, etc. BA range, $518—726; MLS and/or master's of instructional media range $658—918. Write Don Trottier, Weber County Library, 2464 Jefferson, Ogden, UT 84401 or call (801) 399-8416.

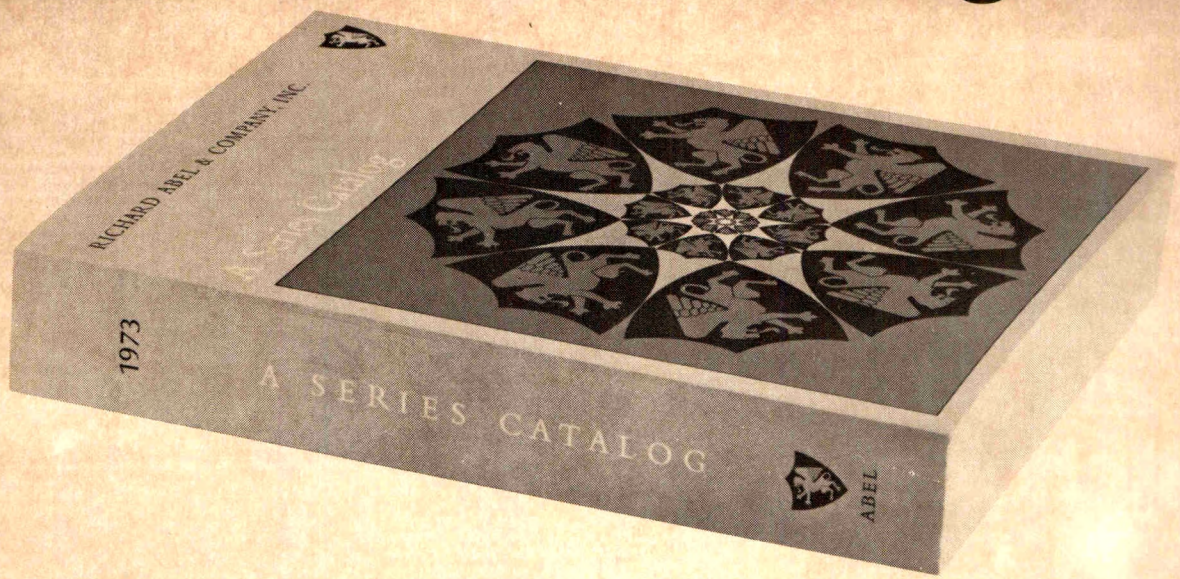
STATE LIBRARY

Services

MISSOURI. Librarian for development of special library services. To work in an advisory position to institutions and public libraries in developing library service. An opportunity to work with a progressive innovative staff in an ongoing program of developing library service throughout Missouri. MLS plus some experience in public libraries. Salary $9,400 upward. Apply to Mrs. Susanna Alexander, Associate State Librarian, Missouri State Library, 308 East High Street, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

MISSOURI. Children's librarian. To work in an advisory position to the children's librarians of Missouri in developing new and innovative programs. To develop and direct a children's book examination center at the Missouri State Library in Jefferson City. An opportunity to use individual initiative in coordination with other imaginative and progressive children's librarians. MLS plus experience in public libraries. Salary $9,400 upward. Apply to Mrs. Susanna Alexander, Associate State Librarian, Missouri State Library, 308 East High Street, Jefferson City, MO 65101.

THE Series Catalog.



Yours for the asking.

Richard Abel & Company's Series Catalog is a unique new reference tool, designed to help librarians verify and order publications in series. It's been called "The most comprehensive listing of series for which any book dealer routinely accepts standing orders." And immediate, fully-automated Standing Order service *is* available for every series listed in the Catalog (and many more). Your 890-page Series Catalog features:

34,000 Author/Title Entries—28,000 series titles, plus 6,000 essential cross-references.

Classed Subject Index—44,000 entries, under 145 different subject headings.

Price, Frequency and Volume Count—provided to help you budget.

Comprehensive Coverage—of series, sets, editions, non-subscription serials, journal supplements, fascicles, etc.

Bibliographic Integrity—determined and verified by professional librarians and bibliographers.

Your Series Catalog is the key to the surest, most efficient Standing Order service available today. You can verify the existence of a series and its correct entry, and initiate your standing order in almost no time at all. Then you can count on fast Abel service. You can order back volumes with the aid of our history file, and count on receiving future volumes as soon as they're published.

THE Series Catalog sells for $17.50. Send us your order today, or find out how you will get your copy *free* by calling this toll-free number: 800-547-3551.

THE SERIES CATALOG

- ☐ Tell me more about your Standing Order services.
- ☐ Tell me how I can get THE Series Catalog free.
- ☐ Send me THE Series Catalog.
- ☐ My check is enclosed.
- ☐ Please bill me later.

Name_____

Library_____

Address_____

City/State/Zip_____

Richard Abel & Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 4245/Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 645-3511/Telex 36-0458
OFFICES IN: Mill Valley, Ca. • Los Angeles • Denver • Dallas Kansas City, Mo. • Zion, Ill. • Marion, Oh. • Nashville, Tn. Atlanta, Ga. • Washington, D.C. • Blackwood, N.J. • Newton Centre, Ma. • Toronto • London • Amsterdam • Melbourne Sao Paulo.

World Book Personality Series: Thomas Edison

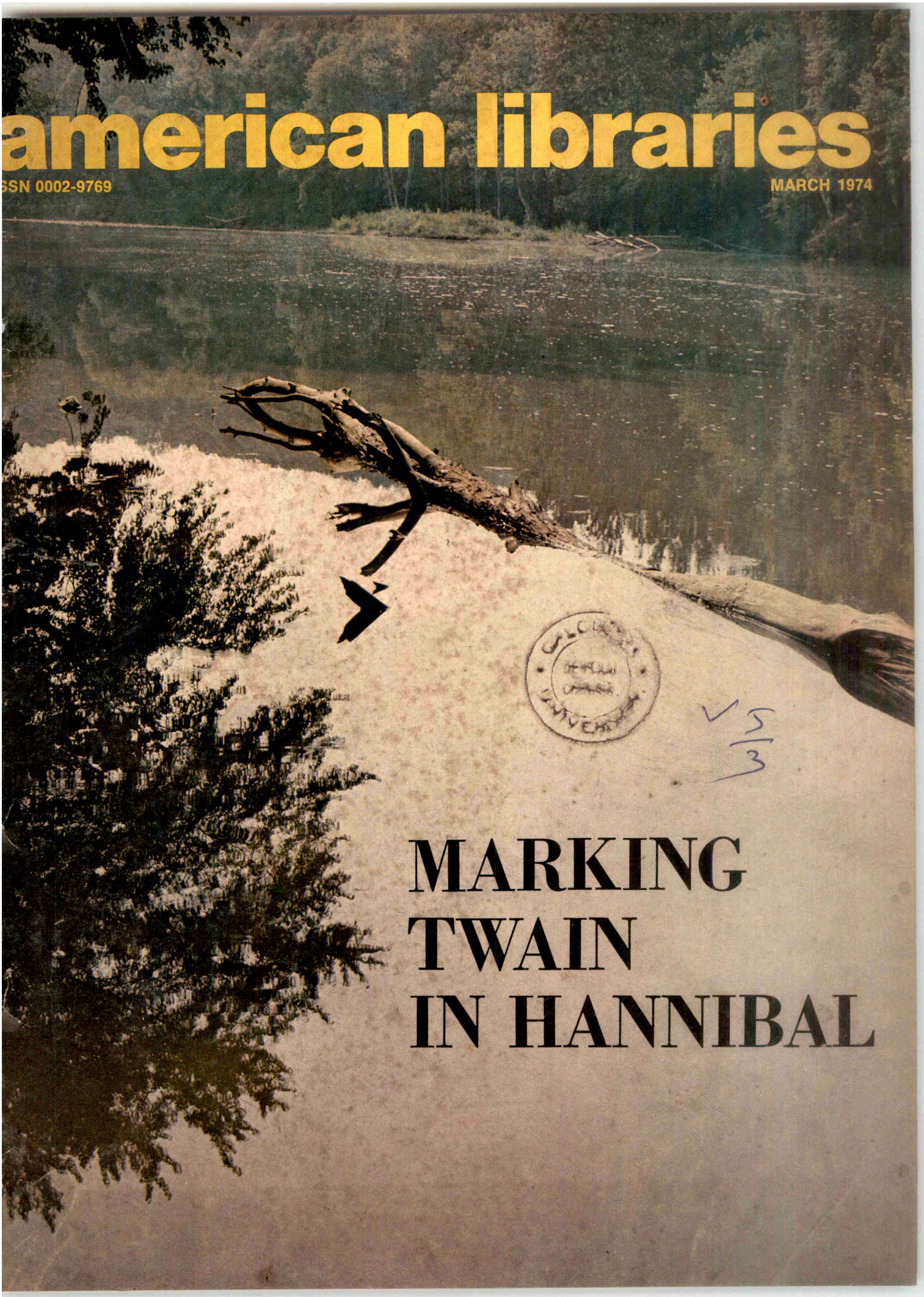


"Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety nine percent perspiration."

He's called "history's greatest inventor." Title too strong? Count 'em: the light bulb, the motion picture camera, the phonograph, the mimeograph, plus major improvements on the telephone, the stock ticker, and the electric generator. Imagine life today had there not been a "Wizard of Menlo Park?"

A portfolio of six World Book personalities is currently available, suitable for framing. Includes original drawings of: Martin Luther King, Jr.; Mark Twain; Robert Frost; Eleanor Roosevelt; Thomas Edison and Cole Porter. Quotes alone are included in reproductions. Size is 8" x 10". Cost for series of 6: one dollar to cover postage and handling.
Send to: WORLD BOOK, P.O. Box 3565; Chicago, Illinois 60654

World Book



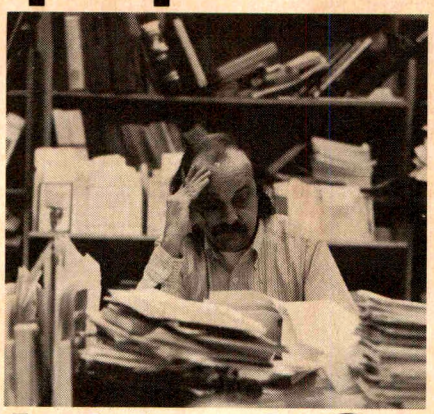
american libraries

SSN 0002-9769

MARCH 1974

MARKING TWAIN IN HANNIBAL

Rise above the paperwork.



Richard Abel Company has a plan.

Richard Abel Company has a proven approval plan that has freed hundreds of libraries from the massive detail it takes to select books. And we'd like to do the same for you. We'll free you from checking dozens of lists, catalogs and reviews, cross checking, verifying, corresponding, arguing, re-verifying, processing hundreds of individual orders, invoices and writing a multitude of payment checks to a multitude of book sellers. Here's what you get with the free Richard Abel Approval Program (RAAP):

1. The Abel Company works with you. You tell us the subjects, publishers, and non-subject parameters such as the academic level, language, format, type of publishers, etc. We do the gathering. You do the selecting.

2. More options than any service offered on the market today.

3. A greater range of subjects and non-subject parameters to choose from, which gives you greater control of the collection completeness you desire.

4. We tailor approval plans to fit the needs of large or small libraries.

5. Service that covers more publishers faster than any other approval plan available.

6. The only approval plan with world-wide coverage.

7. The services of many experienced subject and language specialists.

8. Approval books 6 to 12 months ahead of reviews.

9. There are no orders to write and you only pay for the books you decide to keep.

10. The approval plan is compatible with the Richard Abel Standing Order Plan and eliminates duplication.

If you would like to eliminate most of your paperwork, take advantage of a fully integrated standing order service for over 35,000 series, and have time for more effective decision making, just mail the coupon or call your nearest Abel rep about the **R**ichard **A**bel **A**pproval **P**lan and let's RAAP. Phone: 800/547-3551 Toll Free.

Let's RAAP.
☐ Please have your representative see me.
☐ Please send more information.

Name_____

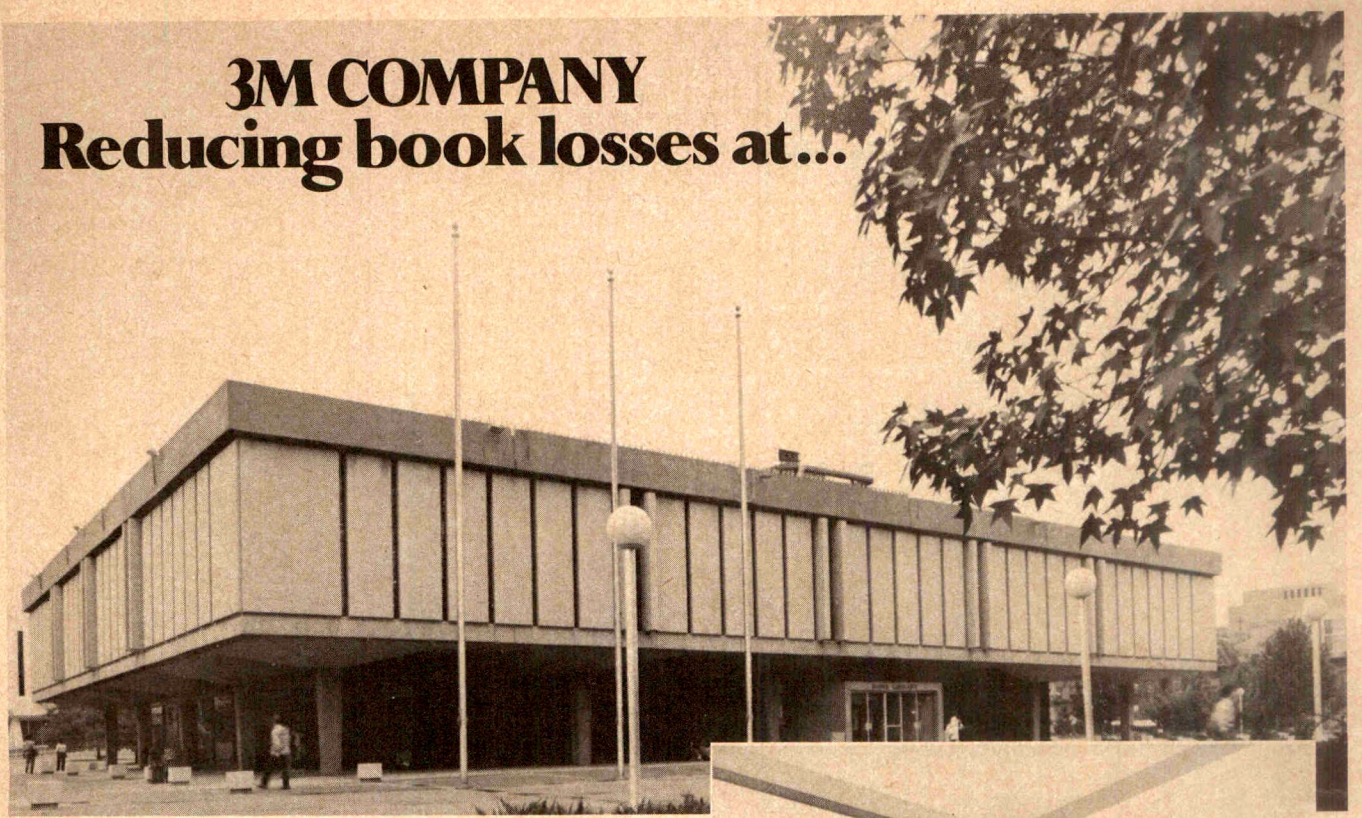
Library_____

Address_____

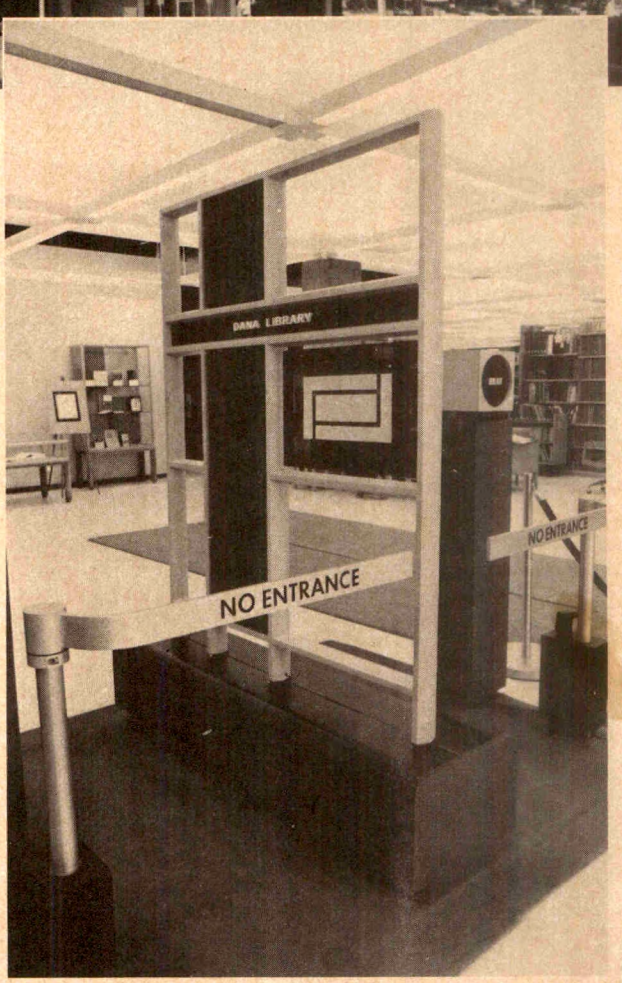
City/State/Zip_____

Richard Abel & Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 4245/Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 645-3511/Telex 36-0458
OFFICES IN: Mill Valley, Ca. • Los Angeles • Denver • Dallas Kansas City, Mo. • Zion, Ill. • Marion, Oh. • Nashville, Tn. Atlanta, Ga. • Washington, D.C. • Blackwood, N.J. • Newton Centre, Ma. • Toronto • London • Amsterdam • Melbourne Sao Paulo.

3M COMPANY
Reducing book losses at...



Rutgers University



and we're doing it with: "Tattle-Tape" Brand Book Detection Systems, invented* by 3M Company and helping to provide functional security.

Research and development programs constantly improving and expanding our detection technologies.

Sales representatives in your area.

Detailed proposals, written and presented around your specific needs and requirements.

Hidden sensing devices enabling you to reduce the overall cost of a system by selectively "treating" some books and periodicals to guard the entire collection.

A fully-trained, nationwide service organization.

A growing number of major college and university library customers across the country.

System components that are reliable and flexible providing the availability of a full-circulating and a by-pass system.

When you purchase a "Tattle-Tape" Book Detection System from us, you really have the resources of 3M Company behind you. We think that's worth something to you. Write for a comprehensive brochure that explains it all in much more detail. The address: 3M Company, Detection Systems, Bldg. 551-2, 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

*3M Co. Patents Nos. 3,673,437; 3,665,449; 3,697,996.

3M COMPANY

Inviting... Shelve your periodicals for quicker access and easier viewing in modern-as-tomorrow Mar-Line® rotating displayers. Clean, contemporary, functional design. Sturdy, stackable, plastic modules in attractive red, white, blue or translucent bronze, to provide just the right color emphasis wherever you want it. All this and economical, too. Write for our new brochure.



Each module holds 24 periodicals in individual compartments with spaces at bottom for identifying labels. Raised bottom edge keeps magazines in place when unit is turned.

U.S. Pat. #222600—1971. CANADIAN Pat. Rd. #34922—1971. Other Foreign Patents Pending

GAYLORD

GAYLORD BROS., INC. LIBRARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT • SYRACUSE, NY 13201 • STOCKTON, CA 95208



american libraries

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 3 MARCH 1974

THIS MONTH **108** Inside the March issue of *American Libraries.*

COMMENTARY **111** Letters from our readers.

ON MY MIND **115** The reasoning behind decreased library funding, by HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

IN THE NEWS **117** Release of impounded library funds and the Seattle conference on the NCLIS national program highlight the news.

LIBRARIES **123** Preserving local history on videotape in Greenwich, Conn., and a citizens' loan secures a new library in Charleroi, Pa.

PERSONALITIES **127** Charles Guenther, special librarian, poet, and translator.

COVER FEATURE **128** "Marking Twain in Hannibal"—a trip to Missouri to learn what influence Mark Twain has had upon his boyhood home, by Norbert Blei.

CURRENT **137** A look at science fiction, sources of ecology information, and original paperbacks.

MATERIALS **143** March's survey of unusual reference books and professional readings includes *Economics of Academic Libraries,* an album of famous personalities' photos, and *Other People's Mail* from the New York Public Library.

MEMO **148** Official news of ALA prepared by the Executive Offices.

SOURCES **154** Announcement of services, continuing education opportunities, and useful library materials.

CLASSIFIED **158** Including professional positions available.

Contributors [Greenwich, Conn.]—Chris Howard, Greenwich Times. [Meriden, Conn.]—Ray Morin, Meriden Morning Record. [Washington, D.C.]—Peter Masley, Washington Post. [New Orleans, La.]—Ed LePoma, New Orleans States & Item. [Braintree, Mass.]—Bernadine Coburn. [Las Vegas, Nev.]—Brent Whiting, Las Vegas Review-Journal. [Syracuse, N.Y.]—Jean Bednarski, Syracuse Herald Journal. [Fargo, N.D.]—Cheryl Ellis, Fargo Forum. [Oklahoma City, Okla.]—Mary Jo Nelson, Oklahoma City Times. [Charleroi, Pa.]—Mary Connors, Monongahela Herald. [Harrisburg, Pa.]—William Ecenbarger, Philadelphia Inquirer. [San Antonio, Tex.]—Ernest Perez, Houston Chronicle.

Cover The Salt River near Florida, Mo.—Mark Twain's birthplace—by Leland Payton.

american libraries

Editor John Gordon Burke

Assistant Editors Mary C. Lux
Edith McCormick
Jill S. Reddig

Office Assistant Deborah J. Davis

Washington Correspondent—Peter Masley, 9482 Kilimanjaro Road, Columbia, MD 21045. Telephone 301 730-2889.

Advertising—Advertising Sales Manager, Frank Beck; Advertising Promotion, Alfreda A. Mendelsohn; Advertising Traffic Coordinator, Janice Sher.

Advertising Representatives—East: Erwin H. Baker & Assoc., 20 Evergreen Pl., East Orange, NJ 07018. 201 673-3950. West: Whaley-Simpson-Miller, Inc., 6725 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90028; 213 463--7157. Midwest: Frank Beck, ALA Headquarters, Chicago; 312 944-6780.

American Libraries is the official bulletin of the American Library Association. Authors' opinions are to be regarded as their own. Due to space limitations, letters published in "Commentary" are subject to editing. Editorial content of departments and features, unless otherwise noted, is the responsibility of the editorial staff of American Libraries and is not to be construed as an official statement of ALA policy.

Acceptance of advertisment does not constitute an endorsement by the American Library Association, nor by the editors of this magazine.

Published monthly except bimonthly July–August by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, IL and additional mailing offices. Subscription price is included in membership dues. ALA membership required. Single copies $1.50. Printed in U.S.A.

This publication is indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Education Index, Library Literature, and Library & Information Science Abstracts, and Book Review Index. Microfilm editions available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. Out-of-print numbers from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 5th Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Current officers: President — Jean E. Lowrie, School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Vice-president, president-elect—Edward G. Holley, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Treasurer — Frank Sessa, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Headquarters Staff

Chicago: 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. 312 944-6780. Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth; Deputy Executive Director, Ruth R. Frame; Membership Services, Thelma Woods; Subscription Services, Denisse Baldwin.

Washington Office: 110 Maryland Ave., N. E., Suite 101, Washington, DC 20002. 202 547-4440. Director, Eileen Cooke.

Postmaster: Please send notice of undeliverable copies on Form 3579 to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Change of address: Please enclose recent mailing label or facsimile to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Allow a minimum of six weeks for correction.

Copyright © 1974 American Library Association.

All material in this journal subject to copyright by ALA may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of educational or scientific advancement.

THIS MONTH

In this age of television, it is difficult to discern the traditions of authorship except on late-night talk shows. But the traditions do exist, and in spite or perhaps because of our audiovisual age, authors do live and die in strange ways in their communities.

One perennially popular American author, both here and abroad, is Mark Twain. *American Libraries* sent Norbert Blei to Hannibal, Mo., to measure the



Blei

effect a local boy has had on his community and to define, if possible, the power which the printed word can have over our daily lives.

Even before going to Hannibal Norbert Blei wondered, "Does a writer really have an impact on his community . . . his whole purpose in writing is to go beyond that environment." For the seven years he has lived in a small, isolated town in Door County, Wis., Blei has told of his own inner and outer journeyings in the evocative travel articles he has contributed to the Sunday magazines of the *Milwaukee Journal*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, and the *Chicago Tribune*. A collection of these adventures presently being considered by a publisher reads in the tradition of a *Bildungsroman*, for though his imagination outwardly plays off such locales as Italy, Yugoslavia and Denmark, Blei's real tug of war always is with Door County.

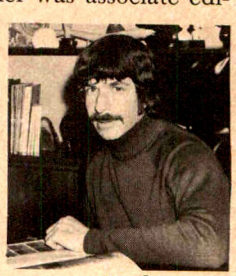
An occasional teacher of writing at the College of DuPage near Chicago and at The Clearing in Ellison Bay, Wis., Blei has published several of his poems in little magazines. He is presently working on a book of watercolors and poems.



Purdom

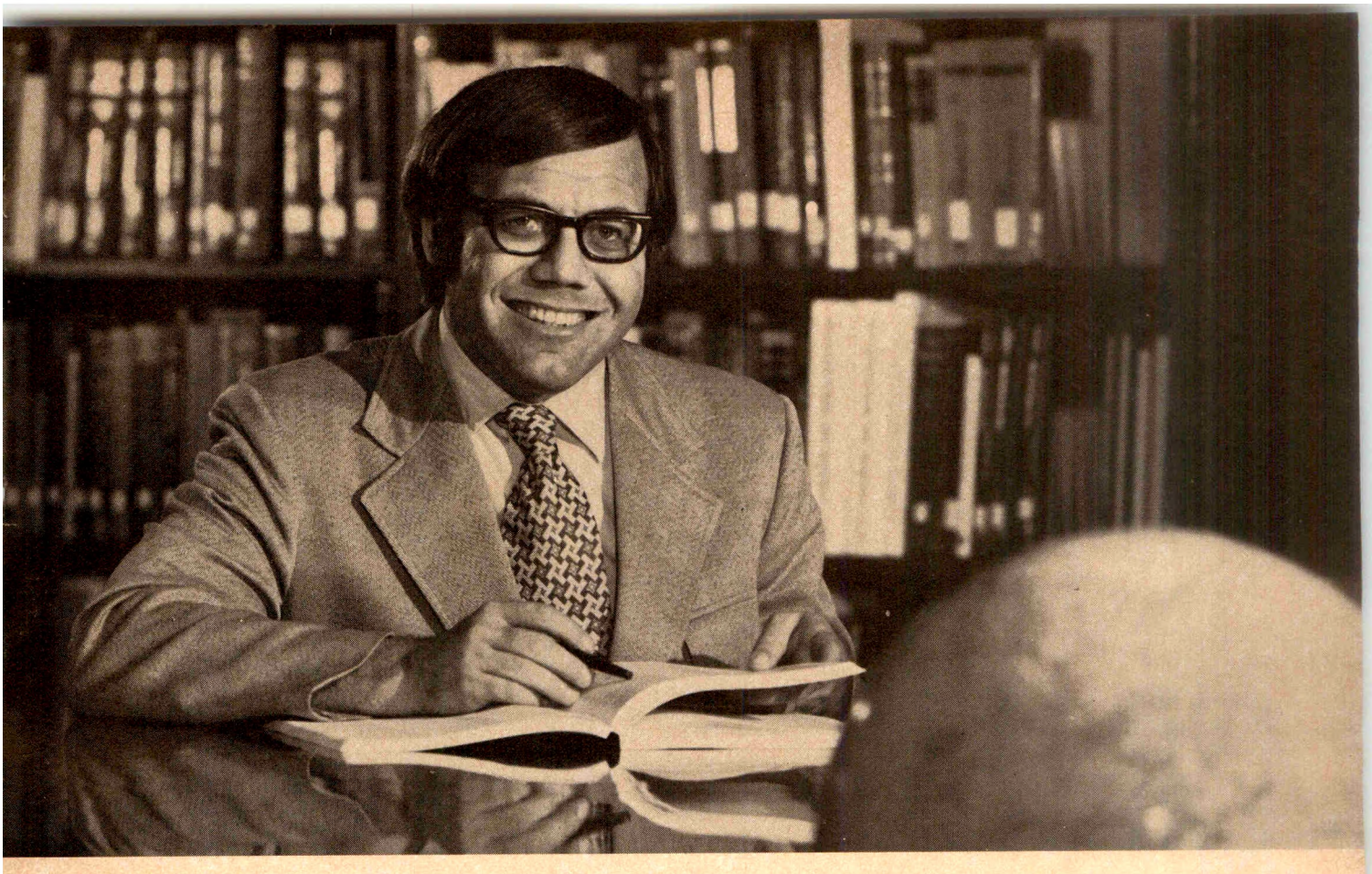
In this month's "Current," *AL* continues its abiding interest in science fiction by inaugurating an annual survey on the subject. Contributor Tom Purdom has been writing science fiction since 1957. He has written five novels, most recently *The Barons of Behavior* and *Reduction in Arms*, and his writing has been translated into French, Spanish, and Chinese. Purdom edited *Adventures in Discovery*, an anthology of original nonfiction essays about science by leading sci-fi writers. He also reviews science fiction for the Sunday *Philadelphia Bulletin*. From 1970–72 he served as vice-president of the Science Fiction Writers of America. Purdom is at work on another novel about the kind of society people may build on the moon, and the problems of restraining war and violence. He will keep us informed of the trends in this specialized and highly interesting genre of literature which is assuming great popularity in libraries, largely due to patron interest and demand.

With the cessation of some of the better environmental magazines, the librarian must look into some traditional sources of information, according to Mark Wexler, to keep himself and his patrons abreast of the news about the environment. Wexler was associate editor of *Environmental Quality Magazine* until it folded, and is now with *National* and *International Wildlife*. In "Current" he identifies a number of publications in which we can follow the progress as well as the deterioration of our environment. Wexler's is our first report attempting to reassess information resources in areas of knowledge where there have been dramatic and unusual changes.



Wexler

We would be remiss if we did not mention that we are honored to have Caspar Weinberger, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as a contributor to *AL*. "On My Mind" is designed to present a variety of views about library issues from contributors both within and without the profession. In this issue Secretary Weinberger provides us with the rationale behind diminished support for libraries at the federal level. We are grateful for his cooperation as well as his willingness to provide us with the administration's views, even as we are grateful for the prospect of new funds which now seem to be available for libraries.—*The Editors.*



For a Better Computer Book Catalog

Write Don Gill. He's a Systems Librarian with 15 years book catalog experience

ABOUT DON GILL . . .

Donald R. Gill's professional experience uniquely qualifies him to consult and advise librarians on automation problems, including conversion to a modern computer book catalog system.

During Don's 15 years with the 120-library Los Angeles County System, he performed in a wide variety of both public and technical capacities. He directly supervised the automation phase of book catalog production for five years, and as a Senior Librarian was in charge of the Library's book catalog production unit. He also led a team which performed systems analysis and work measurement studies for the County System. Don holds an MS in Library Science.

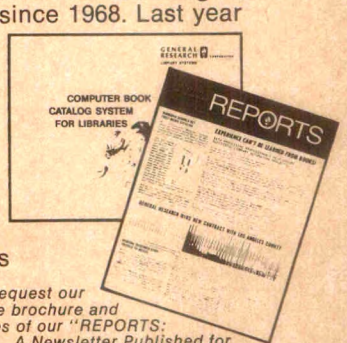
We're pleased to introduce Don Gill to you. He's the newest member of our team of professionals who specialize in computer-produced book catalogs.

As a Senior Librarian with the Los Angeles County 120-library System, Don helped pioneer that system's advance to modern computer book catalogs. Don can offer you the benefits of his direct experience, if you'll write to him about your situation.

An experienced TEAM of Library Science and Data Processing Professionals helps ensure a successful book catalog system. General Research has this team, and offers your library an exceptionally strong data processing background. As examples: We have performed scientific and commercial data processing projects totaling tens of millions of dollars since our founding in 1961. We have been producing computer book catalogs since 1968. Last year alone, we produced over 35,000 pages of computer book catalogs—in author, title and subject categories, each in hundreds of copies. Our machine-readable bibliographic data base currently contains over 500,000 retrospective titles cataloged in depth.

You can take advantage of our successful experience AND our data base. Just write on your letterhead to

Donald R. Gill, Library Systems or
Dr. Gary Deley, Director, Santa Barbara Operations



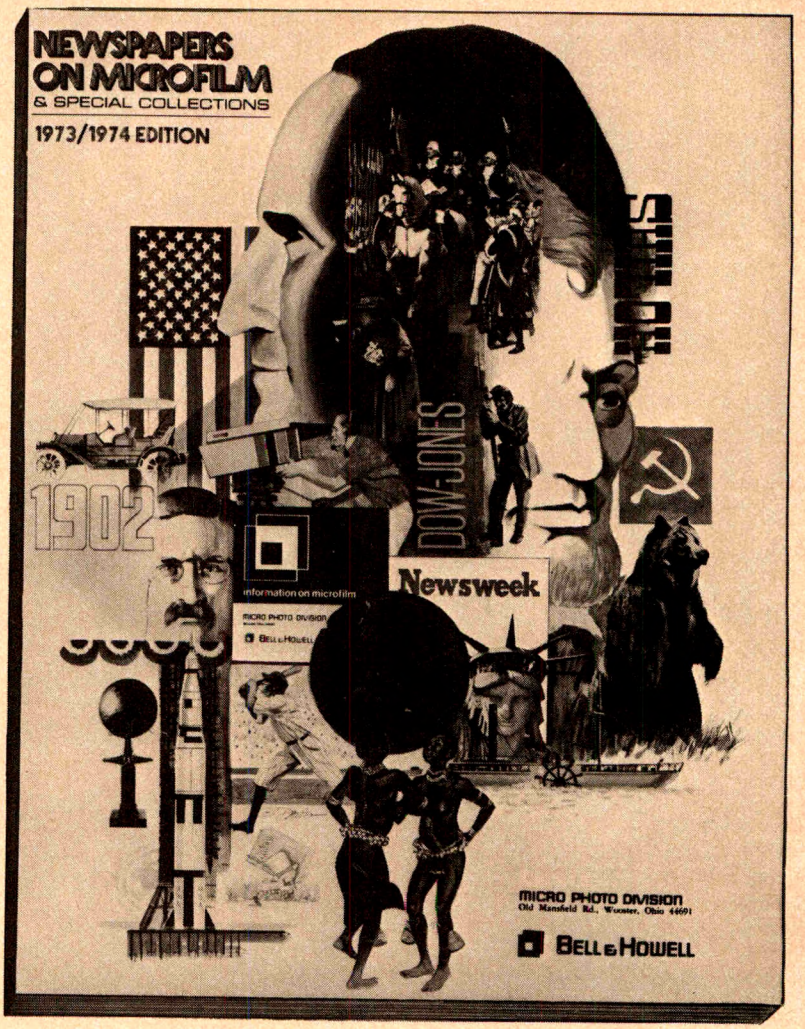
Be sure to request our informative brochure and copies of our "REPORTS: A Newsletter Published for Selected Librarians."

GENERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION

5383 Hollister Avenue • Santa Barbara, CA 93111 • Phone: (805) 964-7724

IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED THIS CATALOG...

LET US SHOW YOU WHAT YOU'RE MISSING



MICROFILM · MICROFICHE · PERIODICALS
NEWSPAPERS · SPECIAL COLLECTIONS · READERS

A complete summary of what's new (and old) from Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division . . . all listed in the latest edition of our NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM/SPECIAL COLLECTIONS catalog. If you haven't received your copy — or have, and need more — fill out the coupon and drop it in the mail. There is no obligation, of course.

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
Old Mansfield Rd., Wooster, Ohio 44691

BELL & HOWELL

☐ I would like to know more about what is available in micro-form from Bell & Howell. Please send me_____copy(ies) of the 1973/1974 edition of your catalog.

☐ I already have your catalog. Please have a Bell & Howell sales representative contact me.

NAME_____ TITLE_____

INSTITUTION_____ PHONE_____

ADDRESS _____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

AL-1173

COMMENTARY

School-Community Idea

In reference to the news article "Rocky Road to School-Public Cooperation" on p. 594 of the November issue, may I add two points in clarification.

The board of library directors of the public library proposed in 1966, *for consideration,* the idea that the city might have a school-community library in specified middle 5–8 schools, where certain functional criteria could be met, and dependent on the forging of a workable operating agreement between the two departments. That agreement was never reached, although there were several drafts prepared and discussed, during the tenures of six successive superintendents of schools.

The school-community library idea was a follow-up to Emerson Greenaway's 1963 study in which he recommended a single municipal department of library service, that would include a division of service to students to operate all school libraries.

The school-community library was to be a new kind of agency that would serve both student and community needs, with specialization as required for each clientele, of both materials and personnel, and with joint and integrated use of some materials and staff, where appropriate. It was not intended to be a public library in a school building.

The other point that must be made is that the school-community library idea has never been tried in New Haven. The Conte school "attempt" was simply a branch library in a public school. The public library put the branch there when the school was built in 1961, on the assumption in good faith that an agreement would be worked out. This did not happen. In fact the department of education put classroom libraries in the school, while also using the branch. That fact and declining adult use indicated to the board of library directors that the facility could be closed out as a branch.

Further, the failure to reach an operating agreement with the schools after 10 years of effort on our part seemed to indicate that while the concept of a dual-purpose facility might be theoretically feasible, there was some doubt about whether it could be made to work in this particular setting.

MEREDITH BLOSS, City Librarian, New Haven (Conn.) Free Public Library

More on the Handbook

In a recent "From the Editor" (November, p. 625) you mentioned the fact that the new *Handbook of Organization* would still not tell how to participate in ALA. I have been a member of ALA off and on since about 1946. My off-years have been due to the fact that in my on-years I never could figure out how to participate in ALA. I could, after all, read the publications free. With family responsibilities I could not go to conventions, but even when I had gone to conventions I did not get involved. I am confident that the lack of this information dispensed in the right places has greatly diminished the ALA's fulfillment of its goals.

In my opinion *American Libraries* has mighty good vibes. It's one periodical I read the minute I receive it. And I like the tone of solving problems and gettings things out of the cornmeal mush state by cheering on to constructive action.

PATRICIA FREEMAN, Albuquerque, N.M.

Sitcom Wasteland

Re Rowshan Daneshy's letter in your January 1974 issue (p. 8), may I suggest that she, and any others who were offended by a TV program called "Lotsa Luck," read a book instead of spending her time in the wasteland of sitcom television. It's so tiresome to read letters about persons being offended by the inconsequential when there are so many matters of import and consequence about which one can and should feel, and feel strongly. Professional image, indeed.

ROBERT E. CONNELL, Librarian, Memorial Library, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

Cut-Rate Criticism

I read with interest and outrage in *Speculum, The Newsletter of the Massachusetts School Library Association* and the *School Media Quarterly,* Fall 1973 that full-fledged members of ALA are expected to carry school librarians who are not presently members of ALA at cut rates, namely a flat rate of $25. Does AASL want members so badly that nonmembers who obviously don't give much weight to the national organization of their profession are being enticed to join at bargain-basement rates? One wonders if the next step will be labels from Campbell's soup cans. It must be apparent by now that I think ALA should set this rate of $25 for all members or not at all.

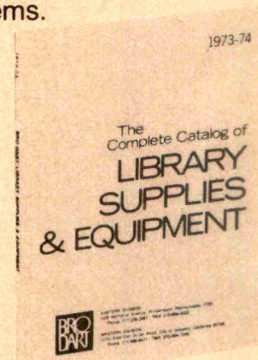
If AASL is concerned about its low profile and being submerged in the parent organization ALA, I don't see it rising to greater glory on the shoulders of this type of member. I for one believe that ALA should be a strong single organization continuing to reflect special interests such as AASL in divisions. If AASL or other divisions were separate splinter groups it would dissipate their clout when needed in such areas of national concern as the Supreme Court's obscenity ruling.

As far as Massachusetts is concerned, I don't understand on one hand urging the merger of the Massachusetts School Libraries Association and the Massachusetts Audiovisual Association (which is long overdue), but favoring a separatism for AASL.

EVELYN F. CARROLL, Technical Services, Dept. of Library and Media Services, Quincy (Mass.) Public Schools □

625 Sticky Tapes

are offered for your selection in *The Complete Catalog of Library Supplies & Equipment* by BRO-DART. Tapes of every kind, size, shape and color—in rolls and strips . . . with paper release backings and centering lines . . . for binding, mending, mounting—to do any job in your library that requires tape. And they all stick—the first time—every time—for a long time. The kinds and costs are shown in the catalog, along with hundreds of other supply items.



Need a copy? It's yours FREE. All we need is your:

AL-33-D

Name _____

Title _____

Institution _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

BRO DART **BRO-DART, INC.**
1609 Memorial Avenue
Williamsport, PA 17701



We harnessed the
with the all-new

A totally new concept in encyclopedias. The first of its kind.

Britannica helps students get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

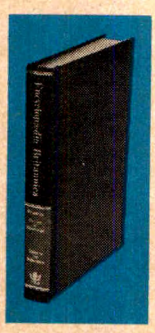
Somebody had to harness the information explosion.

The sum of all human knowledge has doubled in scarcely more than a decade. But it's useless if people can't get at it.

So we designed the new *Britannica* to make access easier, as well as to store more information.

Encyclopedias should have *always* worked like this. The new *Britannica* is the first one that does.

The most remarkable thing about the totally new *Britannica* is its unique organization.



We divided it into three individual reference sections: the *Propaedia*, the *Micropaedia* and the *Macropaedia*.

They're like three encyclopedias in one.

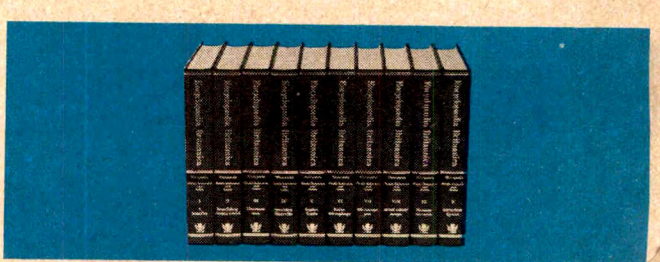
Outline of Knowledge and Guide to the Britannica:
The *Propaedia*.

The *Propaedia* is a systematic outline of all human knowledge, in one volume.

In addition, it's a rich resource for teachers who seek subjects for open classroom or independent study. And for librarians who recognize the opportunities the *Propaedia* provides for personalized self-education.

In one million words, the *Propaedia* divides knowledge into ten major areas—which, in turn, are divided into numerous subsections. Thus anyone can explore a wide area of interest systematically.

Ready Reference and Index:
The *Micropaedia*.

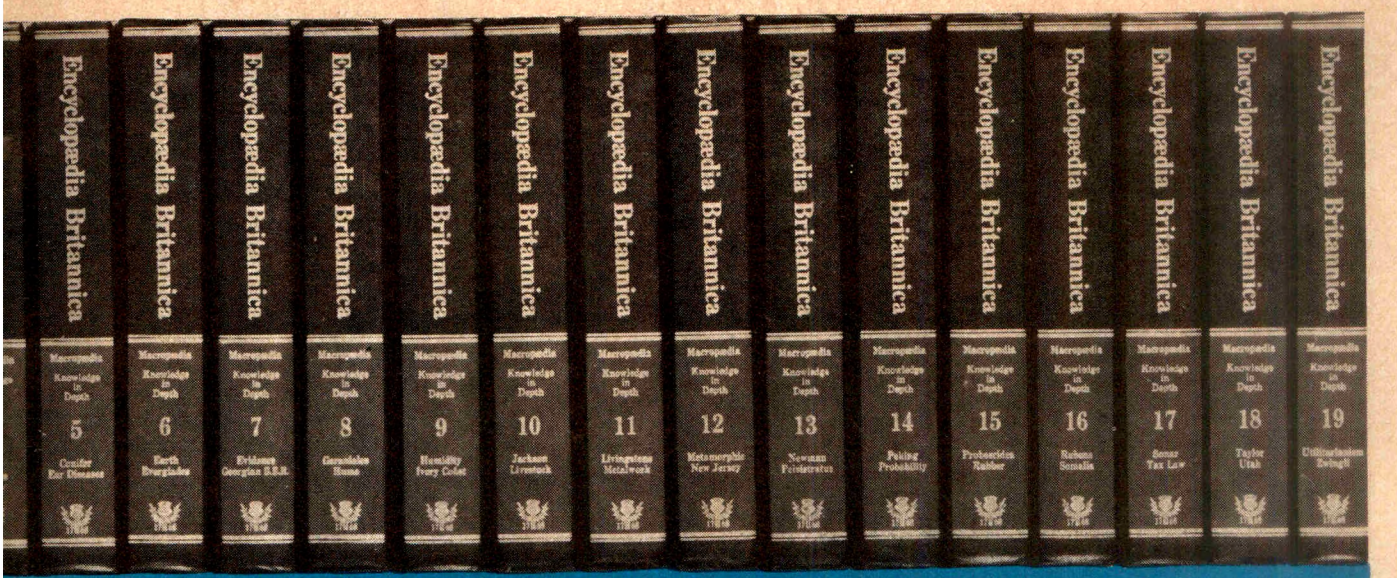


The *Micropaedia* is a treasury of concise, accurate information in ten volumes. Just what you need "to look up the facts."

With 14 million words and 15,990 illustrations, the *Micropaedia* is more comprehensive than most encyclopedias in their entirety.

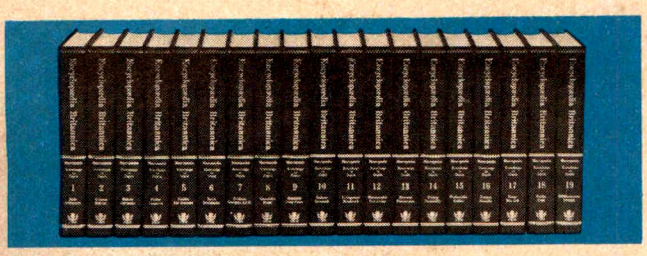
Over 102,000 information capsules, none longer than 750 words, cover topics of general interest in easily readable terms.

Numerous cross-references lead interested *Micropaedia* readers to more extensive coverage in the *Macropaedia*.



nformation explosion Britannica 3.

Knowledge in Depth:
The *Macropaedia.*



The *Macropaedia* is an unrivaled source of in-depth articles in 19 volumes. They probe every facet of our world, our life and our learning.

Leading authorities interpret their chosen subjects in more than 4,200 thoughtful and comprehensive essays. Of these, over 2,800 go into detail about particular people and places. The others cover a wide variety of general subjects.

Eight thousand illustrations complement and clarify the written word. And most articles feature a unique, annotated bibliography of books and periodicals for further study.

The learning center that looks like an encyclopedia.

With the new *Britannica 3,* librarians and teachers can help students get to the facts any number of ways. And make ideas stick.

Children of average ability can be directed to facts from the concise *Micropaedia* articles.

Others, with more competence, can go to the comprehensive *Macropaedia.*

And advanced students can develop their own self-study programs from the *Propaedia.*

The new *Britannica's* cross-references—and short and longer articles—meet the needs of virtually every pupil. Assignments can take individual abilities into account, yet encompass the whole class.

Now students can get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

What, more facts?

The totally new 15th Edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* includes: 30 volumes • Over 33,000 pages • 43 million words • 24,000 illustrations (Nearly a quarter of them in color) • Almost 1,200 maps • Over 106,000 separate articles, ranging up to 240,000 words in length • An investment of more than one million dollars per volume • 2½ million man-hours.

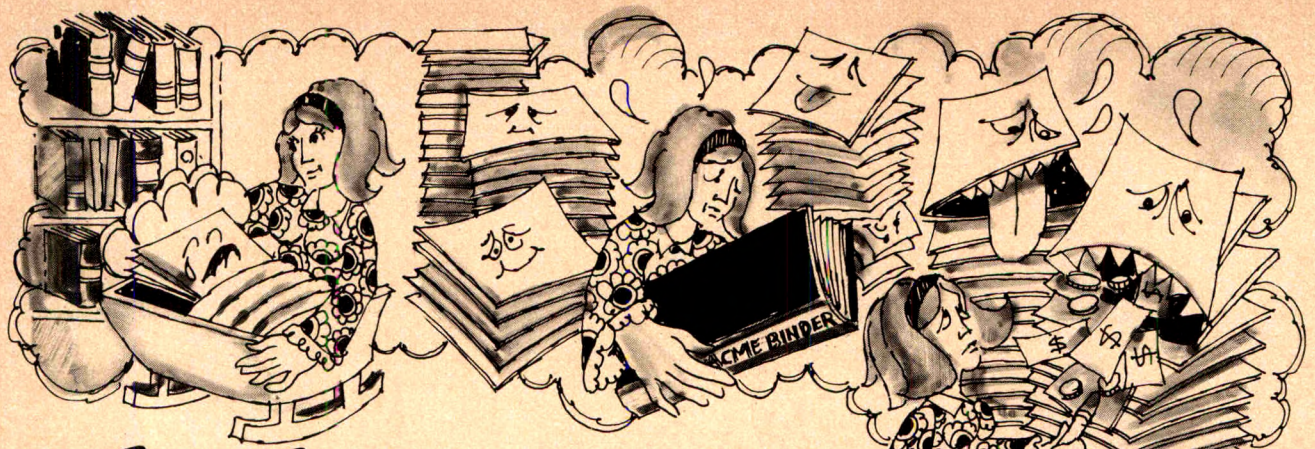
We'd like to tell you a lot more. Write for our free, full-color brochure, and get all the details.

We can harness information. But only you can lead students to it.

EBE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION

425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611 Dept. 10A

Britannica. We make ideas stick.



the beast and the librarian.

Once upon a time, a librarian adopted a serial. In the beginning it was a thin, innocent-looking animal. But soon it started to multiply at an alarming rate. The more serials there were, the more time, space, and money they demanded for proper care. And gradually, they turned into seemingly uncontrollable beasts.

First, most serials had to be bound. A simple matter when there weren't too many. But a financial nightmare for the growing family.

Then there was storage. As the swelling menagerie usurped more space, the librarian realized how many thousands of dollars the animals devoured — just sitting on the shelves.

And sadly, the beasts were subject to abuse. Patrons scribbled in them, ripped the pages out, and even filched entire volumes. The librarian had to replace the victims — and sometimes had to pay dearly.

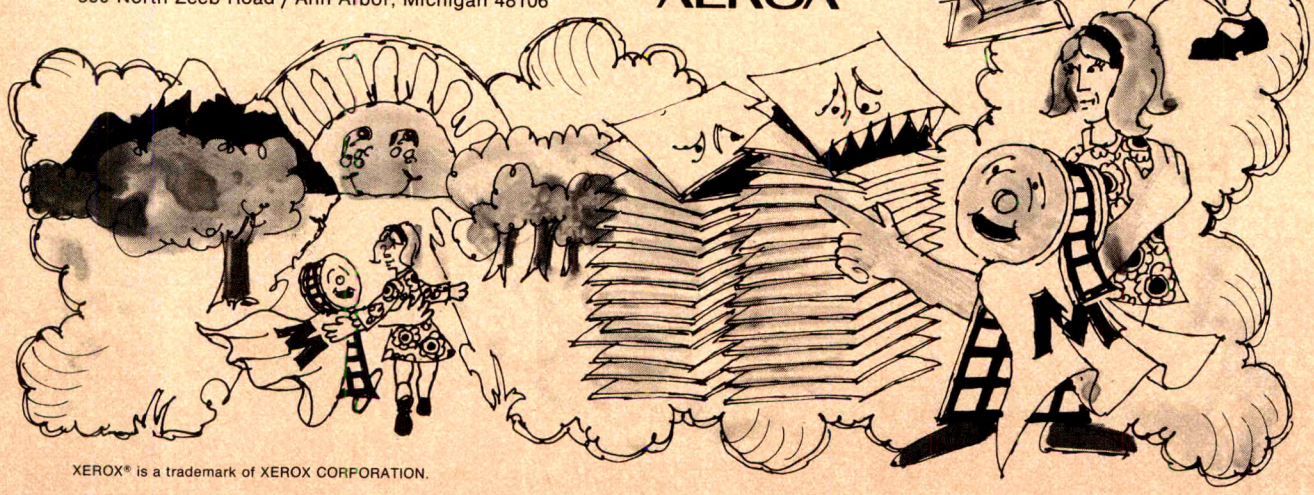
The librarian was in distress, about to be swallowed up by the paper monsters, when who should come to the rescue but MIGHTY MICROFILM!

Gallantly, Microfilm explained how acquiring and keeping serials in microform could tame the animals — and save money, too. Microfilm pointed out that he wasn't expensive, required no binding, made a home in small spaces, and didn't damage easily. "You sound too good to be true," the librarian exclaimed. "Where can I find out more about you?"

And Microfilm advised the librarian to write to Xerox University Microfilms, because they have the largest, most well-rounded serials collection available anywhere in microform. And they can give expert advice on serials management. The librarian got their catalog — converted to Microfilm — and the two of them lived happily ever after.

Xerox University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road / Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

XEROX



XEROX® is a trademark of XEROX CORPORATION.

Our Reasons for Diminished Library Support

by Caspar Weinberger

One of the great success stories of American education—and I speak of education in its broadest sense—has been the explosive growth in recent years of libraries and library related services and facilities. Two decades ago, a survey by the Office of Education on the extent of library services revealed that 30 million Americans—about 20 percent of the population—were without the services of a library, and millions more were being served only marginally.

Ten years later, largely through the programs authorized by the Library Services Act of 1956, that shortfall had begun to be reversed. In only six years of operation under this legislation, reports showed that 38 million Americans had received new or improved library services. The momentum continued. In fiscal year 1960 alone, 85 million Americans received new or improved library services and 5.5 million books were purchased under Title I of that Act. New libraries and branch libraries and modernized structures were evident all over the country. Outreach and innovation were being emphasized not only in the form of the familiar bookmobile but in many other ways.



THE WASHINGTON POST

Caspar Weinberger

Very successful attempts were being made to meet the needs of such special target groups as migrants, inner city youths, the aged, and the handicapped. The image of the silent, musty, dusty public library was forever shattered. Libraries began diversifying their services and adopting new approaches to draw in people who never before thought that the public library could be an "in" place to go. Songs by Aretha Franklin, karate demonstrations, mystery thrillers in Spanish, a "Black is Beautiful" photo show, films on pre-marital pregnancy all found their way into the offerings of libraries—especially branches—in inner cities.

Today, nearly every American citizen has access to a public library and generally is served more imaginatively and comprehensively than at any time in our history. While I admit that the time was probably ripe for such a revolution of our library system, federal seed money has been instrumental in stimulating that transformation.

Federal expenditures in support of library programs over the years have reached more than half a billion dollars. These funds, under the Library Services Act of 1956 and the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, have supported numerous construction and modernization projects. In fact, federal funds have helped to build 1,862 public libraries. Some $160 million in federal money overall has been matched by about $400 million in state and local funds. Of the total amount, almost $17 million in federal money has been spent on demonstration projects to help communities meet their information needs better and more imaginatively.

More than $35 million in federal funds has supported the advanced training of librarians and media specialists so that they could improve their skills and techniques and enhance the services of their libraries. Last year alone, more than 200 minority and disadvantaged persons were able to enter the profession as specialists in meeting the library needs of the nation's underprivileged through federally funded institutes for library training.

Federal support for libraries, of course, has not been confined to improving the services of public libraries. Various categorical programs also have helped provide resources for public school libraries at both the elementary and secondary level. The proportion of schools with libraries has risen from 52 to 85 percent. Other programs have helped train librarians, other library personnel and teachers in library skills.

Under the Higher Education Act, federal support has helped purchase college library materials and train college library personnel. But whether federal funds were used to establish model projects, or to generate state and local matching funds, the greatest long-term benefit has been that states and localities became more aware of the needs and potential of libraries and have increasingly supported them.

State support of local libraries has increased tenfold and local support of libraries has more than doubled in the past decade alone. Not only has this federal–state–local partnership improved library services for many millions of people, but more than 17 million people have been provided library services for the first time.

I firmly believe that because libraries can benefit nearly everyone in the community and because library services have become so visibly evident in community life that state and local support of libraries will continue to grow, even if the federal involvement were substantially lessened. As a matter of fact, federal funds represent only about 5 percent of all public library support. That is why I believe it is appropriate for the administration to consider a diminished federal role in support of libraries, without impairing the success of the library system in this country. The renaissance of the American library is flourishing and will continue.

The federal–state–local partnership in this field has been a great success. The mission conceived to meet the urgent needs of libraries in the mid–fifties has been largely fulfilled. New urgent needs, such as higher education for every young person who desires it and has the ability to pursue it but cannot afford it, demand the infusion of federal funds.

Nevertheless, libraries will continue to receive the funding they need so that the past momentum is not lost. Certainly state and local awareness of their responsibility has been fully demonstrated. And libraries probably will continue to receive an appropriate share of federal resources, though perhaps not through the same categorical channels as in the past and not at ever-increasing funding levels.

Caspar Weinberger is secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. □

It makes money.



The first function of a coin-operated copy machine is to make money.

But in order to make money, it must first function. Reliably.

And reliable is what the Ubex was designed to be. Our designers must know their stuff, too. Because one overworked Ubex of similar design served night and day for 7 long months inside The Los Angeles Police Department, averaged 17,000 copies a month, and required only six minor service calls.

You can bet it was serviced quickly too. Because most elements in Ubex copiers are modular. Meaning that a new element can be easily slipped into the place of an old one. Which saves time. And in the coin-op field, saved time means saved money.

It also follows that the more a coin-op copier is used, the more money it makes.

So we gave the Ubex a wide variety of features to make it useful to a wide variety of people. Some features which you'll find on some other machines, but all of which you'll find on no other machine.

Features such as Instant-On. Automatic paper cutting. A raised copy table, for copying from books. A large paper roll that'll run up to 2,000 copies. And an advanced toner system, so that copies of photos and drawings come out looking more like originals.

In fact, we even gave it a coin changer.

The better to collect all that money it makes.

UBEX

We've got the best others have to offer.

Library Impoundment: The Funds Begin to Flow

[Washington, D.C.] A year-and-a-half-long fight over impounded federal education funds has ended by presidential decree after a series of court orders against the Nixon administration. When the President signed into law the fiscal 1974 appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, he ordered released $1.5 billion in HEW money impounded from fiscal 1973 continuing resolutions.

Of the total released, $74 million is for library grants in aid. According to the administration's program, $23.3 million will be spent in the current fiscal year which will end June 30; $34.6 million will be spent in fiscal 1975, and $16.3 million in subsequent years. At the same time, the administration said it will impound $400 million of HEW appropriations for this fiscal year with the consent of Congress. Of this, $8.6 million is in federal library aid out of a $171.7 million appropriation.

Although the administration plans to spend the bulk of the impounded funds in this fiscal year and next, actual outlay of the full amounts may not occur. Fiscal 1974 was almost half over when the announcement was made, leaving less than a half year for administrators to get the money and get it out.

HEW Division of Library Programs Director Dick W. Hays said that "we are going to move ahead" on releasing the impounded funds. "I'm pleased that the issue has been resolved," he said.

The presidential decision was the second last year in which he ended a major dispute in the courts after a series of adverse rulings. Earlier, he agreed to submit to a federal judge a number of tape recordings involved in the Watergate case after a district court and an appellate court ruled against him. However, in the case of impounded education funds, the President acted before a federal appellate court ruled on any of the district court decisions that ordered the administration to spend withheld education funds.

The administration said that the release of impounded funds was limited to HEW. There is a multitude of suits pending against withholding of funds such as water and sewer grants to states and, in dollar amounts, they are of a scale greater than the HEW impoundment.

There are several reasons which led to the release of the funds.

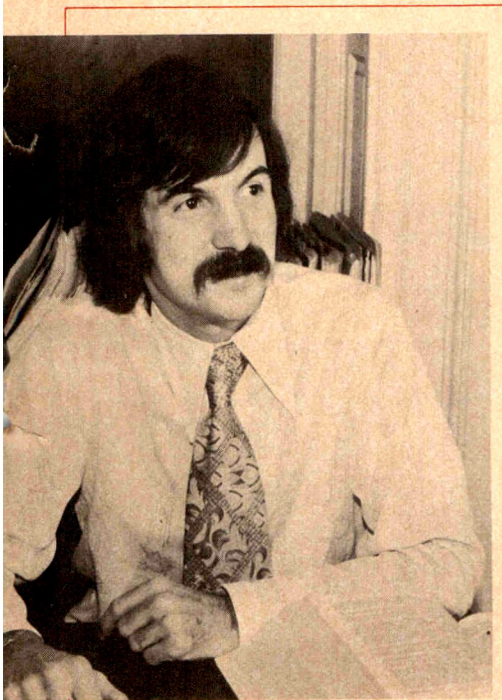
Impoundment of fiscal 1973 money sparked more than two dozen suits against the administration. All decided to date at the district court level were lost by the administration.

Nixon's veto of two fiscal 1973 HEW appropriation bills as "budget busters" occasioned the enactment of a series of continuing resolutions. Pressure grew as time passed for Nixon's signature on the fiscal 1974 appropriation because running grant programs under continuing resolutions, particularly when the executive and legislative branches are fighting about interpretation of language, is a nightmare for administrators at the federal, state and local levels.

A tradeoff was achieved between Congress and the administration on the fiscal 1974 HEW funding bill. It allows the President to impound no more than $400 million, and not more than 5 percent of a single program, out of a $32.9 billion bill – which was $1.4 billion more than Nixon asked. In this tradeoff both parties agreed that the President's effort to kill specific HEW programs by zero funding would be abandoned.

In releasing $1.5 billion, the administration characteristically refused to acknowledge that the money had been impounded – it simply was the difference between the authorized level of spending Congress established and the operating level the administration set. After all, according to HEW Under-Secretary Frank Carlucci, it was a "problem . . . created by interpretation of continuing resolutions, a process of pulling and tugging with the Congress and confrontation. And that is what we are trying to get out of. We are trying to solve that

THE MAN WHO STARTED IT ALL



Jim Adams—against impoundment.

Impoundment fighter Jim Adams, a deputy attorney general for the state of Pennsylvania, says that President Nixon did not release impounded funds. Calling it a release is "misleading in that it indicates that the President is making funds available which otherwise would be unavailable," he said.

"The President was ordered by several district courts to discontinue his unlawful impoundment activities and to release immediately certain impounded funds. He then filed appeals from the decisions and all that he did on Dec. 20 was to direct the Department of Justice to withdraw appeals where appeals had been filed and not to appeal where appeals had not yet been filed," he said. "In other words, the President decided to comply with the orders of the various district courts rather than pursue appeals which he apparently determined to be meritless."

Adams, 29, a graduate of Lehigh University and Villanova School of Law, called Nixon's action a "capitulation." The administration made a political decision, he said. "You either appeal from a court order or you comply with it."

Adams was the attorney who filed the first "class action" suit against the administration, seeking to free $380.2 million impounded in eight education programs. In the class action, which he won in federal district court in Washington, D.C. last November, he filed on behalf of all the states. Adams said he first became involved in fighting impoundment in May 1973, when a colleague asked him if he would like to sue the President for impounded education funds.

"Suing the President sounds interesting," Adams replied, and filed the omnibus Pennsylvania case a month later.

problem and introduce a degree of certainty into the system."

Asked, "Why didn't you do it sooner?" he replied: "Well, we had no way of knowing that the Congress would react to what we considered were legitimate budget proposals by refusing . . . to terminate a single program in HEW. We think there are some ineffective programs."

Carlucci refused to say what effect the law suits had on the decision to free the frozen money and even refused to say who originated the decision. "Suffice it to say that we are in agreement with the White House on this issue and with OMB (Office of Management and Budget) on this issue," he said.

The reason Nixon signed the "budget busting" HEW appropriation for fiscal 1974, Carlucci said, "was to end the uncertainty that exists among the HEW grantees that results from being on a continuing resolution for an extended period of time." Release of funds "does not indicate any change on the part of the administration with regard to the principle of the President's authority to withhold funds from spending, from obligation," he said.

On both issues, the administration is saying, according to Carlucci, "all right, this year, we are entering into a compromise solution with the Congress in an effort to end this continuing uncertainty. That is all we are saying. We are not dealing with the principle of impoundment at all."

For librarians expecting federal aid in fiscal 1973, which ended last June 30, the issue was $74 million impounded out of a $197 million appropriation. Congress provided – and the administration withheld: Public libraries services $69.5 million, $36.77 million withheld; public libraries construction $15 million, $15 million; school libraries $100 million, $10 million; undergraduate instructional equipment $12.5 million, $12.5 million.

The administration's plan for spending the released fiscal 1973 money is: Public libraries services $16.7 million this fiscal year, $20.07 million in fiscal 1975; public libraries construction $1 million this year, $5 million next fiscal year, $9 million in subsequent years; school libraries $2.5 million this year, $5 million next year, $2.5 million following years; undergraduate instructional equipment $3.125 million this year, $4.6 million next year, $4.775 million following years.

Although funds appropriated and obligated in one fiscal year may not necessarily be spent until the next or later years, total funding for fiscal 1974, with the money release and HEW library appropriation minus the $8.6 million impoundment, shapes up this way: Public libraries services $53.5 million, construction $1 million; school libraries $92.8 million; undergraduate instructional equipment $15 million, and college library resources $14.3 million.



Mumford Exempt from Retirement

[Washington, D.C.] By executive order, President Nixon has extended until December 31, 1974, the tenure of Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford, who reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 in December. "In my judgment," the order stated, "the public interest requires that Mr. Mumford be exempted from such mandatory requirement" of automatic retirement.

Mumford was named Librarian of Congress in 1954 by President Eisenhower. He was president of the American Library Association in 1954–55.

Micropublishing Survey

[Washington, D.C.] The Government Printing Office is surveying 1,153 depository libraries to find out if they want federal documents in microform. Each library is being provided with a list of 3,000 GPO categories and asked to check which it wants in microform. Results will be tabulated by computer by the end of February and GPO hopes to have a pilot study ready April 1 to run to January 1, 1975.

Wellington Lewis, assistant public printer and superintendent of documents, said that if depository libraries show enough interest in microform, GPO will ask the Joint Committee on Printing for permission to conduct the pilot program later this year. From that, the government printers will decide whether to recommend a broader program or whether to drop the idea. "We hope to have the pilot study completed by January 1 next year," Lewis said.

An official of the Joint Committee on Printing described the survey as "exploratory . . . this is not a commitment." There are "no immediate plans to make microfiche available through the Superintendent of Documents to the general public," he said. The joint committee, he added, "has no position now [on the issue] until the Government Printing Office works out a program to present to the committee."

In May 1972, the joint committee authorized the public printer to "establish the capability of distributing and selling publications in microform" and to procure "multiple copies of microform publications via competitively established commercial contracts." After that, a joint committee official said, there was a protest from associations "that this service was available from commercial sources and that the GPO should not go into microfiche production." Since then, the issue has been "dormant," he said.

White Paper Conference

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's "National Program of Library and Information Service" was the subject of critical examination in Seattle, Washington, January 11–12. The commission was represented by its chairman, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, and Commissioners Joseph Becker and Bessie Moore in a tightly programmed conference sponsored by the Washington State Advisory Council on Libraries. The National Commission's program was the subject of an extremely critical article in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* prior to the conference's opening. It met a similar fate with the 300 librarians and trustees in attendance.

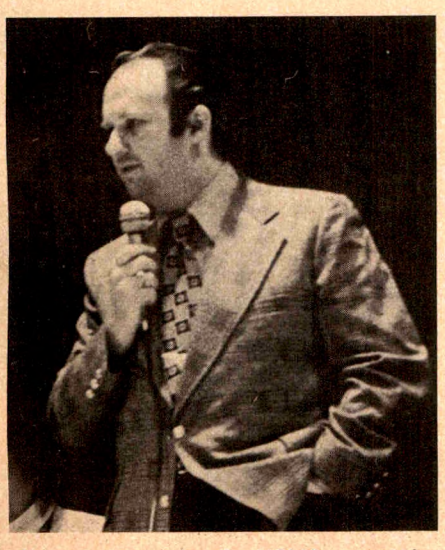
The two-day conference was the first time that the program, released October 5, 1973, was the object of such intensive

examination. The concerns which Chairman Burkhardt felt the conference identified as most important were the issues of local control, confidentiality, standardization, copyright, the definition of user needs, and the program's impact on local funding.

The conference produced recommendations about the text of the national program which dealt with both content and format. Regarding format, the summary recommendations suggested that the commission's next draft, scheduled for publication in April, state the commission's goals, carry the definition of terms such as "review," "information," the "private sector," and "user," and contain a projected time schedule for the establishment and effective completion of a national library network.

In the area of content, the primary question was the central one of controlling the network. Concern that the federal government might control and manipulate the national information network led program advocate Joseph Becker to seize the suggestion that the federal government's role would be the support rather than the delivery of information. The conference was particularly concerned that safeguards be structured into the system to prevent federal control of network information. Other concerns identified were problems incidental to national standardization, sanctions for nonparticipation of libraries in a national network, the necessity of an evaluation process within the program, and the specific help, if any, of a national program to local library programs.

The continually evolving nature of the commission's national plan was again emphasized by the commissioners present. Becker suggested the national network might first be only a voice (i.e., telephone) network. The commission's position in the October 5 draft that the states will function as the only components in a national network now has evolved into an accommodation with existing regional networks.



Brong—examining the NCLIS proposal.

Gerald Brong, chairman of the Washington State Advisory Council on Libraries, was pleased about the opportunity to examine the NCLIS proposal. "It appears, based on comments from NCLIS members present, that many of our suggestions for strengthening the proposal will be seriously considered."

The next draft of the NCLIS proposal will be available by the end of April, but according to Deputy Director Roderick Swartz, not in time for NCLIS's next regularly scheduled public hearing April 24 in San Antonio.

NLRB Case Dismissed

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has dismissed all charges filed against the University of Chicago by the National Council of Distributive Workers of America (NCDWA). According to union spokesmen, the union has apprised the NLRB of its intent to appeal the decision to the full board in Washington, D.C.

The charges which were dismissed included allegations of unfair labor practices submitted by the NCDWA to the regional NLRB in May and June of 1973. The second petition by the union came as a result of action taken by the university on June 15, 1973, when it abolished several library positions. The university announced that the action was necessary for financial reasons. The union contended that four professional librarians, all members of Local 103-A of the NCDWA, were released because of their union activities (see *AL*, September 1973, pp. 460–61).

CBS Sues TV News Archives

[Washington, D.C.] The Columbia Broadcasting System is suing Vanderbilt University, charging that its Television News Archives infringes on CBS copyright by taping and renting copies of the network's nightly news program. CBS filed suit in December, seeking an injunction against the university archives and asking the federal court to order Vanderbilt to surrender all taped copies of the CBS evening news.

Vanderbilt, whose archive is the only one in the country that collects and indexes tapes of the three major network evening television news shows, replied that "these broadcasts are of national significance, influence and interest and we believe that they should be preserved and [be] readily available for study now and in the future."

Chancellor Alexander Heard said that "procedures of the Television News Archives have been carefully designed in an effort to insure that they do not infringe on the rights of CBS or the other networks."

Vanderbilt started the archives in August 1968. In March 1972, it began publication of a monthly index of television news. Its material may be rented "unaltered and as aired," according to Vanderbilt, but "no material is sold, and none can be duplicated or rebroadcast." It is also available for study at the archives in Nashville.

Cost of taping three nightly TV news shows has been a problem. The university says that "cost and technical problems at present are greater by far than those faced when libraries routinely maintain files of daily newspapers, but the purpose is the same: to preserve a record of today for the usefulness of that record tomorrow and later."

Cost may have been a factor in the introduction by Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) of legislation in 1971 and late last year that would authorize the Librarian of Congress to establish an archive of television and radio broadcasts, not limited to news. The bill, referred to Senate Commerce and Rules Administration Committees, has the support of Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford, who had a hand in drafting its language, particularly the copyright section.

In a letter to Rules and Administration Committee Chairman Howard Cannon (D-Nev.) in January, Mumford said that "unquestionably the television news broadcasts from the major networks are a vivid record of everyday events and constitute a primary force for the shaping of public opinion certainly equal to or perhaps superior to the newspapers in impact today."

Turning to the copyright issue, Mumford wrote that "the daily television news programs transmitted nationally by the networks are not copyrighted and do not exist in any such permanent form as kinescope film." He said that videotapes of the programs are not preserved by the network, adding that only the filmed portion of news shows and their scripts are saved.

Senate Commerce Committee Minority Counsel Ward White said he hopes that either the Commerce or the Rules Committee will hold hearings this spring. Baker, he said, "feels strongly that there should be preservation of this material." "I have talked to all the networks and the National Association of Broadcasters and they are for it," White said.

In a statement issued when the suit was filed in a federal court in Nashville,

CBS said it "has not authorized Vanderbilt to use the broadcasts, which are copyrighted, in any such manner" as taping for the archives.

"We find particularly outrageous and potentially damaging to our credibility and reputation the unauthorized editing and excerpting of our news product by those who are in no way connected to or responsible to the people who gather the news," CBS said.

The network said it has sought unsuccessfully "over the past several years" to persuade Vanderbilt to accept "the offer of a royalty-free license which would allow the university to continue videotaping the broadcasts and to maintain the tapes at the university for use by scholars, students, and the general public, but would forbid the university to duplicate, edit, rent, or sell the tapes."

Syracuse University Strike

[Syracuse, N.Y.] Syracuse University has an ultra-modern facility in its new $14 million Ernest S. Bird Library. But, in recent weeks, the library silence has been broken by workers who have raised their voices to protest the way they have been treated. The library's nonprofessional workers, members of the Service Employees International Union Local 20 AFL-CIO, went out on strike December 5. As of January 18 the strike was still in progress.

Most of the issues are economic in nature—wages and overtime pay for example. Other issues not resolved are con-



BOB BROWN

Workers picket in front of Bird Library.

tract clauses, dealing with union security, discrimination because of political activity, and creation of a union shop. Base starting pay for the paraprofessionals is $4,078. The union is seeking $4,800 for the first year of employment, and a raise to $5,200 the following year. The university has offered a $223 increase the first year and $131 the second. "That works out to a 9 percent raise over a two-year period. That's not enough," complained Charles Duffy, business representative for the union.

But Clifford L. Winters, Jr., the university vice-chancellor for administrative operations, insists the only way the university could meet the workers' demands is through "unrealistically higher tuition charges to students."

Three days after Christmas workers were stunned by an unexpected action by the university. Striking employees were notified they would lose up to $600 and free tuition benefits if not on the job in two weeks. The strike came at perhaps the most critical time of the year under the S.U. academic schedule—the semester was almost over, term papers were due, and examinations were about to begin.

Winters' promise to continue to provide services has proven to be no small task for university officials. Striking employees include 109 library workers, leaving only 47 professional librarians and 36 other nonprofessionals not included in the striking union.

Measures implemented to help the remaining staff cover vacant posts included curtailing library hours by 12 hours a week, and suspension of various other services including subject and bibliographic reference and the answering of reference questions by mail. In addition, the George Arents Research Library was closed. But even these measures have not been enough to make up the service lost by strikers. Students, although generally supporting the striking workers, complain about the slow service and shorter hours.

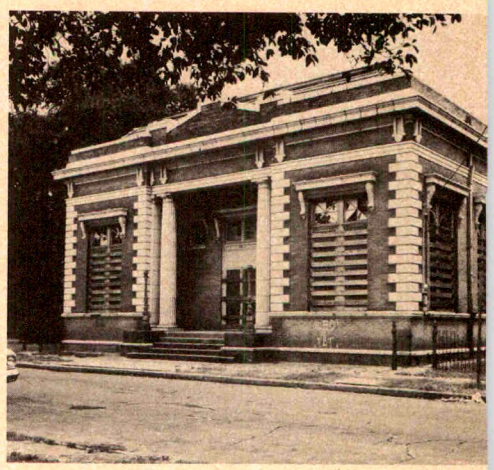
Employees have agreed to picket indefinitely in an effort to gain what they call a "realistic economic proposal." "We're just going to out-last the university, I guess," commented union official Duffy.

Algiers Library to Reopen

[New Orleans, La.] Libraries are many things to different people, but in Algiers, Louisiana, one has become the focal point of a community's rebirth with the scheduled restoration of the Algiers library. The community across the Mississippi River from bustling New Orleans is part of Orleans Parish (called counties elsewhere), and its basic services such as libraries and police and fire protection are provided through funds appropriated each year by the New Orleans City Council.

The lower coast of Algiers, called Algiers Point, has become a center of restoration efforts. Older residents, some who have lived in Algiers since the 1890s, have kept their Victorian homes in shape. Newcomers to the area who are lucky enough to purchase one of the old homes like the challenge of restoring them to their former splendor.

It was with this motivation that more than 50 Algiers citizens came before the city council at recent budget hearings to



The 65-year-old Algiers library.

plead for the reopening of the old Algiers library, which was "temporarily" closed by the city for repairs in 1966.

The 65-year-old library, built with a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation, and the second oldest in the city, was boarded up for more than seven years and had become a haven for vandals and an eyesore in the heart of restoration activity. It was replaced in 1966 by a multimillion-dollar regional library designed to serve all of growing Algiers, but preservationists told the council there was now a need to reopen the abandoned library.

Older folks complained that the new library was too far away for them. Young people said reopening the old library would free parents from having to drive their children to the newer facility and from having to pick them up later.

Councilman Peter H. Beer, whose district includes Algiers, gained approval of a resolution requesting the city planning commission to review the project, and the administration was asked to consider appropriating $180,500 for renovation of the library. Under the council rules, the planning commission must review any amendments to the proposed capital budget, but the seven-man council can override the planning commission's decision by a two-thirds vote, if necessary.

In sponsoring the resolution, Beer noted that it was unusual for the council to consider amending the budget for such a small project in light of the fact that requests for city improvements next year (1974) totaled $516 million and the budget adopted amounted to only

$16.5 million. Beer said he took the action "because the library has become the rallying point for community pride."

The staff of the planning commission reviewed the request for funding, and recommended against the project, but the commission later voted unanimously to provide the $180,500. Later, the city council voted unanimously to fund the project. Councilmen also promised to find another $15,000 to $20,000 to staff the library when it is ready for reopening in six months.

Overall, the city's entire library system fared well during budget hearings. Another councilman got more than $500,000 set aside to begin site acquisition for a mid-city regional library, a project that has been stalled for years. In addition, another $150,000 in capital funds was earmarked for book purchases, and all seven councilmen asked the administration to reexamine its spending priorities with regard to libraries.

New Orleans is witnessing a rise in juvenile crime, and, as one councilman pointed out, "A library is one way we might turn the tide."

Suit for Prisoners' Rights

[San Antonio, Tex.] The constitutional responsibility of a correctional institution to provide easy access to legal materials is at issue in a civil lawsuit nearing decision in federal district court here. The suit, *Cruz* v. *Hauck*, alleges that Bexar County jail policies ban possession of all hardcover books in individual cells and make access to legal materials stored for them by the jail so restrictive that it effectively deprives inmates of their constitutional rights.

The present suit was originally filed on May 4, 1970, by three prisoners in the Bexar County jail. Two of the prisoners have been convicted of narcotics charges and are serving sentences in the Texas State Prison. The third, Fred Arispe Cruz, was released from prison in May 1972, by a federal court which ordered that time spent in county jails be subtracted from his prison sentence for a robbery conviction. Fred Cruz's attorney in both the jail suit and in the action which obtained his release is his wife, Frances T. Freeman Cruz.



DAVID NANCE

Frances Cruz—access to legal materials.

In 1970 Federal District Judge Adrian Spears handed down a negative ruling in the Cruz suit, and this decision was upheld by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. But the case was sent back to the same District Court upon appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that the District Court should hear evidence in the case, since there had previously been only a summary decision by the judge.

Mrs. Cruz says that the hardcover ban in the cell area is a direct obstruction to personal use or ownership of legal books and materials. She acknowledges that the jail does have a cell for storage of personal and borrowed legal material that has been inspected, but feels that the solitary confinement required for reference to these materials is a prohibition to free access.

Bexar County Assistant District Attorney Keith Burris, who is handling the county's defense in the suit, feels that the jail policies do not deny access to the courts for inmates. Although the jail does not have any kind of a legal materials collection, he points out that inmates may consult privately owned hardbacks or those borrowed from the outside in the separate cell provided for storage and reference. Burris says that a judgment in Cruz's favor would probably have no effect on the jail's policy. The suit names Bexar County Sheriff W. B. (Bill) Hauck as defendant, but the county commissioners court has assumed control of jail administration since the suit was brought.

ERIC Consolidation

The National Institute of Education has consolidated the Clearinghouse for Library and Information Science with Stanford University's Clearinghouse on Education Media and Technology and awarded the university a $210,000 contract to operate the new NIE Clearinghouse on Information Resources for a year.

This action drew a protest from the American Society for Information Science which has run the program for the past four years. ASIS had been a subcontractor on Stanford's bid for the contract but was dropped by the California institution late in the pre-award stages. ASIS Executive Director Josh Smith said that the executive committee and council "were not pleased" at the Stanford action and directed him to complain to NIE Director Thomas K. Glennan. Smith said Stanford claimed that the subcontract cost was too high.



ERIC-CIR Director Richard Clark.

He said that ASIS did not want to manage the two clearinghouses after merger, but was interested in being the subcontractor of the library material to Stanford under the consolidation. Smith feels that the Stanford-ASIS team "scared off a lot of potential bidders" for the new clearinghouse.

In four years of running the library clearinghouse, Smith said, "We felt that we did a good job; we would have liked to have continued on a subcontractor basis." He said ASIS "made a conscious decision that we did not want to take on the whole thing."

Chuck Hoover, an official of NIE's Educational Resources Information Center, said there are now 16 clearinghouses, down two from a year ago. The number was as high as 20 several years ago, but "we have had to consolidate some clearinghouses over the past couple of years to cut down on our costs." Hoover said under the merger there should be "no degradation in either area" of library and information science or educational media and technology. "Stanford will be performing exactly the same functions . . . that were previously carried out by both organizations," he said.

NIE gave Stanford a one-year contract with two options to renew for one year periods. The cost can be renegotiated as each option is exercised. Its new ERIC-CIR is under the direction of Dr. Richard Clark and is part of the Stanford Center for Research and Development Teaching.

State Library Controversy

[Oklahoma City, Okla.] The Oklahoma state library building, now under

construction near the Oklahoma capitol, is the subject of a grand jury indictment that alleges false invoices and collusive bids were part of a conspiracy to defraud the state. The 25-count report of the Oklahoma County grand jury indicted five persons after investigating possible illegal campaign contributions and kickbacks in the building of four new state office buildings, including the $2 million library. J. J. Cook, head of the construction firm which holds the library contract, was not among the persons indicted on December 26. He was one of a half-dozen witnesses who were promised immunity from criminal prosecution.

The grand jury report alleges a complicated scheme to repay loans obtained "with the knowledge of Gov. David Hall on behalf of David Hall, his assistants, appointees and aides." Loans specified in the indictment came to $122,000 and were said to be "partially repaid" by false and fraudulent invoices on the state projects.

One count alleges that a painting contractor and fund raiser for Gov. Hall, Carl Ballew, submitted false and fraudulent invoices to Cook in the amount of $25,700. It also alleges that $20,700 of that amount was paid to Ballew's firm "from funds paid to J. J. Cook Construction, Inc. for construction of the state library building, though no goods or services were performed, in concurrence with the scheme and design . . . " Other counts allege that collusive and deceitful bids were solicited by the prime contractor on two other state buildings, with the intention of assuring that bidder won the contract. The Shawnee builder, contractor for a $12-million, two-building project, also was accused of borrowing money for repayment of the Ballew loans.

As a result of the grand jury study, the two state agencies in charge of the capitol projects have voted to require non-collusion affidavits of all bidders in the future. One agency, the Capitol Improvements Authority, made its ruling retroactive to 1972 to cover the current construction, and Cook was directed to submit a sworn statement concerning his library contract. He complied by filing an affidavit of noncollusion. The district attorney of Oklahoma County immediately charged Cook with perjury and it appeared that the affidavit was in conflict with testimony Cook had given before the grand jury earlier. A preliminary hearing will be set in the near future.,

GSA Denies Library Request

[Las Vegas, Nev.] City officials in this glittering desert gambling oasis, struggling to relocate their antiquated downtown library, have come up empty-handed on a jackpot plan for federal assistance.

Late last year, they had announced their intention to petition the General Services Administration to have the 30-year-old downtown Federal Building declared as surplus.

If successful in these negotiations, then the aging downtown library, less than a block away, would have been moved into the spacious and far more



RENE GERMANIER

Mayor Gragson—room for expansion

suitable 4-story location. And the best part of the deal would have been the standard $1 closing fee which has been the normal GSA assessment in similar surplus proceedings with other state and local governments throughout the nation.

But to the chagrin of officials, the idea was recently squelched by the GSA's regional office far away in San Francisco. "We foresee both the immediate and long-range retention of this facility for federal government requirements," the GSA reported.

"Coming to grips with the reality of this setback, we simply have no choice but to find another suitable location for the downtown library," contends Charles W. Hunsberger, director of the Clark County Library District which administers libraries in the Las Vegas metropolitan area. His view is supported by Las Vegas Mayor Oran Gragson, who indicates one of his top priorities is to secure another library site in the downtown core area. "It is absolutely essential that residents be provided with another downtown library," he said.

Pointing to the fact the present library complex is remotely located beside a busy freeway on-ramp, Gragson argued a new facility is urgently needed simply in terms of providing safer access to users and much needed room for expansion of services. This, too, is the opinion of Hunsberger, who says he has been stymied in his efforts to expand present library capabilities merely because the existing one-story, 21-year-old facility is far outmoded and cramped for space.

Pennsylvania Hearings

[Harrisburg, Pa.] Hearings are being held in cities throughout Pennsylvania on a new comprehensive plan for library development that calls for doubling combined state-local financial support within five years. The round of hearings is scheduled to run through February, when a final proposal will be presented to the state legislature. The plan is the product of two years' work by the 17-member Pennsylvania Library Master Plan Committee. The committee was named in 1971 by the Governor's Advisory Council on Library Development at the request of the Pennsylvania Library Association. Students, educators, librarians and the reading public are commenting on the plan at the hearings.

Under the fiscal recommendation, combined state-local spending on libraries would double to about $6 per capita—a figure that State Librarian Ernest E. Doerschuk says would "bring Pennsylvania in line with comparable industrial states." The state would bear most of the additional financial burden, and over a five-year period state aid would reach an annual level of $35 million. Current spending is about $7 million. Other major recommendations:

—The strengthening of the state library agency within the state education department, with responsibility to work with all types of libraries.

—Establishment of 12 regional library organizations, each with a board responsible for the administration of state funds and for programs of interlibrary cooperation.

—Experimentation with coordination of the services and resources of different types of libraries at the local level, such as school and public libraries, or public and college libraries.

—Development of a systematic program of planning, research, and evaluation of library services since library programs are much more effective when carefully planned and evaluated.

—Coordination of a statewide program of education for librarianship, so that library training programs in Pennsylvania are organized to best meet personnel needs.

The major stumbling block in the legislature is expected to be the call for additional state subsidies. Also, there is likely to be a dispute over the method of allocating the money to individual libraries. □

Local Video History

[Greenwich, Conn.] Performing and static arts are an important fixture in the life of the Greenwich community: professional companies of dancers and actors perform frequently; the renowned sculpture garden assembled by Joseph Hirshhorn has been occasionally opened to the public; amateur and professional actors, musicians, painters, singers, dancers and writers abound in the town's population.

Wayne Campbell, film librarian for the Greenwich Public Library, is compiling a videotape record of the more compelling artistic events in Greenwich, working with a $2,200 grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts. "What I'm looking for, mainly, are action and human response," Campbell said. "Unfortunately, the Hirshhorn family was reluctant to have the last showing of their sculpture garden filmed. I would have liked, for example, to have gone through it with one of the school groups, and record the reactions of students to a very fine collection that will probably be broken up very soon."



CAL HOOD

W. Campbell with Sandra Roth, business services librarian — "human response."

"We had plenty of action scenes, for example, last month, when the Paul Taylor dancers were here," he said. The Paul Taylor Dance Co. performed for and instructed Greenwich students in ballet during December under a grant from the Xerox Corp.

Human responses to art abounded in one tape that Campbell made of a rehearsal of a group of local amateurs, the Greenwich Choral Society. The tape includes scenes not only of singing, but of instruction, practice, and some giggling in the balconies.

Another tape recorded some of the lectures that were offered to the lunchtime crowd in the business district during community chest week, when speakers addressed groups in an open pavilion on subjects ranging from acting to publishing magazines.

Under the terms of the grant, which just about covers the cost of the necessary tape, the Greenwich Library will produce about 30 cartridges 20 to 30 minutes in length which will be available for public viewing. "A major reason that we were given the grant," noted Campbell, "is that we already have the equipment for taping and making the cartridges. Mostly, the commission likes to give money for projects that definitely involve the community in an active kind of way. The amounts vary according to the project from a few hundred dollars to about $20,000."

In Greenwich, the plan is to involve the community. "Actually, we will involve the community, or at least a segment of it, more actively if we can. I've started a 'Video Volunteers' program, to train people in the use of videotape equipment, and I'm hoping that we will be able get about 20 people out for it, to help film some of the events. Right now, we've got eight, including some teachers and one local broadcaster. Partly, I started this so I don't have to do all of the work myself, on my own time, but there's another reason. Sooner or later, Greenwich is going to have a cable TV station, and we can use that more effectively if we have people in town trained in videotape techniques."

The Pattern Place

[Braintree, Mass.] A neophyte seamstress, stuck on how to put in a dress zipper, could get unstuck by a quick call to the Thayer Public Library in this city. The tailors' helper at the library is Eleanor Doherty, a staff member and an accomplished seamstress who is in charge of the library's newest service—pattern lending.

Mrs. Doherty operates from a section of the library dubbed "Pattern Place," an intended pun by Mrs. Doherty on the way New Englanders drop their "Rs" so the name sounds like "Peyton Place."

The pattern service began last September at the suggestion of mothers who sew clothes for their families for economy reasons, and discovered the price of store-bought patterns was anything but economical, says Marjorie K. Wagner, library director.

It started as a swap project, with a patron required to deposit a pattern for one borrowed, but because more than 600 patterns were donated to the library, it is now strictly a borrowing service.

The interest in pattern borrowing is high, says Miss Wagner, and an average of 40 patrons a week take advantage of it. "The library does a minimal amount of processing," says the director. "We do not inspect each piece of a pattern because it would take too much of the staff's time, but we have an understanding with the borrower that if she finds the pattern torn or unusable, she will bring it to our attention so it can be removed from circulation." So far, says Miss Wagner, the amount of wear and tear on the paper patterns has been minimal.

The library stores the patterns according to category (adults, children, juniors, toddlers and miscellaneous) in individual locking-type plastic bags. The entire package of bag and pattern is taken home by the borrower for two weeks, and for an additional two weeks if needed. At the library the patterns are stored in cardboard boxes.

Most of the patterns loaned are for children's clothes. According to Miss Wagner this is natural, since the impetus for the service came from mothers who wanted it.

Grant Furthers Cooperation

[Fargo, N.D.] One of the most remarkable developments in Tri College University's 10-year season of innovation has been the TCU cooperative library program which recently was awarded a two-year $75,000 Bush Foundation grant. Following an initial three-year $94,000 Bush grant to develop a coordinated library system, TCU was awarded the second grant to support the development of a master microfilm catalog, a comprehensive inventory, and a coordinated book acquisition procedure.

TCU is a consortium of North Dakota State University, Fargo, Concordia College and Moorhead State College, both in Moorhead, Minn. The combined TCU libraries have 700,000 volumes and 7,500 serial titles.

One of the major problems facing TCU Library Coordinator Dr. Ralph Stenstrom and the three librarians, Kilbourn Janecek, NDSU, Dr. Verlyn An-



(From left) Meinke, Stenstrom, and Gill — to develop a coordinated library system.

derson, CC, and Bernard I. Gill, MSC, is getting a unified listing of the volumes at all three schools. "The cost of a printed catalog would be prohibitive," Stanstrom said. "Uncertainty about the cost and availability of computerized listings —the ultimate in desirability—has suggested the interim use of microfilmed card catalogs."

Under the plan, all three catalogs would be filmed. Each library would continue to use its own catalog plus the microfilms of the other two, with microfilm readers provided. Under the system a commercial agency would do the initial filming and later supplements. Labelled, indexed cartridges with automatic readers would offer 30-second access to any listing.

"Having a union list of volumes to add to our union list of serials would do two things for us immediately," Anderson said. "First, it would eliminate blind requests for books because it would be possible to check the holdings of the other libraries before making a request. Second, when ordering books it would be possible to quickly check for duplication."

The TCU libraries offer a twice-daily shuttle service for exchanging materials, a teletype system to relay requests without full-time monitoring, a continually updated union list of serials and coordinated buying of back files. An inventory of audiovisual materials aimed at cooperative acquisition is also underway.

Citizens' Loan for Library

[Charleroi, Pa.] The people in this small western Pennsylvania town, located south of Pittsburgh, wanted to purchase the old post office building to house a library which the town needs badly. So ten independent Charleroi businessmen, who wish to remain anonymous, formed the Citizens Trustee Group, represented by Attorney Melvin Bassi. They pledged a $17,000 interest-free loan toward the purchase of the post office. The Local Government Debt Act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania empowers and authorizes the borrowing of money in anticipation of the receipt of current taxes and revenues.

Edward Earl Fear, a Charleroi councilman, explained that originally the building was to cost $50,000. "At that time," Fear stated, "the Citizen Trustee Group pledged $25,000 towards the purchase of the building." Attorney Bassi said that during the purchase campaign, borough officials discovered that the building would cost only $25,000. "We had to again contact the ten original pledges to inform them that the amount required had been lowered," Bassi said. "Even though we contacted only seven of the original ten men by the time of the deadline, our new total in money pledged still reached $17,000." The Charleroi Borough made the $2,500 down-payment and borrowed the remaining $5,500 required from the Charleroi office of Mellon Bank.

Charleroi's Library Study Committee, chaired by Elaine Paluso, is beginning plans for the interior renovation and additional financing for the library. "The beautiful thing about the project," said Robert Lettrich, Library Committee member and the architect who donated his time to the project, "is that everyone is working together to get a library for Charleroi."

John Martucci, Charleroi stockbroker and another committee volunteer, added that "The Citizen Trustee Group and the Library Committee together embody the enthusiasm of an entire area working together toward a goal—in this case, the library. It's got to be a success."

Lawyers Seek Library Use

[Meriden, Conn.] A group of young lawyers here have volunteered their services to an established law firm which was hired by the city to pursue the legal aspects of the occupancy of a now-vacant public library building.

Attorneys Edward Lang, Keith Cymbala, Richard Gee and Thomas Lonordos, members of the Meriden Young Lawyers' Association, said their action was prompted by a desire to serve the community and to insure continued use of the property in accordance with the wishes of the late Augusta Curtis. Mrs. Curtis deeded the beautiful white marble structure located on a rise overlooking the city's famous "hanging hills" to the city during the early 1900s.

Carl Cella of the law firm Loughlin, Kraemer, Noonan and Cella, accepted the young lawyers' proposal noting the experience to be gained would be invaluable. In the deed to the city, Mrs. Curtis was explicit that the Grecian-Ionic structure remain in perpetuity as a library or related function for local residents. City fathers feel the original intent of Mrs. Curtis was that the building serve not only as a library, but as a cultural center as well.

The Meriden Arts and Crafts Association has expressed a desire to locate in the building with art workshops and a permanent display area for their art collection. The Meriden Historical Society has asked for an area as a museum to display early Meriden artifacts while the Meriden Legal Law Library asks for reference and study areas as well as a location for its collection of legal tomes.

These and other possible tenants and the legality of their occupancy are currently under study. □



HOWARD S. IWANICKI

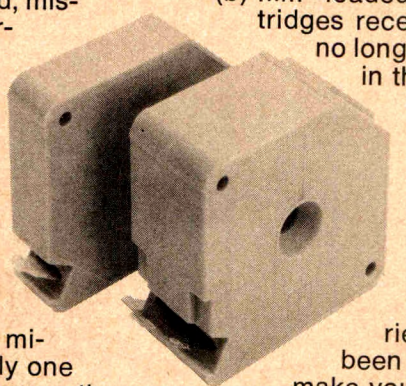
(From left) Lang, Gee, and Cymbala.

There Are 5 Characteristics Of A Good Microfilm Cartridge System

1. Low cost for conversion.
2. Ease of loading film into cartridges.
3. Designed for both 35 and 16mm usage.
4. Compatible with major microfilm machine types.
5. Provide for easier microfilm usage.

Only ID Provides Them All!

John J. Oliva, Periodicals Librarian at Prince George's Community College in Maryland is among those who have installed the I.D. microfilm cartridge system. In the past few years his collection of microfilm had grown to more than 3,000 rolls of film and he and his staff were well aware of the problems that their students were having in the use of it. The reels were being miswound, misfiled and were difficult to load correctly. Considering the advantages that cassette tape had over reel-to-reel tape, when it came to user operation, they began to look for an analogous situation with microfilm.



They determined that any microfilm cartridge system that they might consider would have to meet all of the conditions listed above. A thorough survey of the microfilm industry revealed that only one system met **all** of their parameters—the Information Design Microfilm Cartridge System. After careful investigation of the I.D. system as well as other available systems the decision was made and Mr. Oliva and his student assistants converted their entire collection of 3,000 rolls of film to I.D. cartridges, and adapted four of their readers to cartridge use.

In Mr. Oliva's words, "The I.D. cartridge system has met all of the requirements we were looking for," and the Learning Resources Center has realized the following benefits:

1. Significant decrease in professional and/or student time required to assist microfilm users.
2. Increased use of microfilm as a result of the new ease of operation (no film to thread).
3. Improved maintenance of the microfilm collection
   (a) plastic boxes cannot cause film damage.
   (b) film loaded premanently into cartridges receives less handling and is no longer subject to being placed in the wrong box or being rewound backwards or upside-down.

John Oliva is one of hundreds of librarians who have converted to the Information Design Microfilm Cartridge System. It has been in use in libraries for four years. It has been proven in the field. It can make your microfilm easier to use and the cost of conversion is low. If you'd like more information, tell us what you have in your collection and what equipment you're using. We'll arrange a demonstration, provide a quotation on converting your reels to cartridges and adapting your present readers to cartridge use. We'll also send you a reprint of John Oliva's informative report as published in the Journal of Micrographics. Write to Information Design, Inc., 3247 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Or call collect, (415) 369-2962.

The user-oriented company
INFORMATION DESIGN, INC.



MIDWEST NEW BOOKS AND MEDIA PRESENTATION & EXHIBIT —DON'T MISS IT!

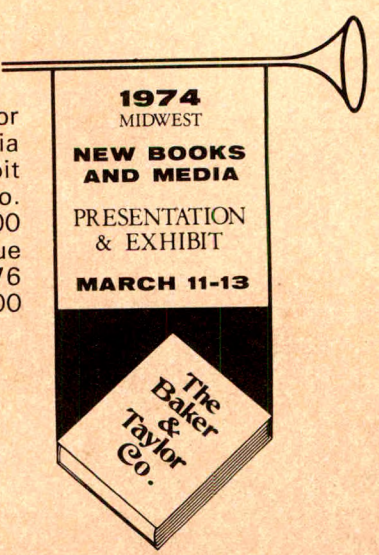
The book show that had such wide professional acclaim last year in the midwest is being featured again in 1974! The NEW BOOKS AND MEDIA PRESENTATION & EXHIBIT will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11, 12 and 13, 1974 at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago.

At the PRESENTATION & EXHIBIT, you will get a first-hand preview of forthcoming books and media—directly from the publishers and producers. You have a unique opportunity to see the materials yourself rather than depending on reviews, simplifying the problem of book and media selection.

Adult and Young Adult books are presented Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning; Reference/Special books Tuesday afternoon; and Children's books all day Wednesday. For the first time, we are including a special presentation of A/V materials on Monday evening. In addition to the presentations, publisher's and A/V producer's exhibits are open the entire 3-day period.

Don't miss the show with top professional recognition. For all the facts, including reservation forms, drop a line or call:

Coordinator
New Books and Media
Presentation & Exhibit
The Baker & Taylor Co.
P.O. Box 4500
6 Kirby Avenue
Somerville, N.J. 08876
Tel: 201-526-8000



The Baker & Taylor Co.

BOOK WHOLESALER B&T FOUNDED 1828

Charles Guenther—Knight Commander of Italy

On April 15 of this past year, the Republic of Italy reached into the heartland of the Midwest and bestowed upon Charles Guenther, poet and special librarian, the award of *Commendatore, Ordine "Al Merito della Repubblica Italiana."* Charles Guenther was given this award because he is one of our most prolific translators of Italian verse, and has for many years been publishing in this country the best of Italy's poets in English translation.

Charles Guenther the librarian lives in St. Louis and can be found in Building 22, located in the northwest section of the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center at Second and Arsenal Streets, from 0720 to 1605, Monday through Friday. He entered federal government employment in 1941, and has been with the USAF Aeronautical Chart and Information Center since 1943, serving as chief of the technical library since 1949.

Charles Guenther the translator is really a man at home in many languages, having translated poems from Spanish, French, and even Hungarian. It is in Italian, though, that he provided early translations of Salvatore Quasimodo, the 1959 Nobel Prize winner for literature, and led Dr. Mario Alberto Montecalvo, Italian consul in St. Louis, to identify Guenther's poetry in his comment on the translator's rendering of Quasimodo, Valeri and Betocchi: "Four centuries before Christ, to Pyndaros scorning his imitators from the originality of his imagination, Bacchilides answered with the unsurpassed humility of the great craftsman: 'No man has ever been wise but of the wisdom of another man; and even more difficult is to find the door of the songs still unsung.' The task of the translator is perhaps even subtler: the songs have been sung, somehow, somewhere, but they remain unsung (to be faithful to the Greek word) until another poet finds the key to their melody; their echo and their flavor. . . ."

Guenther the poet is direct:

Girl (Modigliani)

Four-letter words:
look wish love girl

In his poem "Silences" he is so able to evoke the delicate nuance of image cum emotion:

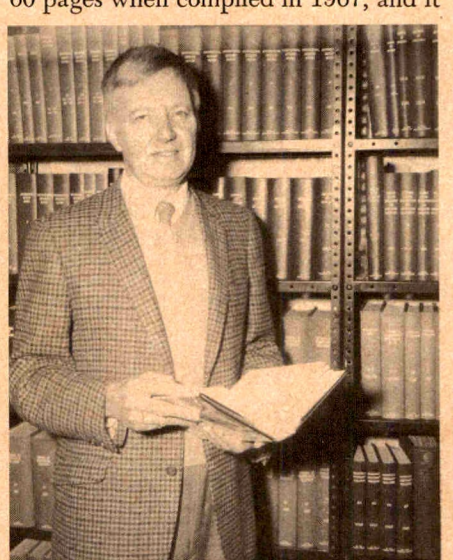
"The last words fall gently as a closing of blinds. All we can say of freedom merely restrains it. No instant or object, nor the events of your unleashing heart can be measured beside you. Absent you are present: our mouths share the wind.

"When the living day disappears silence vacillates in the amber gardens. Flowers breathe colors. (We have already plucked the lilac of the tempest.) Sleep joyfully to the sound of the sun on your blue island of other silences. There is no festival but here."

These poems, and a number of Guenther's translations, appear in *Phrase/Paraphrase,* published by Prairie Press in 1970, a book nominated both for a Pulitzer Prize in letters and the ALA Notable Books list. It is still in print, and available for $5 from the Prairie Press in Iowa City.

Charles Guenther the translator lives in many cultures, but his roots are deep in Missouri, where he has lived his life and where he serves as the current president of the Missouri Writers' Guild. He feels that the profession of librarianship and the life of a writer are complementary ones, and his prolific work certainly attests to that fact. Honors do not frequently come to U.S. citizens from foreign governments, but given the volume and quality of his works the Knight Commander of Italy could be a candidate for similar honors from a number of countries.

In 1972, Guenther read his poetry at the Library of Congress, where it was taped for the Library's Archive of Recorded Poetry and Literature. Currently, he is involved in a number of projects, but none is scheduled to appear as a monograph. A bibliography of Charles Guenther's writing and translations ran 60 pages when compiled in 1967, and it is the second 60 pages on which this prolific poet-translator is actively at work.



Guenther—at home in many languages.

Appointments

John A. McCrossan, formerly coordinator of interlibrary cooperation and planning for the Pennsylvania State Library, has been appointed state librarian of Vermont.

Formerly assistant director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Grace Slocum is now library administrator of the Cecil County Library in Elkton, Maryland.

Carol E. Moss has been chosen county librarian of the Los Angeles County Public Library System. She was previously assistant city librarian in San Francisco.

Marion Mitchell has been appointed first full-time executive secretary of the Southwestern Library Association.

Chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Frederick Burkhardt has been elected chairman of the New York Public Library Board of Trustees.

Jane Hale Morgan has been named executive assistant director of the Detroit Public Library.

Robert S. Runyon, former head of technical services at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed associate director of University of Utah Libraries, Salt Lake City.

Awards

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, director of the National Library of Medicine, has been given a Rockefeller Public Service Award for 1973 in the category, "Human Resource Development and Protection."

Vladimir Nabokov has been chosen winner of the 1973 National Medal for Literature.

Deaths

Theodore Bolton, author and librarian at the Century Club in New York from 1926 to 1958, died December 7.

Max Dunn, head of the reference department of the Scottsdale (Ariz.) Public Library and formerly a faculty member at Queens College in New York, died October 22.

Hannah Hunt, associate professor emeritus at the School of Library Science, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, died December 27. □

Marking Twain in Hannibal

by Norbert Blei



Setting the Course

Pulling around the bend of Springfield, Illinois . . . steamboating south, southwest, checking the Triptik (nary a hint of Hannibal) but reveling in the poetry of travel maps: "I-55, US 66 . . . crosses sparsely wooded, fertile farmlands on gentle rolling to level terrain. Several areas with significant historical points." . . . M–a–r–k three! . . . Quarter less three! . . . Half twain! . . .

Easing her now, piloting down I-36 through Jacksonville, Pittsfield (some kind of pig capital in the world) with a black and gold wooden pig placidly grazing on the courthouse square, some kind of folk monument in our time, where once only green corrosive generals on horses grazed serenely upon such hallowed grounds. Thirty miles dead ahead, the River, where it all began . . .

Gentle rolling to level terrain, indeed; wave upon wave of fields and woods; the Mississippi still somewhere mysteriously off in the distance. But then, a few miles outside of Hannibal, the billboards begin: Visit Mark Twain's Boyhood Home, Hannibal, Mo. . . . Catfish Dinner, The Mark Twain Hotel . . . Mark Twain Cave, State Highway 71 south of Hannibal . . . *Cashing in* . . .

"You don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer;* but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly . . ."

Now this here Mark Twain Memorial Bridge (free) spannin' the mighty Mississippi weren't here in Mark's days, but the River, ah, the River, that mos' certainly was. And whether a man's above it, beside it, on it or in it, the River still does powerful things to a body's soul.

Mr. Mark Twain came to Hannibal in 1839 at the age of four and left at the age of eighteen. He became a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi a few years later. And to his dying day the River would sing within him.

"It was kind of solemn, drifting down the big, still river, laying on our backs looking up at the stars . . ."



The Landing

There ain't a single Clemens in the Hannibal phonebook, let alone a real Mark Twain. There's only history and the Mississippi. There's a toy-like excursion steamboat, the *Lady D,* tied up and a couple of oldtimers along the river front on a sunny afternoon, watching some barges being moved down river . . . just a watchin' and talkin' and a fishin' . . .

"Ain't nuthin' in dere but dem damn carp. Gotta go in 'n git 'em long 'bout 6 er 7 o'clock. They's in dere den suckin' moss . . . Mark Twain? He ben good fer Hannibal, he sure be."

There's a Mark Twain Hotel in Hannibal. And Mark Twain Apparel, Mark Twain Tap Room, Mark Twain Beauty Shop, Mark Twain Beverage Co., Mark Twain Dinette & Drive In, Mark Twain Gift Shop, Mark Twain Foster Home, Mark Twain Mobil Service, Mark Twain Motor Inn, Mark Twain Printers, Mark Twain Produce Co., Mark Twain Restaurant and Steak House, Mark Twain Roofing Co., Mark Twain Savings and Loan, Mark Twain School, Mark Twain Supply Co., Mark Twain Tours, and Mark Twain Travelers.

There's a Huck Finn Cinema in the Huck Finn Shopping Center.

There's a Tom 'n Huck Motel and a Tom Sawyer Stripping Co.

Becky Thatcher has a Beauty Academy going for her, a Book Shop, a Restaurant, a Gift Shoppe, and a Nursing Home.

Injun Joe is still low man on the totem pole with just an "Indian Joe Lodge."

So the thing about Hannibal, incorporated as a city in 1845—1970 population, 19,130; area, 6 sq. miles; altitude, 489 feet; annual mean temperature, 53.3; mean precipitation, 35.71 inches—two trunk railroads, three U.S. highways—barge shipping on the Mississippi, etc. etc. . . . so the thing about how to succeed in Hannibal by really trying is to claim kin and incorporate with Mark Twain & Co. as soon as possible.

I think Clemens himself would be greatly humored by all this business.

"I can state at this moment there are two men who are most remarkable . . . Kipling is one, and I am the other one . . ."

The Antique Lady

There's an antique shop on the corner of Hill & Main (Mark's old neighborhood) run by a nice (nameless) neighborly lady who seems to understand some of this business, what old Hannibal's been up to since the days of Twain.

"Oh, it's a typical town," she says. "The same as any other. We have our drug problem too, a murder once in a while."

Seems nothing much happened after Sam's death in 1910, though Sam did return in 1902, visited and identified his boyhood home just across the street, and even dined with his old schoolmate Laura Hawkins Frazer (Becky Thatcher of *Tom Sawyer*) and all in all was much moved by the occasion.

"But," says the Antique Lady, who has lived in Hannibal all her life and still lives in the house where she was born, "I remember we took a trip to California in 1935. Whenever we stopped we used to tell people, 'We're from Hannibal . . . Mark Twain's hometown.' 'Where's that?' they would ask."

Now 100,000 visitors pass through Hannibal from Memorial Day to Labor Day each year. The business people are, of course, delighted by all this. The other Hannibalians?

"They just seem to sort of go along with it. They've heard about him, but I don't imagine many of them really know his books. I never really appreciated him myself till I began working here four years ago, meeting people from all over the country, all over the world, who want to know about Mark Twain. I remember talking to a man from India a few years ago who was translating some of Mark Twain's books for the Indian people.

"But most of the Hannibal people? Well, you know, even the Lord said a prophet is without honor in his own land. I guess he's more or less taken for granted."

How much of Twain's work is she familiar with?

"Some of it. Not all of it. A young man came in here one day and tried to get me to read something just terrible Mark Twain wrote. I told him I'd read one of his books if he'd read one of mine . . . one of the Lord's. So we made a deal. I tell you, I just couldn't read it! How a man so gifted with such wonderful talents from the Lord could turn around and write such terrible things! I just don't believe it."

You mean, *1601*?

"No. I never read that. I'll tell you the name of it. Do you want to know the name of it? *Letters from the Earth.*"

So how does one reconcile this with *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn*?

"I don't. I never finished the book. I just refuse to recognize that he wrote such things."

The Heart of Hannibal

Standing in the middle of Main and Hill is about as close to the heart of Hannibal's Mark Twain Magic Show as one can get. Up Hill Street, to the east, is the Mark Twain Mall, consisting of the Mark Twain home and museum, Becky Thatcher's house, and John Clemens's law office. South down North Main Street is the Pilaster House (Grant's Drug Store) where Twain's father died upstairs, a facsimile fence (for sale/lease) used July 4 of each year for the National Tom Sawyer Fence Painting Contest, and way beyond that, Bear Creek.

To the north, Main Street itself deadends into the famous Tom and Huck statue at the foot of Cardiff Hill (old Holiday's Hill in Twain's books) on top of which sits the Mark Twain Lighthouse (graffitied and nonfunctional), and a few hundred fathoms below, the Mark Twain Memorial Bridge (free), featuring, of course, the Mississippi itself. Mark Twain's Mississippi, is just about all you can see of any importance looking west on Hill and Main, though the "Twainland Express, the only trackless tour train in Hannibal" supposedly emanates from here.

I'm not sure they've given the River to him yet, but they will, they will. Anyways, he most likely deserves that primeval piece of action.

"At seven in the morning we reached Hannibal, Missouri, where my boyhood was spent. I had a glimpse of it 15 years ago, and another six years earlier, but both were so brief they hardly counted . . . It was Sunday morning, and everybody was abed yet. So I passed through the vacant streets, still seeing the town as it was, and not as it is, and recognizing and metaphorically shaking hands with a 100 familiar objects which no longer exist; and finally climbed Holiday's Hill to get a comprehensive view . . . I was a good deal moved. I said, 'Many of the people I once knew in this tranquil refuge of my childhood are now in heaven; some, I trust, are in the other place.' "

The Old Museum Man

The museum is chock full of Mark Twain memorabilia . . . clothes he wore (even some of his famous white suits), pipes he smoked, his typewriter, photographs, letters, foreign translations of his works, busts of him, a ship's wheel, all manner of personal possessions which, in one way or another, he once touched.

A table remembers . . . "*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* was partially written by Mark Twain on this table, then at the Quarry Farm, Elmira, N.Y."

And the Old Museum Man up front muses behind the counter, selling postcards and Twain trinkets . . . "Yep, we're open 362 days a year, and I'll bet you know which days we're closed . . . Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. Not much doing anyway that time of year. Biggest crowds from the middle of May to the middle of September. This year we had upwards from 32 to 41 states every day, 1 to 8 or so foreign countries."

What would Twain say about all this?

"I think he liked attention. Foreigners, they know him. They know a lot about him. Most of them read his books. The Russians say he's their number one writer. Same way with the Germans. Look at all those translations. We've had some pretty high-ranking Russians in here . . . scientists, doctors. They say he's their number one foreign writer."

The local people? Do they visit the museum much? The Old Man shifts his eyes around, shakes his head rather surreptitiously and says, "Like everything else, there are those for it, and those against it. The educated group is for it. And those against it are most likely against everything. But if this place wasn't here, I'd say 90 percent of the people who come into Hannibal would keep right on going down 36 headed west, 79 or 61 south."

Mark Twain Bookshop

Inside they're selling Mark Twain Stogies for 59 cents apiece. And there's a Hannibal, Mo. Huck & Tom T-shirt going in all sizes for $1.39. Postcards galore, charm bracelets, hats, pennants, and Becky Thatcher dolls.

Out of reach, on a high shelf before entering the actual bookshop itself, there are some used copies of Henry Miller's *Black Spring, Tropic of Cancer,* and *Tropic of Capricorn* going for $7.50 each. Just below, on a wooden plaque, there's the Lord's Prayer from Hannibal, Mo. going for $1.19 . . . which, I guess, says something about the value of literature in Hannibal, Missouri, Mark Twain's Boyhood Home.

On another shelf, Twain's *1601* is selling for $6.50, and *What Is Man?*, $16.50. Most of his works can be found here, including books about him. Everything from *Mark Twain and the Bible* to *The Mark Twain Cook Book* . . . "The time to eat is when it's ready," says Mark between the covers.

The Souvenir Lady claims, "We sell a lot of copies of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn.* More than anything else. We sure have a lot of people interested in that river. Well, they just never seen it . . . And it's a big river. Just about everything you see, we sell."

Do you have a copy of "The Man Who Corrupted Hannibal?"

"I don't believe so . . . I don't believe I ever heard a that . . ."

Old Harry Montgomery

Outside, in the Mark Twain Mall, Old Harry Montgomery, 92, is taking his daily constitutional . . . leanin' in the sun, restin' on his cane, speculatin' on all the strangers passing by.

"That there is Mark Twain's house," he tells me. "And that building there next to it is the Mark Twain Museum. And that's the fence over there what Tom Sawyer painted . . . only it ain't the same fence. The old fence is gone. But that's where the fence was that Tom Sawyer painted. I helped dig for that new fence.

"There was a tavern there at that corner once . . . It ain't the way you see it now, none of it . . . all painted up . . . not exactly.

"My father knew Mark Twain . . . both of them was born in Florida, Missouri, just a ways over there in Monroe County. I never met Mark Twain myself. But my father knew him. He never said anythin' again' him. He had a good name, my father said."

Ever read any of his books, Harry?

"No . . . no. Don't need to. I suppose I know it all by now. And most of it's not too believable anyways."

The River?

"River's the same . . . sar river. Never worked on a steamboa but I was on 'em. They was somethin on the river."

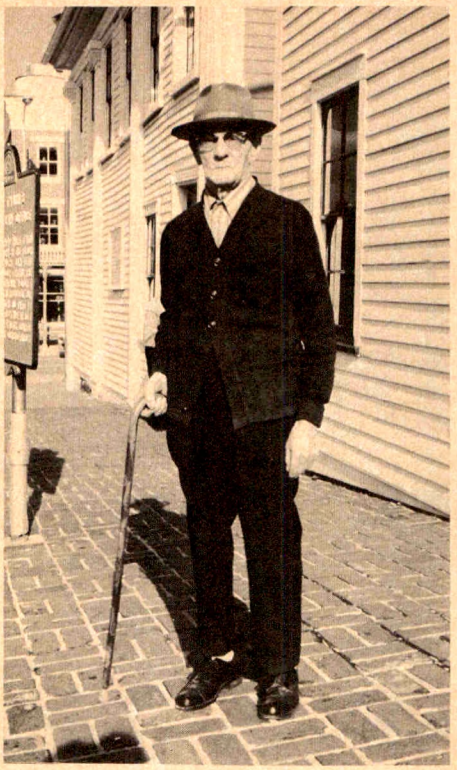
The John Garth Library

It's a beautiful building on the corner of 5th and Church Streets with a neat little welcome carved in stone above the entrance: OPEN TO ALL. There are five people in the library the first time I visit: three old men in the reading room, a student and the assistant librarian.

There are over sixty books in the card catalog both by and about Twain, his signature framed near the main desk, and a huge and handsome portrait of him hanging over the mantel in the reading room.

The three old men (two white and one black) quietly thumb through newspapers and magazines. Ever read any Mark Twain? I venture. Two say, "Nope." And one walks away.

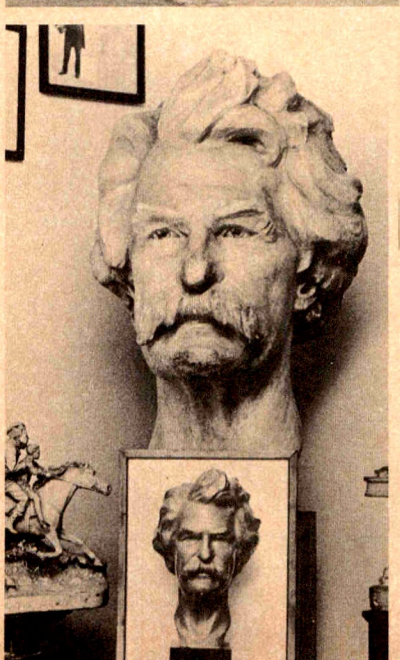
I talk to Mrs. Boor, the head librarian, the next time around. We stand in the beautifully furnished reading room, just beneath the portrait of young Mark in black hair, looking for all the world like some wild, long-haired guru of the '70s





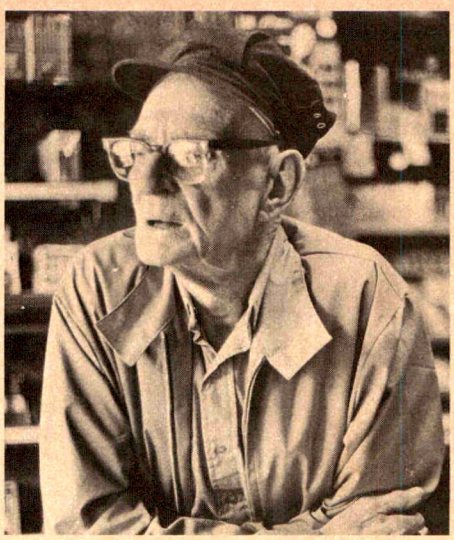
The cast of characters: Old Harry Montgomery (left), the Mark Twain Book and Gift Shop (above), and (directly below) the Mall in Hannibal. (Bottom, left and right) Mark Twain Museum.



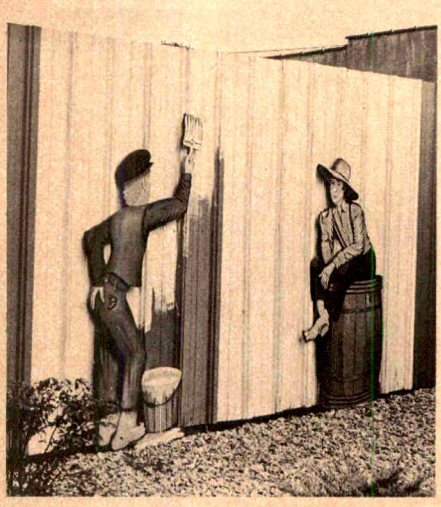


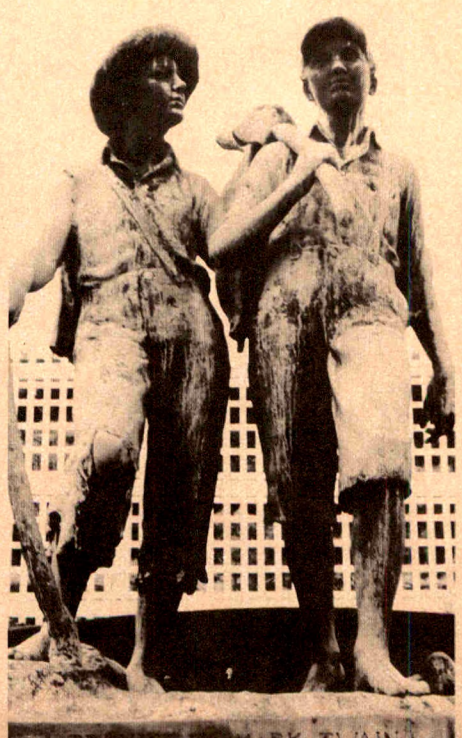












A view of the Mississippi (top, left). Bill Muehring (top, right) of Schaffer's Smoke House, and (center) the card game at Schaffer's. The Chamber of Commerce fence (above), and another view of the statue of Tom and Huck on Cardiff Hill (right).

. . . a touch of Vonnegut about him, and we take a reading on the situation.

"Actually," she says, "we can't keep enough copies of *Tom Sawyer* and *Huck Finn* in circulation. It's mostly the children, though, sixth through junior high. Still, there are a lot of adults who come inquiring after his books. The one about *Adam & Eve* is real popular. We buy every book that we possibly hear of about Mark Twain. I just doubt that many people here know about his other books. I'll bet a lot of people don't know that he's written things like travel books."

There isn't a single reading group in Hannibal dedicated to the wit and wisdom of Mark Twain. Nothing close to a Mark Twain Fan Club, except for the Chamber of Commerce.

Original manuscripts? Perhaps the hometown library has one or two on hand for a few Twainophiles to peruse? Or maybe something on microfilm?

"No one's ever mentioned it before," says Mrs. Boor. "Never had any calls to see anything like that. Where do you suppose those manuscripts are?"

Mark seems to wince a little, sitting up there so young and righteous in his portrait.

"It used to hang in his own library in Elmira, New York," says the librarian. "It is said to be one of his favorite paintings. You can tell why . . . it's very flattering of him. You usually see those pictures of him with wild, white hair. You don't see many pictures of him with dark hair. Clara [Twain's daughter] donated it to Mrs. Garth for the library."

The Mark Twain Cave

"By and by somebody shouted, 'Who's ready for the cave?' Everybody was. Bundles of candles were procured and straightway there was a general scamper up the hill. The mouth of the cave was up the hillside—an opening shaped like a letter 'A'. Within was a small chamber chilly as an ice house and walled by nature with solid limestone that was dewy with cold sweat."

It's a good cave, as caves go. Pretty much the way Twain described it in his day. Neither caves nor Mark Twain change very much. Only now there's electricity to light a man's way. And every weird formation seems to have a name: the hanging stone, the grand piano, dripstone, Grand Avenue. You give a writer a cave and he sets a story inside. You leave it to the Chamber of Commerce and they make a monument of it.

Nevertheless, the patter of the young guide, Steve, is most interesting as he winds his way through the dank pas-

sages, expounding on all matters of history, geology, legend and story. Two things in particular I'll not forget . . .

Steve shuts off all the lights at one point in the tour when the group is gathered in the huge crevice called Grand Avenue. The dark and dampness and knowledge of bats overhead is surely the same as young Twain (Tom Sawyer) experienced. Steve says that if a body were to remain in such dampness for a month, blindness to the light of the outside world would result; but our other senses would be compensated. "You would be able to hear the breath of a bat," he says, "and the footsteps of a cricket."

As for Injun Joe, I was shocked to learn that he didn't die in this cave after all, the way Mr. Mark Twain said he did at the end of *Tom Sawyer*.

According to Steve, there was indeed an Injun Joe. And he was indeed one of those legendary bad Indians. He had lost all his hair through disease and so, in truth, looked meaner 'n hell . . . and also drank considerably to enhance his mystique.

He lived in a tree, tells Steve, and he wasn't particularly fond of children. One in particular he liked to pick on was a youngin by the name a Sam Clemens. He scared the hell out a Sam. But Sam made up his mind to get back at him one day . . . and he did. He killed him . . . or made him a dead Indian in *Tom Sawyer*.

"Right here at this opening in the cave, where Injun Joe lived on eating raw rats and bats, was where he was supposed to have died in *Tom Sawyer*," says Steve. But then he goes on to explain the truth of the matter . . .

Injun Joe never did die in the Mark Twain Cave. Injun Joe (Joe Douglas, his real name . . . adopted by the Douglas family), so the real story goes, lived to the ripe old age of 103 and suddenly up'd and died one day with a case of the measles. He's buried somewhere in Hannibal, but nobody knows where. Nobody ever bothered to mark his grave. Much to the dismay of the Chamber of Commerce, I would imagine.

Further speculatin' on the truth of things, and since I seem to have a young man here on the inside track, I venture a question on the movie, *Tom Sawyer*. Were the cave scenes filmed here?

"They didn't film one second of it in Hannibal," says Steve. "They ran into trouble with the City Fathers over taking down all signs and markers. So the movie company went to Arrow Rock, Missouri, and made the whole film there."

Caves and kids go together. It would seem a wonderful playground for a child's imagination to be set completely free. But since this cave seems to have reached an inoperative status of 'monument' (stamped MARK TWAIN) with all the entrances closed or guarded, I wonder out loud if today's Tom Sawyers in Hannibal still play in caves?

Hannibal, underneath, is supposedly a labyrinth of caves, claims Steve. And in 1967 when they began bulldozing a new highway nearby, they uncovered a number of entrances to a new cave. Two young boys climbed in one of the passageways. They haven't been found yet. Most of the townspeople, says Steve, think they're buried somewhere under the new highway.

(See, Sam you were right. There's something about boys and adventure . . . or maybe it's stories, that don't die. Even in Hannibal.)

The Chamber of Commerce

The manager of the Chamber, Mr. George Pace, is away on business for the week. But the secretary, who prefers anonymity, is more than willing to spread the good word.

"The Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1895," she says. "The Mark Twain image didn't really have anything to do with Hannibal at that time. Tourism is only one angle of the Chamber's promotion," she claims.

"In 1935 Hannibal had a year-long celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Mark Twain's birth. There was national radio coverage of this event. And that was when the Chamber first started its extensive work on tourism. In 1936 the Huck and Tom statue was donated to the town by George A. Manhan.

"As for tourism this year . . . It kind of leveled off on account of the flood we had in early spring. We had high water from March till early June. First time in one hundred and fifty years the water's been that high. Seventy thousand visitors is this year's estimate, up to Labor Day.

The *Tom Sawyer* movie? I'm almost afraid to ask, figuring the Chamber goofed in royal porportions by not selling Hannibal to the movie company for the actual filming.

"They came to Hannibal but decided not to film here because it would be impossible to camouflage the area," she says. "There was just too much commercialism. Take Mark Twain's house, for example. They couldn't even get a shot of it without the Pizza King sign in the background or the modern bridge.

"We wanted them, but it just didn't work out. So they shot it all in Arrow Rock, 150 miles souhtwest of Hannibal. They covered all the streets with dirt. It was perfect. But actually they did very little filming in the town itself. Mostly they used the countryside . . . and the Missouri River instead of the Mississippi!"

Schaffer's Smoke House

"I make it a point never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restrictions. I always smoke cheap ones . . . reasonably cheap . . . $4 a barrel."

I stumble into the place quite accidentally . . . Schaffer's Smoke House. I'm in dire need of tobacco. And if ever I picked up the scent of a real cigar store, it's Schaffer's.

The place dates back to the 1800s. And once you're inside, that's about where you're at. The dim light, the tin-pressed walls and ceilings, old tobacco cans, molds and short cutting knives for handmade cigars, and smoke, beautiful smoke, hanging everywhere.

And in the back room, a hot card game going. The locals kind of Mark Twaining the time away with pinochle, small talk, and those tranquil clouds of blue rising about the table as only honest smokers appreciate.

The Chamber hasn't been promoting Schaffer's yet—probably because it's still alive. And it's not listed as one of the Points of Interest on the tourist map of Mark Twain's Boyhood Home, Hannibal, Mo.

But it's probably the most authentic piece of Twainania around, next to the Mississippi.

Bill Muehring, 82, sort of works the place now for Clarence Schaffer, who's been ailing. Bill opens at 6 a.m. ("That's from the old store rules.") and closes it later in the evening . . . "Not till the boys is through playin' their cards. I gotta stay till then, oh maybe 9, 10 o'clock. Maybe later."

Got any of the cigars Mark Twain used to smoke?

"I guess he smoked pred'ner anythin'. Here's a Mark Twain cigar called 'Showboat', course it weren't around in his time. This here's a good cigar, though. I sell a lot a these, two for a quarter. I suppose he would a liked these."

What are the boys in the back room playing?

"Oh, pinochle most likely. Sometimes rummy. But mostly pinochle. 30 cents for the house, each game."

Serve beer?

"Nope. Jest sodee pop."

I saunter into the back room, take a chair, light up a Mark Twain cigar, and breathe it all in and out. There's two round old tables in the room, just

one of them in action at the moment . . . yep, a hot pinochle game . . .

"Ya know, Mose, they won't even dig a grave fer you, if you ain't got the money . . ."

"I gotta go . . . last hand . . ."

"Naw, you don't gotta go . . . play a couple more hands . . . Come on, Jim, one more . . ."

"Jesus Christ," says Jim, "I gotta go . . .

"Hey, you wanna play with Mose, don't ya?"

Another guy walks in with shirt and tie and suit, looking for all the world like the Babbit of Hannibal . . . "I'll play one game," he says. "Fifty cents . . . everybody fer himself. I figure she won't know where I'm at fer 10 minutes."

The phone rings in less than 10 minutes. Clarence Schaffer, owner, who's just walked in, picks it up . . . "Who?" he asks . . . "Wait, I'll look . . . Yeah, he's here . . . Wally! (laughter at the table) For you."

"Yep," says Wally. "Okay," and hangs up. "Whyn't you tell her I wasn't here?" he asks Schaffer.

"Well," says Schaffer, "I try to be truthful."

There's a notice tacked up in Schaffer's Smoke House titled, appropriately:

SMOKE

Some men prefer their women like cigarettes, just so many slim and trim in a case, waiting in a row to be selected, set afire, and when the flame has died—discarded.

More fastidious men prefer their women like cigars—the brand is better, they last longer, but they too are set aside when the flame has died.

But real men—real men prefer their women like pipes. They knock them gently and care for them always. No man shares his pipes.

Twain would have liked that, I think, reaching for my pipe.

Old Bill Muehring at the counter reflects . . . "He must a been around here when I was a kid in Hannibal, course I never met him. He played cards here at Schaffer's, though. Right here, right over there at that back table the boys is usin', the same table what Mark Twain played cards on once."

The Railroad Man

Feelin' the breath of Twain upon me, lookin' now fer a way out . . . the River, the bridge, the railroad, I find myself on the tracks that lead in and out of old Hannibal. The depot Twain knew has been torn down. But the tracks are still down, the weeds that grow between the ties, all the rusty old romance of railroading.

I spy a lone railroad man puttering around a tool shed and stop to talk a while. He's a friendly Missourian, through and through, and mentions how the kid's a been a bustin' his winders in the shed. He tells about the spring flood and how the tracks was under water. He writes upon the wind the route of the Norfolk & Western, how it comes along the river, makes a bend down there past the bridge, and then crosses over . . .

"Old Mark's done a lot fer Hannibal business," he claims, "but it ain't doin' us people no good. Jest keeps bringin' more tourists ever year, is all."

He tells about the river-roaders, the shacks they live in with all the junk strewn around, how they used to live right on the river, but most of 'em pulled back now, past the road, past the tracks . . .

River-roader? I ask . . .

"Yeah, dem river-roaders livin' down dere on River Road. They're a heap a trouble at times."

Who are they? What? Where's River Road?

"They's river rats," he laughs. "Livin down dere along the line an the Mississippi. Fourth generation now on welfare. I tell you, if Ol' Mark and Tom and Huck were as ornery as dem river-roaders, dey musta been bad. Oh, dey won't hurt a body . . . but they's lazy . . . they's bad," he laughs.

"What do they do?"

The railroad man laughs, scratches his head, and says, "Dey tell ya themself what dey do . . . mainly fuck, fish, and find driftwood."

Life on the Mississippi

The river-roaders were nowhere to be found that afternoon, as I sing a sweet song to their patched and tied-together welfare along the Mississippi. Doin' no more, perhaps, than a body was ever meant to do . . . the only spiritual descendants of Tom and Huck left in all of Twaindom.

Walkin' through the empty streets of Hannibal at night, I check the boys at Schaffer's, still playing cards, and move on directly down Main toward Twain's old home.

A single motorcycle raps down the street, and while peerin' through the window of Mark's house I hear the scrabble of voices over the loudspeaker at Mark Twain's Dinette & Drive In, just next door, where the cars line up with hungry Hannibalians ordering hamburgers, Coke, malts, and Mark Twain Fried Chicken.

In Grant's Drug Store there's two lights burning. Just beyond the front door sits an empty rocker with a sign that says: "This rocking chair is like the ones Mark Twain liked to use . . ."

Which is close enough, I guess . . .

There's a sign on a spittoon, too, that tells a tale: "The SPITTOONS are brass, heavily weighted on the bottom, so river waves would not turn them over on a steamboat."

I never knew that before, till I came to Hannibal . . .

The *Hannibal Courier-Post* says the weather will be fair and cool overnight with lows around 50. The river stage is 10.6 ft. The Huck Finn Cinema is showing "Paper Moon."

There's a picture of Mark Twain on the editorial page, "Page of Opinion," but not one of the opinions as sharp and sweet as his.

Goldie Perkins died in Hannibal today . . . so did Arthur Carenen, Effie Johnson, Fannie Gibbons, and Mustapha Osmon, a native of Turkey.

(Mustapha Osmon, a Turk, imagine that, Sam. Now what could he been all about in Hannibal?)

Climbing Holiday's Hill for the last time, I was struck again by that singular call of the leadsman . . . M–A–R–K T–W–A–I–N . . . as I try hard to envision the sparks of a steamboat downriver in the dark . . .

(How did it sound, Sam? How did it look? What did you see?)

". . . and [I] finally climbed Holiday's Hill to get a comprehensive view . . . The things about me and before me made me feel like I was a boy again—convinced me that I was a boy again, and that I had simply been dreaming an unusually long dream . . . From this vantage ground the extensive view up and down river, and wide over the wooded expanses of Illinois, is very beautiful—one of the most beautiful on the Mississipi, I think . . . it was satisfyingly beautiful to me, and it had this advantage over all the other friends whom I was about to greet again: it had suffered no change; it was as young and fresh and comely and gracious as ever it had been . . ."

And so the stars are still out doing their old stuff, crickets chirping, fish splashing, and the River moving with such silence, reflecting the vaguest touch of life . . .

"The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

(God, how we miss you, Mark Twain . . .)

Norbert Blei is the author of "The Phantom of the Library," a short story appearing in AL *in April 1971.* □

Low Cost Bookmobiles

THE COMPACT TRIO



Model No. V-3744-L
Inside body length: 12′. Up to 1000 volumes

Model No. V-3487-L
Inside body length: 16′ or 18′. Up to 2400 volumes

Model No. 23721-L
Inside body length: 16′, 18′ or 20′. Up to 3200 volumes

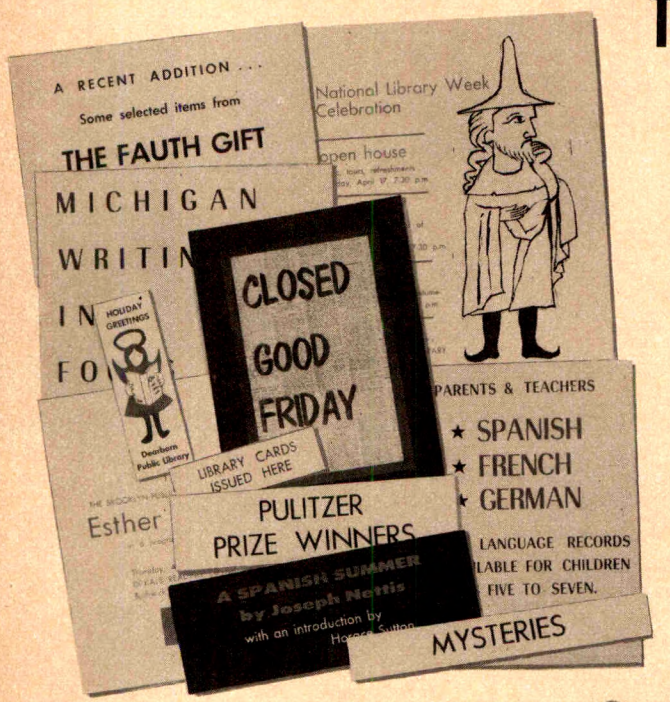
If budget is your problem, Gerstenslager can solve it. Low cost bookmobiles. Your choice of three basic models. Four body lengths. Styled for roominess and efficiency. Take Model V-3744-L for example. Nylon carpeting. Formica top desk. Choice of stationary or adjustable shelving or both. Decorative wood grain interiors. Hot water for the cab. Space heaters for book area. Fluorescent lighting. Similar to features found in much larger units. Plus all steel construction. And much more.

But let's get specific. Tell us your needs. We'll come up with complete specs and costs. The compact trio. To fit your budget.

GERSTENSLAGER

The Gerstenslager Co., Wooster, Ohio 44691 — Phone (216) 262-2015

Versatile Communication System for Libraries



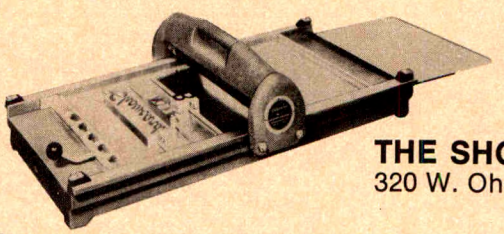
The SHOWCARD MACHINE

You can shout your messages on bold posters and bulletins with the Showcard Machine, or whisper on counter cards and shelf markers. You can use it, too, to help in preparing visual aid material . . . to set titles and headings for offset-printed material . . . in short, for almost any kind of printed communication.

With the Showcard Machine anyone can turn out professional quality type-set work. It permits complete freedom of layout, colors and type faces. Rugged fool-proof construction is guaranteed a full five years.

Sizes and models for every library need. Write for full information.

Showcard MACHINE COMPANY



THE SHOWCARD MACHINE COMPANY
320 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

Serving Libraries Everywhere . . .
(Partial list of Showcard Machine Users)

Alabama Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.
Springdale Public Library, Springdale, Ark.
Pomona Library, Pomona, Calif.
Edmonton Public Library, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Greenwich Library, Greenwich, Conn.
Wilmington Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Jacksonville Free Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Augusta Library, Augusta, Ga.
Pine Mountain Regional Library, Manchester, Ga.
State Library, Honolulu, Hawaii
Rockford Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
East Chicago Public Library, East Chicago, Ind.
Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington, Ind.
Eisenhower Library, Baltimore, Md.
Public Library of South Bend, South Bend, Ind.
Prince Georges Co. Memorial Library, Bladensburg, Md.
Radcliffe College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Lynn Public Library, Lynn, Mass.
Winchester Library, Winchester, Mass.
Dearborn Public Library, Dearborn, Mich.
Flint Public Library, Flint, Mich.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Wayne County Library, Wayne, Mich.
Dakota Scott Regional Library, West St. Paul, Minn.
Free Public Library of East Orange, East Orange, N. J.
Maywood Public Library, Maywood, N. J.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Library, Corning, N.Y.
Levittown Public Library, Levittown, N.Y.
Mid-York Library System, Rome, N.Y.
North County Library System, Watertown, N.Y.
Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton, Cincinnati, O.
Columbus Public Library, Columbus, O.
Harrisburg Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
McKissick Memorial Library, Columbia, S. C.
Greenville County Library, Greenville, S. C.
Nashville Public Library, Nashville, Tenn.
North Central Regional Library, Wenatchee, Wash.
Library Commission, Charleston, W. Va.
La Crosse Public Library, La Crosse, Wis.
University of Wisconsin Memorial Library, Madison, Wis.

And See How It's Catching On!
(Recent Purchasers of Showcard Machines)

Evansville Public Library, Evansville, Ind.
Northbrook Public Library, Northbrook, Ill.
Lancaster Public Library, Lancaster, Penn.
Memorial Hall Public Library, Andover, Mass.
Barrington Public Library, Barrington, R. I.
State Library Commission, Dover, Del.
Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library, Plattsburg, N.Y.
Camden County Free Library, Camden, N. J.
Hyconeechee Regional Library, Yanceyville, N. C.
Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.
Tulsa Library, Tulsa, Okla.
Western Michigan Univ. Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Sumter County Library, Sumter, S. C.
Galveston County Library, Galveston, N.Y.

ORIGINAL PAPERBACKS/Edith McCormick

Crime and Society

Crime is very much on everybody's mind these days, and *Politics and Deviance: Papers from the National Deviancy Conference* (Penguin Books, 1973, $2.10) is an articulate book on the subject. This study focuses on crime as it is shaped by the political atmosphere and institutions of the time—corporate crime, crimes by dissenting students, and crime as it is manifested through the general unrest that seems to be at the root of all contemporary behavior.

In a wide-ranging selection of papers taken from the proceedings of the National Deviancy Conference, editors Ian Taylor and Laurie Taylor have attempted to extend a theme developed by Stanley Cohen in *Images of Deviance* (Penguin Books, 1971). That theme was how laws, regulations, customs, and repression can shape the form and content of what is called "criminality" or "deviance."

These essayists—such as Frank Pearce on corporate crime, Gail Armstrong and Mary Wilson on working-class youth in a housing complex in Glasgow, and Paul Walton on the Weathermen—are not content to call all modern day crime "political' and let it go at that. They go on to show how particular kinds of politically enforced rules arise in particular periods and cultures, and in respect to particular behavior. All in all this second volume of papers taken from the proceedings of the conference (Cohen's was the first) further breaks down the traditional position taken by criminologists, the idea that "deviance" is the manifestation of individual pathology and nothing more.

Studying American Values

With what appears to be supreme altruism Robert Douglas Mead has edited and introduced a collection of original essays whose aim is to identify sources that transmit the values of American civilization so that one can "know them and learn to live by them as fully as one is able." For Mead the single route to this knowledge is through a study of the humanities where we can encounter all the ways in which people express themselves and their relationships with one another in response to their common history. Mead cares intensely that this loss of commonness with each other is at the root of contemporary stridency, where groups are only "intent on their own interests and sense of identity . . . their own vision of truth."

Mead and the other essays in *New Promised Land: The Story of American Civilization* (New American Library/Mentor, 1974, $1.95) remind us that divided allegiances, with opposing groups each demanding a different loyalty, is a tradition in America. Mead's own essay, "American Power, American Ideas" traces the broad subject of American cultural history and, like other contributions to this book, is followed by a section of recommended further reading. Michael Davitt Bell of Princeton provides particularly incisive comment on the influence Emerson's doctrine of self-reliance had on our literature and the American experience in his excellent chapter on "American Literature." "The Arts in America," again by Mead, reinforces the theme of this book where the history of the arts parallels the growth of America as a whole. William Osborne of Denison University provides a history of "Music in the United States." In opening the final chapter of this excellent book, Princeton's George Forgie attributes the cult of experience in American thought partly to the Puritan obsession with the conversion experiences.

Exploring "The Growth of American Ideas" by dealing with areas in which ideas and events interact, he concludes by saying that the weakening of the traditional distinction between the elite culture and popular culture we are presently experiencing promises great new potential "for rich developments in American thought." In all, a most useful starting point for a reader's further exploration.

Juggling in the Front Yard

With today's emphasis on the real and its appreciation a lot of people are finding a heightened state of awareness with the Yoga Experience, the Martial Arts Experience, and of course the Ski Experience. A latecomer to the scene—but offering a litany that goes, like the others, beyond "just another skill"—is now the Juggling Experience, and Carlo tells and shows how to get into it with *The Juggling Book* (Vintage Books, 1974, $2.95).

With this book, Carlo hopes eventually to get juggling from the circus ring into the front yard. With the help of plentiful line drawings, one can learn to work slowly mastering all the points at each level before advancing. His method enables the reader to make his own equipment and to become his own teacher with a number of self-checking techniques. This nicely produced book indeed makes it possible for juggling to be up to you.



"Correct position for catching a club."

If anyone can learn, here's the textbook: of special interest to people already in the performing arts who want to expand. Suitable for all ages.

Living with the Krishnas

Anybody in one of America's major cities has beheld the ecstatic dances on busy street corners of the sari-clad, shaven Hare Krishna devotees. Maybe you are one who has grumbled to yourself "some more freaked-out kids losing themselves in bizarre alternatives to real life" or, more generously, bought a few incense sticks, exchanged greetings, and passed on. Though Faye Levine, a New Yorker, passed on too, she did so sincerely wondering if these converts (devotees) might indeed have found a hopeful alternative to today's materially irresolvable conflicts.

The Strange World of the Hare Krishnas (Fawcett Gold Medal Books, 1974, 95 cents) tells of Ms. Levine's personal introduction to these devotees of Krishna and the knowledge she acquired by living among them. A background chapter gives a brief history of the Hare Krishna movement, particularly a biography of

its international head Abhay Charan De Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, who brought the movement to the U.S. in 1966. What Prabhupada does as spiritual master, the economics and unique political organization of the society, and the portrait of a monk the author interviewed combine to entice one onward to the body of the book.

Here, besides quickly discovering that life on the street for the Krishnaites is both harrowing and exhilarating proof that the real world is very much their lot, one enters temple life and learns of their daily regimen, who they were and who they are now—most of these 18-to 25-year-olds have undergone great personality changes. Ms. Levine also describes the actual creed of the Krishna, frankly considers whether the system does or does not work, and just as efficiently catalogs the movement's literature.

A bibliography of the works of Prabhupada plus addresses of all the ISKCON centers around the world can be found in the appendix.

Ancient Mysteries

Rod Serling says in a brief foreword to *In Search of Ancient Mysteries* (Bantam, 1974, $1.50) that when author Alan Landsburg first told him about the project, Serling, "with a sense of sorrow over a reasonably good mind gone sour," said "Okay, let's see it." Serling's dismay was justified: what more outworn subject is there in the field of sci-fi writing than that of spacemen who visited earth at some prehistoric time?

Landsburg first showed Serling photographs which comprise a 32-page picture section of the book. An airfield taken from an altitude of 2,000 feet—four thousand years old! An underseas structure whose design may have been another airbase (Space Base One?). Then drawings of electric batteries tens of thousands of years old, spaceships, transistor radio computers, and telescopes long before Galileo invented them. Serling quickly was drawn into Landsburg's net.



Plate 24, a space-suited figurine.

And a wide-swinging net it proves to be, this newest book from an intelligent amateur in archeology, biology, and related sciences. The book advances the theory that mankind did not originate on earth as Darwin said it did, but was sent to earth in a germinal state by spore-carrying rockets billions of years ago, and so far has gone through dimensions of life and experience we still have not dreamed of.

In his net Landsburg picks up not only Serling and the reader, but prehistoric rustproof metal we cannot duplicate today; computer parts in Greece that predate the Greeks themselves; world maps before map-making was possible; and proof of mysterious forces at work in the Egyptian pyramids which, among other things, tend to retard the decay of any dead thing placed in them.

It's a well-mixed bag and not a bad one. Because, as Landsburg says in tying it up, " . . . it's up to us to keep flexible, keep wondering, keep guessing . . . and if we make one more daring guess, then our guess will come true beyond anything on earth, beyond anything we ever guessed before."

Spirit Magic

The subjects of witchcraft and sorcery are in the air today, and Alice Wellman's *Spirit Magic* (Berkley, 1973, 95 cents) has set out to clear the air in a neat little book which also could be called "a guide through the exotic world of voodoo."

Alice Wellman does this by document-

Best Sellers: The Status of Paperback Rights

(as of January 14, 1974)

Birmingham, Stephen. **Real Lace.** Harper & Row, rns
Christie, Agatha. **Postern of Fate.** Bantam, Fall '74, $1.25
Coleman, Lonnie. **Beulah Land.** Dell, 10-8-74, tent. $1.75
Comfort, Alex. **The Joy of Sex.** Simon and Schuster, 3-74, $4.95
Cooke, Alistair. **Alistair Cooke's America.** Knopf, nav
Cosell, Howard. **Cosell.** Pocket Books, 8-74, $1.75
*Craven, Margaret. **I Heard the Owl Call My Name.** Dell, tent. 2-75, pns
Drury, Allen. **Come Nineveh, Come Tyre.** Avon, tent. 11-74, $1.75
Erdman, Paul E. **The Billion Dollar Sure Thing.** Pocket Books, 7-74, $1.50
Gardner, John. **Nickel Mountain.** Ballantine Books, 12-74, pns
Gent, Peter. **North Dallas Forty.** New American Library, 9-74, tent. $1.75
Greene, Graham. **The Honorary Consul.** Pocket Books, 9-74, $1.50
Hellman, Lillian. **Pentimento.** New American Library, 10-74, tent. $1.75
*Jong, Erica. **Fear of Flying.** New American Library, 11-74, pns
Kanin, Garson. **A Thousand Summers.** Bantam, Fall '74, tent. $1.75
*Ketchum, Richard M. **Will Rogers.** American Heritage, rns
Levenson, Sam. **In One Era and Out the Other.** Pocket Books, temp. postponed
*Miller, Merle. **Plain Speaking: An Oral Biography of Harry Truman.** Putnam, rns
Newman & Berkowitz. **How to Be Your Own Best Friend.** Random House, rns
Nicolson, Nigel. **Portrait of a Marriage.** Bantam, Winter '74, $1.95
Royko, Mike. **Slats Grobnik and Some Other Friends.** Dutton, rns
Sanders, Lawrence. **The First Deadly Sin.** Berkley, 8-74, $1.95
Scherman, David. E., editor. **The Best of Life.** Time-Life, nav
*Schlesinger, Arthur M. **The Imperial Presidency.** Popular Lib., tent. Fall '74, pns
Stern, Richard. **Other Men's Daughters.** Pocket Books, 11-74, pns
Stewart, Mary. **The Hollow Hills.** Fawcett, 7-11-74, $1.75
*Tompkins, Peter & Bird, Christopher. **The Secret Life of Plants.** Avon, dns, pns
Trevanian. **The Loo Sanction.** Avon, 11-74, $1.75
Vidal, Gore. **Burr.** Bantam, Fall '74, $1.95
Wambaugh, Joseph. **The Onion Field.** Dell, tent. 9-3-74, tent. $1.75
West, J. B., with Mary Lynn Kotz. **Upstairs at the White House.** Warner, 9-74, pns
West, Morris. **The Salamander.** Pocket Books, tent. 10-74, pns
Wilder, Thornton. **Theophilus North.** Avon, 10-74, $1.75

dns date of publication not set
nav will not be available in paperback
pns price not set
rns rights not yet sold to paperback house
***** **Publishers Weekly** best-seller candidate

ing the travels of anthropologists who have witnessed actual events occurring in that "realm of human sensitivity" which is beyond the ordinary person's reach. Witch doctors and healers of Africa, the Swamis of India, priestesses in Ghana, and the monkey men of Bali all are here wheeling and dealing with their potions and charms, and often with phenomenal results. All of it again demonstrates that if freedom of mind permits respect for all religions, a little acquaintance with them demands it.

For, as the author says, wizardry and witchcraft magic are a religion with rituals and symbols and all the rest. In two valuable chapters, which should be must reading for anybody interested in the subject, there is a handy glossary defining the terms used in the game.

Spirit Magic also includes a fine bibliography of books and articles to guide the venturesome further into the subject, and a chapter, "Speaking of Spirits . . .", which consists of quotations from intellectuals and travelers and writers like Colin Wilson and Aldous Huxley concerning their judgments and understanding of spirit magic and witchcraft.

Love Affair

"Let these songs be judged as pure poetic expression" may sound like a heavy burden to lay on what most of us consider the street language of psyched-out kids, but Bob Atkinson in *Songs for the Open Road: Folk Rock Lyrics* (New American Library/Signet, 1974, $1.25) has succeeded in lifting our eyes to these songs' artistic excellence and timeless representation of "the mythological journey of the hero." Atkinson confines his selection to songs of 13 representative artists and utilizes quotes from Joseph Campbell's *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* to elucidate how these lyrics conform to classic stages of the hero journey.

"Songs of Awakening," the first of the book's three sections, celebrates the call to adventure, to the place unknown. The ultimate adventure on the journey is the hero attempting to win the boon of love, the theme of the book's second section. In the final section he ceases his rambling because he must bring back the knowledge he has gained to renew the community.

Other current folk-rock lyrics that carry forward the mythological motif are cited in the appendix as well as sources for further study of the hero myth. An excellent book for all ages to pick up on the real poetry in folk rock and another route to help unravel the experiences of today's young: altogether and on any level, an entertaining read.

RESOURCES/Mark Wexler

Earth Day and Beyond

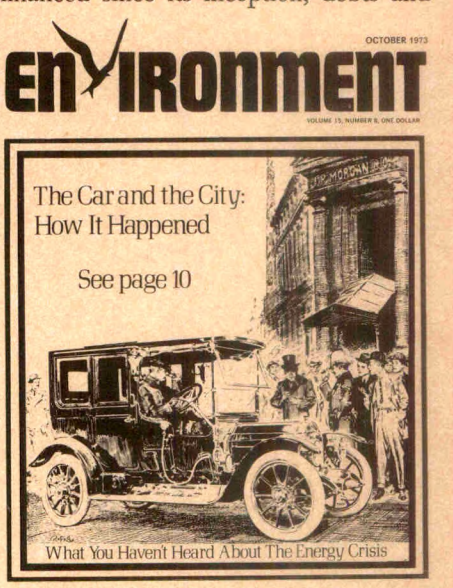
There was something unusual about Earth Day 1970. Unusual in that it came at just the right moment in time, demonstrating to a war-weary nation that there still could be a common cause. By the millions, people across the nation joined together. Ecology became a radical chic movement, sanctioned by the government—a national issue that brought together politicians, students, housewives and businessmen.

With concern at a peak, the time was ripe for the public to be kept informed on the state of the environment. And, almost immediately, the market became glutted with a number of periodicals, all desirous of becoming the chief spokesman for the movement. Yet today, almost four years later, virtually all of the ecology magazines that began publishing in 1970 have gone out of business – disappearing rather inconspicuously from the newsstands. In most cases, people were never even aware they existed.

The first of these magazines to appear nationally was *Ecology Today*, followed very closely in time by *Clear Creek* and *Environmental Quality*. Of the three *Ecology Today* presented the weakest product, marred by a lack of competent writers in the field and no noticeable continuity from month to month with which a reader could identify. With a one-dollar cover price and an obvious lack of pages, it was the first of the magazines to go.

Clear Creek, on the other hand, was a well-designed, often informative magazine that had the potential for becoming one of the best in the field. Published in San Francisco, it presented a carefully planned, artistic 72-page format (at a more reasonable 75-cent cover price). But *Clear Creek* became bogged down in inconsistencies. Instead of addressing itself mainly to the problems of the physical environment, it presented many articles that were counter-culture in their approach—articles like "Life in a Bus" or "How to Beat the Dentist Chair Blues." In doing so, *Clear Creek* was narrowing its readership to the young, completely ignoring the fact that the environmental movement was greatly entrenched in all age groups, and, in many cases, in the conservative elements of our society. And, achieving only marginal newsstand distribution, the magazine died in 1972.

The first issue of *Environmental Quality* came out in November of 1970 and featured articles by such well-known personalities as Ralph Nader, Paul Ehrlich, Jacques Cousteau and Ray Bradbury. It was a polished, professional-looking magazine put out by a young staff in Los Angeles, who at first worked without salaries. By 1972 it had gained credibility and other top writers in the field were eager to submit articles to it. Yet, perhaps because of its slick-looking format, or the fact that out of necessity it accepted advertising from almost anyone who would buy it, *Environmental Quality* never caught on with that element in our society that was truly interested in reading about environmental problems every month. It had become evident that the general public was not interested. Eventually, being underfinanced since its inception, debts and



operating costs dragged *Environmental Quality* under, and it went out of business in August of 1973.

Perhaps it is too hypocritical to have a successful newsstand environmental publication. Such magazines require promotion (often junk mail), advertising from unpopular major corporations and complicated deals with newsstand distributors. Yet the real factor which caused the demise of these magazines was the public itself, which had quickly lost the initial enthusiasm built up by the first Earth Day. Tired of being bombarded by catastrophic facts, the public was not ready to support special-interest ecology magazines.

This brings us, then, to the current state of environmental publications. At present, *Environment* is the only general interest magazine published in the United States which deals solely with the physical environment. It was started in 1958 by renowned scientist Barry Commoner, and has since moved into other hands. *Environment* has survived, although just barely at times, because of its precise factual reporting of the

Environmental Publications

Ambio. Bimonthly. Blindern: Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Available from Universitetsforlaget, P.O. Box 307, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway. $17 per year.

Audubon Magazine. Bimonthly. New York: National Audubon Society. Available from the publisher, 1130 5th Ave., New York, NY 10028. $10 per year.

Conservation News. Biweekly. Washington: National Wildlife Federation, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Free.

Conservation Report. Weekly. Washington: National Wildlife Federation, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Free.

The Conservationist. Bimonthly. Albany: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Available from the publisher, 50 Wolf Rd., Albany, NY 12201. $2 per year.

Environment. 10 times per year. St. Louis: Committee for Environmental Information. Available from the publisher, 438 N. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63130. $10 per year.

Environment Action Bulletin. Weekly. Emmaus: Rodale Press. Available from the publisher, 33 E. Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18049. $10 per year.

Environmental Action. Bimonthly. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Action, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Rm. 741, Washington, DC 20036. $7.50 per year.

Environmental News. Weekly. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency. Available from the publisher, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20402. Free.

Environmental Quality, fourth annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality. Washington, D.C.: Council on Environmental Quality. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. $4.30. Pr Ex 14.1: 973. (S/N 4111-0020).

EPA Citizens' Bulletin. Monthly. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency. Available from the Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC 20460.

Equilibrium. Quarterly. Palo Alto: Zero Population Growth. Available from the publisher, 4080 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303. $3 per year.

International Wildlife. Bimonthly. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. $6.50 per year.

Kids for Ecology. Bimonthly. Philadelphia: Kids for Ecology. Available from the publisher, P.O. Box P-7126, Philadelphia, PA 19117. $4 per year.

National Wildlife. Bimonthly. Washington, D.C.: National Wildlife Federation, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. $5 per year.

Natural History Magazine. 10 times per year. New York: American Museum of Natural History. Available from the publisher, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, NY 10024. $8 per year.

Not Man Apart. Monthly. San Francisco: Friends of the Earth. Available from the publisher, 529 Commercial St., San Francisco, CA 94111. $5 per year.

Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine. Monthly. Washington, D.C.; National Wildlife Federation, Inc. Available from the publisher, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. $6 per year.

Sierra Club Bulletin. Monthly. San Francisco: Sierra Club. Available from the publisher, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, CA 94104. $5 per year.

Smithsonian. Monthly. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution National Associates. Available from the publisher, Arts and Industries Bldg., 900 Jefferson Dr., Washington, DC 20560. $10 per year.

Threatened Wildlife of the United States. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior; 1973. (Resource Series 114). Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC $3.35.

ZPG National Reporter. 8 times per year. Palo Alto: Zero Population Growth. Available from the publisher, 4080 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303. $5.50 per year.

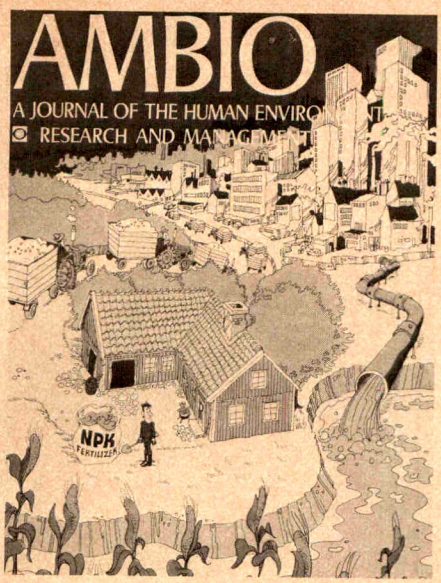
issues to its loyal audience. Although it tends to be too technical at times for the average reader, it belongs on most library shelves because of its solid reporting and the fact that it is one of the few remaining sources of information in the field. Another useful publication is *Environmental Action,* the publication of Environmental Action, Inc., Washington, D. C. It is published biweekly, and presents feature articles and news reporting from around the country on environmental issues and successes.

A number of general interest magazines also now devote some space to the environment, the most notable being *Harper's, Intellectual Digest, Sports Illustrated* and Norman Cousin's *Saturday Review/World,* which publishes a "World Environment Newsletter" in the middle of each issue. However, probably the best environmental periodicals available at the present time are those published by many of the large conservation organizations—organizations which were all publishing prior to the first Earth Day. In most cases (excluding libraries) subscriptions to these periodicals are received only by joining the organization itself. Thus, the magazines have a built-in circulation and are not faced with the problems associated with newsstand distribution.

The National Wildlife Federation publishes three magazines: *National Wildlife, International Wildlife* (which come out on different months) and *Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine,* which is probably the best children's magazine of its kind available. Both *National Wildlife* and *International Wildlife,* whose photographic quality equals that of *National Geographic,* lean heavily toward articles on natural history and wildlife, but they also provide thorough environmental coverage.

The National Audubon Society's bimonthly magazine, *Audubon,* is probably best known for its exquisite color and nature-oriented articles but each issue also carries a 35-page section in the back entitled "The Audubon Cause."

Two other well-known periodicals, *Smithsonian* and *Natural History,* are also good sources of environmental information, both varying from month to month in the amount of space devoted to the subject. The Sierra Club's monthly *Bulletin,* even though it tends to focus on the club's activities, is another valuable reference source. *Equilibrium,* Zero Population Growth's quarterly, is the most thorough population-oriented periodical available, and a bargain at $3 per year. And even though it is published by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, *The Conservationist* devotes most



of its space to national issues rather than centering on the problems of New York.

There are also two noteworthy new publications. *Ambio,* a bimonthly international journal published in English by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, focuses on specific research and environmental problems in different countries throughout the world, a great percentage of which center on the United States. About one-third to one-half of each issue is highly technical, but the remainder are articles easily understood by the average reader. *Kids for Ecology,* on the other hand, is just as its name implies: a bimonthly publication for children. Printed on recycled paper, about 90 percent of its content is written by children who are actually paid for their submissions. For the child reader, the magazine represents a valuable tool.

A great percentage of the useful environmental information available these days is in the form of newsletters. Virtually all of the conservation organizations in the United States today publish such materials, many of which libraries should be aware. A number of the large organizations which publish regular periodicals like those mentioned above also prepare cheaper newsletters. For example, in addition to its periodicals, the National Wildlife Federation each week publishes *Conservation Report,* a summary of the status of key environmental legislative matters in the federal Government, and *Conservation News,* a highly readable and informative 15-page booklet on topical issues. Similarly, in addition to its quarterly, Zero Population Growth publishes a small periodical on recent developments in population research and legislation. Put out eight times a year, ZPG's *National Reporter* is $5.50 per year.

Possibly the most informative of the weekly newsletters is published by the Rodale Press, well known for its two magazines, *Prevention* and *Organic Gardening and Farming.* Entitled *Environment Action Bulletin,* the newsletter is published by a competent staff of writers who often devote an entire issue to a specific subject.

Friends of the Earth, one of the hardest working conservation organizations, publishes *Not Man Apart* each month in a newspaper-type format. The articles included are as informative and well-written as can be found in any periodical dealing with the environment.

The U.S. Government is another source of information on the environment, although a great amount of its material is in the form of press releases or periodicals which are too technical for the average reader. The Environmental Protection Agency, however, publishes two newsletters, both available at no charge: *Environmental News,* published once a week, presents recent activities of the agency, while *EPA Citizens' Bulletin,* published each month, focuses on national problems and legislation. The Council on Environmental Quality publishes its annual report each year, a 500-page volume which no library should be without. No more thorough discussion of the environment can be found. Similarly, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife publishes its annual *Threatened Wildlife,* the most thorough discussion of the state of this country's wildlife available.

Although the wealth of enthusiasm brought on by Earth Day 1970 may have dissipated in terms of public concern, the problems of the environment have, if anything, grown worse. In this context, it is up to the libraries of this country to make the information available to the public, whose minds need to be touched the most.

SCIENCE FICTION/Tom Purdom

Sci Fi's Creative Vigor

Every science fiction reader has probably encountered people who tell him they would love to read some science fiction if somebody would just tell them what the good books are. Most regular SF readers grew up reading the stuff and they can make an intelligent choice when they go looking for a novel. Most adult general readers are totally baffled, however, when they look at a science fiction display full of unfamiliar authors writing about unfamiliar subjects. Dozens of science fiction books have probably failed to reach their maximum audience merely because most of their potential readers know nothing about science fiction.

A few intelligent books about science fiction would be a big help, and this seems to be the year in which the publishers are responding to the need. In 1973, Doubleday published *The Billion Year Spree* by Brian Aldiss, a long-time star of the science fiction world who is also a former editor of the *Oxford Mail.* In the fall of 1974, Prentice-Hall will publish *Alternate Worlds,* a big, lavishly illustrated book by another leading SF author, James Gunn. Alexei Panshin and Lester del Rey are also supposed to have books in the works, and Harper and Row jumped the gun a couple of years ago with *The Universe Makers,* a highly personal look at the field by Donald A. Wollheim of Daw Books.

An objective history of SF is about as unlikely as an objective history of the Spanish Civil War; the only people who know enough to write the history are people who have played a role in it, and they all have strong personal biases. I agree with Brian Aldiss when he starts his history with Mary Shelley and *Frankenstein,* for example, but most SF readers will probably quibble with him on every page when they read his discussions of John Campbell, *Astounding,* and the other shapers of modern American science fiction. Taken all together, however, these books should add up to a good introduction to the genre. Anybody who reads two or three of them will at least know which books are generally considered first-rate works.

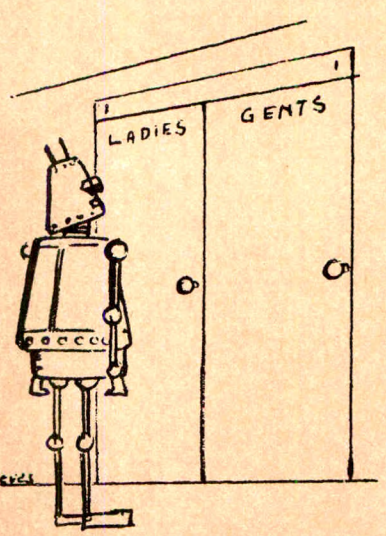
College science fiction courses are another development that should help close the information gap. Academic interest in science fiction has been growing steadily for at least five years now. Over two hundred science fiction courses are now being taught in American colleges and universities, and many more courses are being taught in high schools. Many of the students involved are already confirmed SF fans, of course, but large numbers of students are apparently encountering SF for the first time in the classroom (a peculiar idea to those of us who met it at the corner drugstore).

One big problem encountered by teachers is the fact that many leading science fiction books are hard to get. Science fiction paperbacks are distributed through the mass market paperback distribution system, and mass market distributors have trouble filling orders for fifty copies of a specific book. One solution would be some science fiction books aimed at the academic market. The demand has become large enough that one major publisher is now con-

sidering publishing a line of one hundred leading SF books in a "quality paperback" format and keeping the books in print.

The two standard awards in the SF field, the Nebula and the Hugo, are another guide for the newcomer. The Hugo is the reader's award and it is presented every Labor Day weekend at that unique event, the World Science Fiction Convention. Every year, over two thousand science fiction fans gather at some city in the United States or abroad and spend the weekend partying, arguing, and listening to science fiction writers discussing their problems. The entire event is organized by the SF fans in the host city (who usually belong to a science fiction club that puts on one of the smaller annual regional conventions). The Hugo may well be the only literary award given out by readers, rather than writers, publishers, or critics. (It is named, somewhat whimsically, after Hugo Gernsback, who started the first specialized SF magazine in 1926).

There is a certain amount of rivalry between the Hugo and the Nebula presented by Science Fiction Writers of America. In practice, however, the two awards have frequently overlapped. Two of this year's Hugo winners also picked up Nebulae in April: Isaac Asimov's novel *The Gods Themselves,* and Poul Anderson's novelette *Goat Song.* Two other novels, Larry Niven's *Ring-*



FANZINES/SIU Press

Cartoon by Terry Jeeves for **BeABohema** 9.

world and Ursula K. Le Guin's *The Left Hand of Darkness,* were double winners in the recent past, and most novels that do well on one ballot seem to do well on the other one, too.

The types of stories that win both awards also have a lot in common. For several years recently SF authors engaged in a heated debate over the future of science fiction. There were times when some of the more vocal protagonists seemed to think every reader had to choose between pulp action-adventure fiction and science fiction versions of avant-garde fiction. The science fiction stories that have made names for themselves over the years, however, have consistently been books like *The Left Hand of Darkness*—solid, well-written books that were good, readable novels and that were built around interesting, imaginative ideas about the future of mankind or some logically constructed imaginary universe; Mrs. Le Guin's book, for example, is a good novel about the relationship between two people from different cultures, and it is also a logical, detailed portrait of a world on which the inhabitants only have one sex. And the winners of both awards generally belong to this central tradition of science fiction. They are usually stories that can be enjoyed by anybody who likes H. G. Wells—or Tolstoy and Hemingway, for that matter.

The latest annual Nebula Awards anthology, *Nebula Award Stories Eight,* contains a complete listing of Nebula and Hugo winners since 1965 (along with the three latest winners in the shorter lengths, several well-chosen runners-up, and an introduction by Isaac Asimov that is also a good introduction to the field). The authors listed on the two rosters include most of the leading modern science fiction writers: Robert A. Heinlein, Frank Herbert, Roger Zelazny, Jack Vance, Ursula K. Le Guin, Larry Niven, Kate Wilhelm, Robert Silverberg, Theodore Sturgeon, Joanna Russ, Gordon R. Dickson, Anne McCaffrey, Arthur C. Clarke, Alexei Panshin, Poul Anderson, Katherine MacLean, Philip Jose Farmer, Samuel R. Delany, Fritz Leiber, Michael Moorcock, Brian Aldiss, Harlan Ellison, John Brunner, and Isaac Asimov.

There are some serious omissions and there are many cases (particularly in the shorter lengths) in which a strong story by a good author was passed over in favor of a weaker story by another good author. James Blish isn't on the list, for example, because he won a Hugo before 1965, and I personally think Poul Anderson's novel *The Byworlder,* and John Brunner's recent ecological-disaster novel *The Sheep Look Up* didn't get as many votes as they should have. But no awards system is perfect. The two lists include most of the authors whose works should be included in any basic collection of modern science fiction.

Some echoes of the old debate surfaced during the SFWA annual meeting in April, but it seems to have pretty well faded away. One topic that did arouse a lot of comment was the perennial problem of distribution. Science fiction gets distributed as if the distributor were selling mysteries or Westerns, but it doesn't sell like other "category fiction"; it has a different audience and the better books tend to have a slow, steady sale that can go on year after year, as new readers discover the field and go looking for books they've heard about. Some publishers are finally becoming aware of the academic market, and seem to be interested in promoting SF in the colleges, but SF authors are still plagued by the frustrating feeling that the distribution system keeps them away from their true audience.

The rise of the "original anthology" has also aroused a lot of comment in the last year. Original anthologies are collections of new stories being published for the first time – magazines in book form, in a sense. They have become a big part of the science fiction scene in the last few years and have significantly expanded the market for short fiction. A short story writer can now sell to about six specialized magazines, a few markets like *Playboy,* and a couple of dozen original anthologies per year. One editor, Roger Elwood, has more than fifty anthologies under contract.

Writers like the expansion of the market, naturally, but any new development has its problems. I sometimes get the feeling that the top stories are being scattered through too many publications, and aren't getting the readers they deserve. Judging by the books I've seen as a reviewer, however, this boom in the market has generated a tremendous outpouring of first-rate short fiction – one more sign that this small, lively field is still bursting with creative vigor.

Other Sources of Information

University of Kansas Science Films—Produced by James Gunn. Thirty minute interviews with leading SF writers and editors. $9–16.50 rental. For details, contact Audiovisual Center, 6 Bailey Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66044

Science Fiction Writers of America Nebula Awards Library Display – Annual circulating display with photos, copies of winning works, information about Nebula winners and SF in general. For information write Mrs. Joyce Post, 4613 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19143

A Basic Science Fiction Collection—Annotated basic SF list selected by a committee of SFWA. Available for fifty cents from Science Fiction Writers of America, 4734 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19143. □

The Statistics of Money

The parameters of academic library growth and funding are given careful consideration in a new study prepared for the Council on Library Resources by Mathematica, Inc. William J. Baumol's *Economics of Academic Libraries* (Washington, D.C., American Council on Education, 1973, $6) covers a lot of territory with chapters on growth rates in 58 large university libraries, library costs in 678 four-year colleges, and cost trends and longer-range plans. What can be said about this work is that it does reflect the assumptions which its statistics mandate. Institutional growth rate of a special group of research libraries was measured by statistics from the Association of Research Libraries, while statistics on library costs were those collected by the U.S. Office of Education.

The findings of the study are not particularly startling, but conclusions which can be drawn from them could certainly be, if presented with enthusiasm. According to the study, all libraries are tending to equalize the size of their collections while the difference between the growth rates of small and medium-large libraries is substantially higher than the growth rate of large libraries. What this great equalization of library resources means is anybody's guess when it comes to defining the dimensions of a national library network, but it does seem the obvious pattern of interconnection which might have existed some time ago may have to be formed some other way (e.g., subject specialty or political expediency).

When it comes to costs, the report finds that "statistical models which incorporate library holdings, acquisitions, and staff explain almost entirely the differences in library operating costs among a large number of institutions." In terms of the cost of acquisitions, few institutions buy the same "mix" of books or have the same ratio of donated-to-purchased materials, hence there is a considerable variation in unit acquisition costs. The report does conclude the cost of adding a single title to a collection is about $10 in indirect costs which reaffirms "the well-known observation that the full cost of a newly acquired volume far exceeds its purchase price."



Coauthor M. Marcus (left) and Baumol.

Chapter 3 in this study is devoted to an analysis of the cost trends in libraries and to a generally optimistic account of the cost savings institutions can realize through computer technology. If the study has not critically examined the latter assumption, the authors cannot be faulted for their observation that "Some critical parts of the working of the library will probably never lend themselves to electronic assistance to any significant extent." The position assumed in this chapter is that "the point of this discussion is not to argue that the computer can, or will, or should do everything, but merely to indicate that in those aspects of library operation for which the computer is potentially useful, the cost trends will ultimately render its use feasible."

An important observation made in the summary chapter is that the study was based on data for "two decades during which higher education was relatively untroubled by financial problems." What the future holds for the larger academic institutions is today genuinely a matter of open debate. It will certainly be the case that the procedures developed in this study can provide tools which many library administrators will use to appeal to the generosity of administrations and governing bodies for some time to come. Available from the publisher, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

Other People's Mail

Is it not difficult to imagine literary giants such as John Keats, Virginia Woolf, Robert Frost, and T. S. Eliot waking each morning to the same world as the butcher, the baker, you, and I? It is comforting to envision great writers as enmeshed in time and morning toast as are we all, but discomforting to realize how much more effectively they have put aside trivia and transcended that same time. Some fascinating insights into the lives of poets, authors and playwrights are to be found in *Other People's Mail; Letters of Men and Women of Letters* (New York Public Library & Readex Books, 1973, $11; $7 paper), compiled by Lola L. Szladits.

Sixteen letters have been selected from the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection of English and American Literature at the New York Public Library. The transcription of each letter is accompanied by a facsimile of the original and a brief note concerning the occasion or impetus of the letter.

In addition to the four authors already mentioned, the letter writers include Alexander Pope, Jane Austen,



Walt Whitman, Oscar Wilde, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. While most of the letters are personal or informal in tone (Emerson notes in his letter to Thomas Carlyle that Mrs. Emerson "is dressing a chamber for Mrs. Carlyle"), each letter is really a piece of literature, social commentary or an historical account. Through both the careful selection of the editor and the genius of the writers, each letter is worthy of being read not only as a literary footnote, but for itself. So Frost's response to an invitation to speak to the Cleveland Women's City Club is a careful statement of his political philosophy: "I belong to no club society or party I can think of – to nothing but the United States and the Frost family."

The 63-page book, handsomely printed, will please both the scholar and the browser. It is most fortunate, as Ms. Szladits points out, that "we have become the illegitimate surveyors of 'other people's mail.'" Available from Readex Books, 101 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Fanning Enthusiasm

If the idiosyncracies of the U.S. Postal Service or the eccentricities of a friend have led you to read *Eureka* or *Asterisk* or *Moebius Trip*, you have entered *The World of Fanzines; A Special Form of Communications* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1973, $10). Written by Dr. Fredric Wertham, an internationally known psychiatrist, the book documents the history, nature, and continued existence of a unique type of publication.

Fanzines (fans + magazines) are defined by Dr. Wertham as "uncommercial, nonprofessional, small-circulation magazines" which deal with "fantasy



literature and art." He sees this unheralded, indeed unknown, genre of literature as a valuable part of the American cultural environment, a cheerful and positive voice in the midst of weary solemnity.

This is a well-organized, thoughtful documentary which includes chapters on science fiction, fantasy fiction, comics, salient characteristics of fanzines, production of fanzines, and the significance of fanzines. A separate chapter lists fanzines and their places of origin (by state not specific address) and another offers a glossary of fanzine terms. For example, "S&S" stands for Sword and Sorcery while "undies" are underground comix.

In another section, "Neighboring Fields," the author carefully distinguishes among fanzines, little magazines, and the underground press. The discussion helps clarify what fanzines are by stipulating what they are not.

Since most fanzines are by nature ephemeral and short-lived, a definitive list is impossible. It is the phenomenon of fanzines which is important, the fact that people continue to publish (almost always at a loss) from their basements and kitchens, circulating anywhere from 17 to 1,500 copies of their magazines.

Wertham stresses both in his introduction and in his final analysis that fanzines do not "play a significant role as a counterforce" in society, nor do they reveal new psychological or social perspectives. They are, rather, a unique and very personal form of communication operating outside the mass media apparatus. A healthy, though by no means world-cleansing, breath of fresh air.

Black and white illustrations from selected fanzines are collected in the first 32 pages of the book and a 9-page index will aid the reference librarian. Dr. Wertham's scholarship, thorough but unpretentious, offers an excellent introduction to the little known subject of fanzines.

For the Uninitiated

Library school students will undoubtedly soon be reading *The School Media Center: A Book of Readings* (Scarecrow, 1973. $7.50) compiled by Pearl Ward and Robert Beacon. As noted in the preface, the readings have been selected primarily for students and the text as a whole is "designed to show what the media center is and what it does."

Some of the articles were written a decade ago, including two selections from Ralph Ellsworth's near-classic *The School Library*. As an introduction to the concept of the media center and as an historical perspective on the development of that concept, the selections in Part I on trends will be helpful to the uninitiated.

The rest of the readings cover a broad range of subjects including standards, budgeting, occupational definitions, legislation, selection, cataloging, and media preparation. Among the better known contributors are Robert Case, Anna Mary Lowrey, Richard Darling, Frances Henne, and Robert Wedgeworth.

Almost all of the articles included have been reprinted from other sources. The preface states that "several" of the readings have not appeared previously in print and one must take the statement quite literally. Only four of the forty selections do not carry reprint notations and all four have been written by the compilers. One of Ms. Ward's additions, "Things to Do When School Opens in the Fall," is a rather frothy two-page list in a chapter entitled "Helpful Hints" which could easily have been eliminated completely. Students might, and perhaps should, find condescending such suggestions as "Make an extra effort to have attractive and outstanding flower arrangements in the library" and "Wear a genuine smile" at the first faculty meeting.

On the whole, this is a useful collection of professional readings for students, but it warrants selective reading rather than cover-to-cover attention. Appended material includes checklists, selection sources for print material, reviewing tools, a directory of publishers, selection sources for nonprint material, and a brief bibliography. The index is quite complete and will aid in the selective reading recommended above.

Moving On

The third edition of *Alternatives In Print* is published by a new publisher at a new price (San Francisco: Glide Publications, $6.95), and it continues its progress toward becoming a genuinely useful reference book which belongs in every library that attempts to provide patrons and acquisitions staff with information about the availability of alternative publications. More than 800 publishers are contained in the annual which lists about 20,000 publications.

Alternatives In Print is again arranged alphabetically by publisher and also includes a thesaurus of cross-referenced subject headings, a subject index with publishers alphabetized under each heading, and a list of publishers and their addresses. This is a multi-media listing which features records, films, and a number of serials. Like its previous editions, there are some publishers of material which don't seem to fit the scope of this book who are included. Particularly welcome, however, are the fifty European publishers whose listings appear. *Alternatives In Print* is a useful title for most library collections. Available from the publisher, 330 Ellis Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Organizing Politics

As an index to the microfiche series *State Constitutional Conventions: From Independence to the Completion of the Present Union 1776–1959*, Greenwood Press has issued a bibliography compiled by Cynthia E. Browne which details the items in this microfiche collection in a 250-page book under the same title (Greenwood Press, 1973, $14.00). It contains an introduction by Richard H. Leach which presents a history and analysis of the state constitutional convention. This bibliography, essential to institutions purchasing the microfiche collection of state constitutional conventions, is also useful to librarians who simply wish to use this book as a reference source. It contains

complete bibliographical information about publications appearing in the Greenwood series, as well as internal identification of items in the series which are on microfiche. This bibliography is a useful tool for all interlibrary lending of the series which is available, by the way, in three parts or individually by state. This bibliography is supplied free to all institutions who have purchased the complete microform collection.

In the Face of Fame

L. Arnold Weissberger and Harry N. Abrams, Inc. have published a reference book, and no one seems to know it. *Famous Faces: A Photograph Album of Personal Reminiscences* (New York: Abrams, 1973. $35.00) is a personal catalog of Arnold Weissberger's personal friends and individual acquaintances. Because Mr. Weissberger is a leading theatrical attorney, there are more faces in this book of famous people than the test and temper of fame allows. But what famous faces! Bette Davis, Marlene Dietrich, Igor Stravinsky, J. Robert Oppenheimer—the gallery seems endless.

There are 1,479 photographs in the book, and though most are informal in nature, there are none which future historians and reference librarians will not find useful. You will find Truman Capote of another year, an enduring Dolores Del Rio—permanently changeless and beautiful—with 642 of these photographs in color. Many of the personalities are repeated from time to time, but not without textual or other reason.

Orson Welles, Dame Rebecca West, Sir John Gielgud, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Anita Loos, Igor Stravinsky, and Sir Noel Coward all explain why this gathering is a happy event in six specially written appreciations. But it is Stravinsky who explains the real significance of this book: "A good informal portrait tends to reveal more than a good formal one, if only because the formal sitter strives 'to prepare a face,' which will not necessarily be a characteristic or, as the saying goes, a 'natural' one. Sitters can hardly avoid posing, just as actors, who are Mr. Weissberger's most popular subjects, can hardly avoid acting. Therefore, Mr. Weissberger has been obliged to catch his people, not 'off-guard' but 'on the wing.' And judging from the photographs of people I have known myself, it seems to me he has succeeded."

To supplement this reference book, there is a 64-page biographical directory which concludes the volume, and supplies the *raison d'etre* or the cue why an individual made this gallery of famous people. How rare it is that a man's enthusiasm can be translated into something like this catalog of permanent as well as fleeting fame. And how helpful.

Discovering Diaries

Nothing is more personal than a diary, a book of letters to one's self and some elusive "world." The ego urge to capture time and self on paper has provided some of the best source material available to historians and scholars. Locating unpublished diaries is a major difficulty, one that is partially overcome with the publication of *American Diaries in Manuscript, 1580–1950; A Descriptive Bibliography* (University of Georgia Press, 1974, $15) by William Mathews.

The bibliography is a major accomplishment, the "harvest of over twenty years of collection," according to the author whose previous work, *American Diaries*, included only published documents. Entries are arranged chronologically according to the beginning dates of each diary and then alphabetically by author within each year. Undated diaries are listed together at the end of the bibliography. Entries include the name of the writer, time span of his diary, a brief annotation of the diary's content, and LC location symbols when a location is known. An author index is provided at the end of the volume.

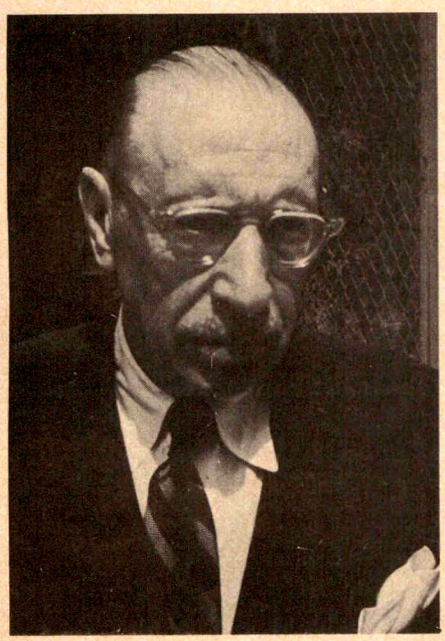
The holdings of over three hundred and fifty libraries are incorporated in the book but privately owned diaries are not included. Since the information for the bibliography was garnered from many different people, annotations are uneven in length and detail. However, bibliographical access to the 6,000 documents listed provides a valuable new pool of resource material.

The increased interest in American history generated by the upcoming bicentennial celebration will undoubtedly create considerable demand for this type of reference book. And, scholarly requirements aside, it would be fun to know how Jeremiah Bumstead saw the world from 1722 to 1733.

The Who of TV Drama

While reference librarians may not be able to predict when or if Kitty and Matt Dillon will marry, they *can* tell how long Amanda Blake and James Arness have been portraying these characters. A new reference book by James Robert Parish, *Actors' Television Credits 1950–1972* (Scarecrow, 1973, $18.50), provides the information.

The author indicates in his introduction that his main source of information was the *TV Guide* which he indexed





Igor Stravinsky in 1949 (left), and (above) with L. Arnold Weissberger in 1970.

from 1950 to 1972, "omitting all repeats, theatrical feature films, and all other nonentertainment or nonsituation comedy, drama programming."

The index is arranged alphabetically by surname of the actor or actress. Under the name, programs are listed chronologically. Each entry includes the name of the program, and an indication of type of program such as ep (episode) or sr ret (regular series returning for another season). In the case of episodes (e.g., "Studio One") the specific title of each performance is also given. Exact date of the program and network on which it appeared are included in each entry.

While the author notes that he has had to eliminate some of the "hardworking but less than essential" television actors from his 869-page book, he has provided a very useful tool for American librarians who serve a population personally concerned about their TV heroes and heroines.

Running the Guns

Out of the death of *Synergy*, the avant library journal published by the San Francisco Public Library's Bay Area Reference Center, has come a new periodical. The *Booklegger Magazine* is brought to libraryland by the people who edited *Synergy* and who created a magazine which was to twice win the H.W. Wilson library periodical award.

The zest of *Synergy* and the enthusiasm for documenting contemporary readings on important social problems runs throughout this phoenix. Like *Synergy*, this bimonthly may sometimes be short on depth, but it cannot be criticized for raising the issues which fill its pages, e.g., the decriminalization of prostitution, and the recycling of human waste, titled appropriately enough for *Booklegger*, "Gettin' your shit together." *Booklegger* also carries reviews, and regular columns on library service to children and young adults.



If you liked *Synergy*, or found it useful, or professionally felt obligated to have your institution subscribe, you will want to subscribe to *Booklegger*. It can be a surprising source of information: "*Booklegger* was interested that the Nevada Library Association was pimping (literally) at the ALA convention this year. Its name was imprinted on *Nevada Playmates: A Guide to the Cathouses*, which was sold at their booth for $3." As a source of information about alternative publishers, it is a logical supplement to the existing tools. It will, as a result, be useful to the research library as well as the public library that can give this publication a home.

Editor Celeste West and the "hallelujah chorus" have launched a phoenix with wings. It deserves to fly. Individual subscriptions are available from Booklegger Press, 72 Ord St., San Francisco, CA 94114 for $8 per year.

Cataloging Yesterday

Just think. If you had only saved your Lone Ranger silver bullet ring or your Sergeant Preston police whistle, they would now be worth a tidy sum. Rather than bemoaning your lack of foresight, relax and enjoy *Jim Harmon's Nostalgia Catalogue* (Los Angeles: J. P. Tarcher, 1973, $4.95, paper).

The first section covers radio premiums. The discussion includes descriptions of the paraphernalia associated with Tom Mix, The Lone Ranger, Jack Armstrong, Captain Midnight, Buck Rogers, Sergeant Preston of the Yukon,



Tom Mix and Tony the Wonder Horse—old radio heroes.

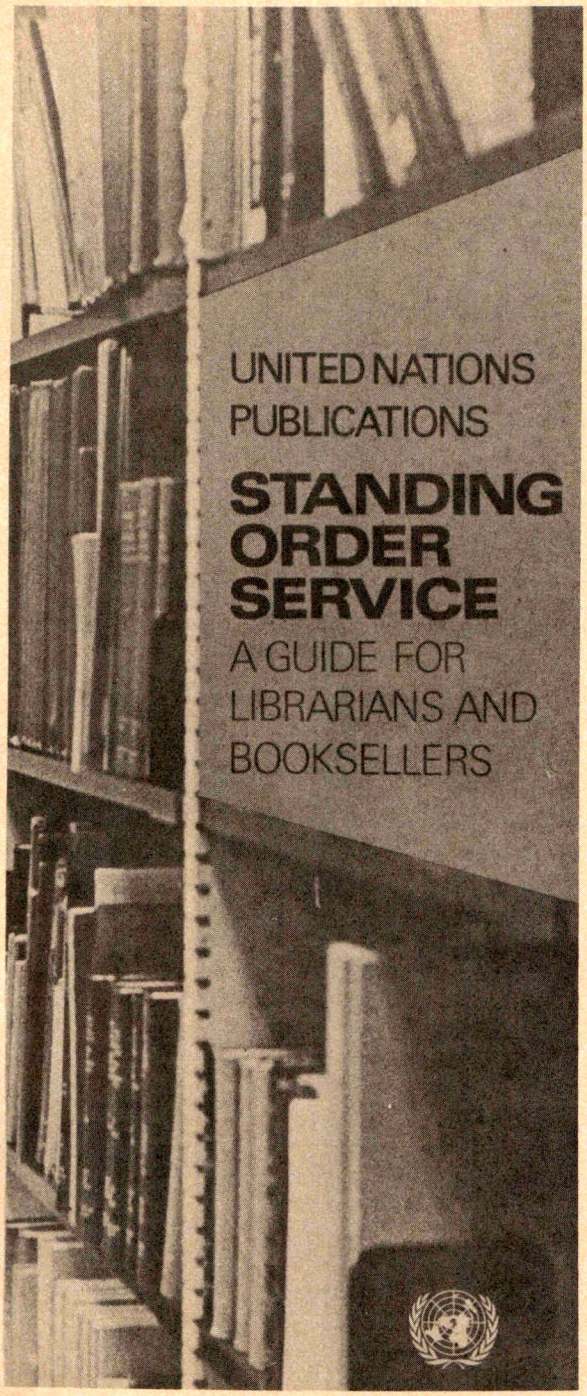
and other heroes of the radio. For several of the major programs, Harmon gives a brief history of the production including how and when it was conceived and who played the major roles. This catalog is not a price guide so don't expect to find the current value of your Buck Rogers Solar Map here. Price estimates are mentioned occasionally as an aside.

A substantial section of the catalog is concerned with magazines, including comics, big little books, pulp magazines, fanzines, and early TV guides. The author's informal history of these publications is more useful as an indication of trends and relationships than as a detailed, scholarly documentary. We learn, for example, that Captain Marvel was an imitation of Superman and that he first appeared on the cover of *Whiz Comics* in 1940. Among the various types of magazines discussed, only for comics is price information given in any detail.

The remainder of the catalog itemizes other memorabilia such as movie posters, Dixie Cup lids, and toy guns. The final page is a list of dealers' names and addresses where the treasures described in the catalog might be found—for a price.

The catalog is heavily illustrated with black and white photographs of rings, badges and reproductions of magazine covers. There is, unfortunately, no index, a real liability since the text is highly personal in style and tends to wander rather than proceed from point to point.

Nevertheless, Harmon incorporates a great deal of information and nostalgia in his book which librarians may wish to order from the distributor, Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011. □



STANDING ORDER SERVICE

HOW DOES IT WORK ?

Very simply. By ordering once, you can receive all titles in any category you choose, or even single recurrent titles, just as soon as they are off the press. Publications on the *Standing Order Service* receive the same automatic shipment accorded to the official delegations to the United Nations.

Send for the *Standing Order Service Guide* pictured here which describes in detail how the service works. If, for example, you had placed a standing order for Category II, Economics, or Category XVII, International Statistics, you would already have received one or both of the following publications:

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT

This report, prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, provides over 65 pages of aggregate data on their size, spread, geographical distribution and industrial structure, and assesses their relative importance in the world economy. Focusing on the nature of the multinational corporation it discusses some of its salient features, such as motivation, organization, control, profit and ownership policies.

The report also discusses the impact of multinational corporations on international relations and on home and host country, including tensions that develop between them and those countries. It also assesses the implications of the operations of multinational corporations on the international trade and monetary régimes as well as on jurisdictional issues relating to taxation.

Finally, a review of existing policies towards multinational corporations is followed by proposals for national, regional and international actions.

Order No. E.73.II.A.11 Paperbound $10.00

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1972

Covers a wide range of subjects, including: population, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transport, trade, balance of payments, education and culture. Improved statistical coverage has enabled the *Yearbook* to provide more comprehensive country, world and continental aggregates.

Order No. E.73.XVII.1 Clothbound $30.00

United Nations Publications
Room LX-2300, New York, N.Y. 10017 or Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

MEMO

HEADQUARTERS

Grant for ACRL

The Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association, has been awarded $350,000 by The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to fund over a three-year period an Academic Library Internship Program for Administrators of Predominantly Black College and University Libraries.

The project is intended to accelerate the development of the management ability of librarians in black colleges and universities by providing them with experience in the administration of strong and progressive academic libraries. The interns will study library administration methods, will exchange ideas and discuss their problems with staff members in the host institution, and will participate in the day-to-day management of the host library. The program is designed for librarians in black colleges who have potential as administrators, based upon experience and/or performance as a student in library school. Interns will be placed in selected academic libraries for 3 to 9 months.

Since academic librarians perform a teaching and research role inasmuch as they instruct students formally and informally and advise and assist faculty in their scholarly pursuits, the project will provide support to the instructional programs of the institutions from which the interns are chosen and which serve over 60 percent of the black students enrolled in colleges in the United States.

Casper L. Jordan, associate professor in the School of Library Service at Atlanta University, is the project director. The members of the project's advisory committee are: Virginia Lacy Jones, School of Library Service, Atlanta University, chairman; Phyllis B. Cartwright, Florida International University Libraries; Richard M. Dougherty, University of California Libraries; James F. McCoy, Mercer County Community College Library; Annette L. Phinazee, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University; and David C. Weber, Stanford University Libraries. Beverly P. Lynch, executive secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries, is principal investigator.

National Library Week

"Get It All Together – At Your Library" and "Grow with Books" are dual themes of the 17th annual National Library Week program to be observed April 21 through April 27, 1974. The themes will be featured in promotional materials including two posters, bookmarks, streamers, buttons, mobiles and calendars, available from the National Book Committee. This year's campaign focuses on the increasing use of audio-visual materials in libraries, and the opportunities for continuous intellectual growth through a lifetime of reading. A brochure and order form describing the promotional materials is available from the National Book Committee Inc. at its new address: 1564 Broadway, New York, NY 10036. The committee's new telephone number is (212) 575-1070.

IFLA Papers

The ALA Headquarters Library has recently received most of the papers commissioned for the IFLA Conference at Grenoble in 1973. Photocopies are available at 15 cents per page. The American Library Association Headquarters Library is one of two North American clearinghouses for IFLA papers; the other is the National Library of Canada, Library Documentation Centre, Research and Planning Branch.

Newspaper Study

The Organization of American Historians has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to finance a study which may lead to a revision of Winifred Gregory's *American Newspapers, 1821–1936*. OAH is anxious to have reaction from the library community concerning the need for revision, procedures for compiling information, estimated cost of the project, and any changes in content and format which would improve this reference tool. Inquiries and comments should be directed to Dr. Gale E. Peterson, Organization of American Historians, Indiana University, 112 North Bryan, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Controller Appointed

Meldon Kirk joined the ALA staff in the position of controller on January 2, 1974. Kirk was formerly treasurer of an international consulting firm, Middle West Services Company. He was also employed as senior consultant and consulting supervisor of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, New York, New York, where his work involved the design of improved systems for financial planning, budgeting, general accounting or cost accounting for a variety of non-profit institutions.



ALA Controller Meldon Kirk

Kirk received a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Kansas City and an MBA from the University of Missouri. He is a member of the National Association of Accountants and the National Management Association.

ISAD Standards Committee

The Information Science and Automation Division has established a Committee on Technical Standards for Library Automation (TESLA). The new committee will serve as a clearinghouse for technical standards relating to library automation and as a coordinator of standards proposals with appropriate organizations such as the American National Standards Institute.

According to the new committee's chairman, John Kountz, associate for library automation, California State Colleges and Universities, "It is auspicious that this time be selected for the implementation of a standards committee for library automation. With the current introduction en masse of production library automation systems and the fading of resource and development activities, such standards will come into good use as they may be developed for library automation. In addition, close linkage with new developments such as the Information Industry Association and the availability of the standardized data bases, hardware, and communication standards are becoming requirements. The standards which shall be empha-

sized in the committee activities are those relating to areas of interest for administrators and automators alike."

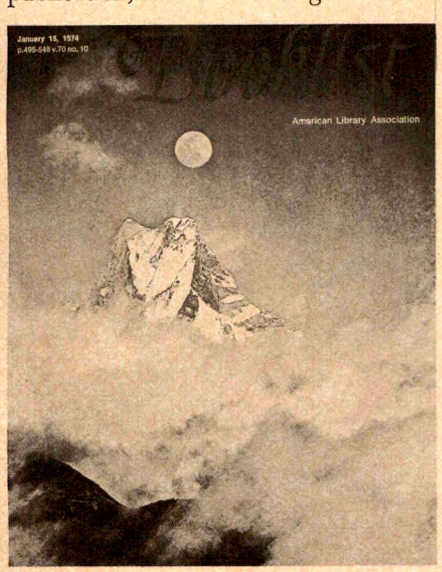
Information relating to the standards committee activities and its scope, or general information relating to library information technical standards, should be addressed to: ALA/ISAD Committee on Technical Standards for Library Automation, John Kountz, Chairman, 5670 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ALTA Nominations

The Nominating Committee of the American Library Trustee Association has selected the following slate for 1974–75: vice-president, president-elect, William Essek of Riverhead, New York and John T. Short of Avon, Connecticut; for secretary, Margaret Warden of North Great Falls, Montana and Barbara Prentice of Tucson, Arizona. The nominees for librarian vice-president are Charles O'Halloran of the Missouri State Library and Ernest Doerschuk of the Pennsylvania State Library. The ALTA Nominating Committee is chaired by Richard Thomson and includes Mrs. Virginia Young, Ralph G. Newman, Mrs. Katie Wright, and Robert Hammond.

Booklist's New Look

The January 1 issue of *Booklist* marked some special changes for the seventy-year-old ALA publication. The magazine is now sporting a new cover design which will feature a photograph, illustration or other graphic from one of the books or nonprint media reviewed inside. *Booklist* not only has a new face but it is undergoing some internal changes. Changed editorial procedures now dictate that books be reviewed closer to publication date and some in advance of publication; staff be encouraged to write



reviews which are more varied, imaginative, analytical and critical; original paperbacks be integrated with the hardcover reviews; space be provided for editorials and feature articles; nonprint reviews be expanded and include Dewey Decimal numbers; the better quality materials be "starred;" ISBN numbers and CIP information be noted; and the lists of U.S. Government publications and foreign books be expanded.

Booklist is also beginning to use a highly select group of subject specialists to review specific adult titles. If you are a librarian with a master's degree in another subject field and feel qualified to review and recommend books for school libraries and small and medium-sized public libraries, please write to Dorothy P. Snowden, Adult Books Editor, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 60611, for an application. Subject specialists are especially needed in science, technology, some of the social sciences, philosophy, art and modern poetry. For a more detailed description of *The Booklist* developments, see Paul Brawley's editorial in the January 1 *Booklist*.

Joblines Multiply

During the 1972 annual conference in Chicago, the SRRT Task Force on Jobs sponsored a resolution urging state library associations to establish telephone "hotlines" of current job openings. The resolution was passed by ALA membership and Council and the ALA staff has been providing information on equipment and jobline operation.

The Office for Library Personnel Resources has received information on the establishment of three joblines. The Colorado State Library began a telephone jobline service on January 1. Librarians wishing information about jobs available in Colorado may call (303) 892-2210 to hear a recorded message 24 hours a day. The messages will be changed weekly, probably on Fridays, so that callers taking advantage of weekend long-distance rates will hear the new listing. To have a vacancy listed on the Colorado Jobline, send a job description and procedure for application to Mrs. Doris Ellis, Personnel Development Consultant, Colorado State Library, 1362 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203.

The Maryland Library Association lists current professional and nonprofessional openings on its jobline, (301) 685-5760, every day except Wednesdays, when the messages are changed. Notices of openings may be sent to the Maryland Library Association, 115 West Franklin Street, Baltimore MD 21201 marked to the attention of the Placement Committee. This jobline replaces the printed "Job List" formerly published by the Placement Committee.

The Southern California Chapter of the Special Libraries Association has established a jobline to list professional and paraprofessional positions in the southern California area. The phone number is (213) 795-2145 and the list is updated on Friday afternoons. Job orders may be sent to Ms. Jeanne Tatio, Interlibrary Loan Department, Millikan Library, California Institute of Technology, 1201 East California Blvd., Pasadena, CA 91109. Ms. Tatio's phone number is (213) 795-6841, ext. 2413.

Other jobline numbers are: California (916) 443-1222; New Jersey (609) 695-2121; Maryland-Washington, D.C. area (202) 223-2272; and Library of Congress (202) 426-6376.

OLPR Requests Help

At the Annual Conference of the Colorado Library Association in November 1973 the general membership approved a resolution adopting the ALA policy "Library Education and Manpower." This policy was adopted by the ALA Council in June 1970, yet this is the first known instance of a state or regional library association's official adoption of the manpower statement.

ALA's Office for Library Personnel Resources is interested in hearing of similar action in other associations or of other discussions based on the manpower statement. Free single copies of the statement are still available from OLPR.

Jail Managers Seminar

There was lively response to the panel discussion presented by the American Correctional Association's Library Committee during the First National Jail Managers Seminar held recently in Sacramento, California. Over 200 jail administrators from 34 different states participated in the week-long conference sponsored by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office.

The library presentation, "Essential Library Services and the Local Jail," was moderated by Phyllis Dalton, former president of AHIL, and featured a panel of librarians and jailers. Panelists discussed what is being done and what can be done to meet library and information needs of jail inmates and staff. Questions from the audience focused heavily on the need for legal reference materials and administrative concerns for possible security problems, staffing, and funding.

ECOL

BOOK CATALOG OF THE

Environmental Conservation Library

Minneapolis Public Library

This book brings together publications from all subject fields which have bearing upon the physical environment and man's impact upon it, including works on such diverse subjects as resource management, environmental policy, law, pollution, conservation, population forestry, wildlife, energy, and environmental education. These publications come from trade publishers and from professional associations, industries, citizen organizations, and agencies of federal, state, and local government.

The ECOL collection possesses a special vitality with a range of reading-level sophistications from introductory books for children to the most specialized technical reports on minute aspects of single subjects.

With complete author, title, and subject approaches, ECOL serves as a bibliographic verifier and as a selection and interlibrary-loan guide for libraries developing a collection in this field.

Spring ISBN 0-8389-0173-5 (1974)
$5.95

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street · Chicago, Illinois 60611

Librarians were gratified by the number of administrators attending the workshop, the liveliness of the question-and-answer period, and by the number of requests made for informational materials on starting library programs. A publication to meet this need is in the final stages of preparation. A joint AHIL/ACA Committee under Barrat Wilkens has completed a final draft entitled *Jails Need Libraries Too,* a guide for providing library service to county jails. It will be available through AHIL and ACA in the near future.

Leadership Training Institute

Peggy Sullivan, director of the Office for Library Personnel Resources, represented that office at a recent two-day program on "Training for Library Service in the 70s—The Role of Library Associations" sponsored by the Leadership Training Institute in Washington, D.C.

LTI is an Office of Education Project funded under HEA Title IIB and directed by Dr. Harold Goldstein of Florida State University. Unlike most institutes, LTI has no scheduled academic program. It is, instead, responsible for a number of activities designed to identify and address library leadership training needs and to provide assistance and coordination to the institutes for training in librarianship also funded under HEA Title IIB.

Executive directors of national and state library associations participated in the November 29-30 meeting, along with the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources staff, LTI staff and the director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

This first-of-a-kind meeting identified and explored in depth several important issues such as "How can library leaders anticipate the social, political and technological forces bringing change to the profession in the next five years and provide updated continuing education programs? What is the role of library associations in exchanging information, designing training programs, and creating incentives?"

During this program Dr. Goldstein and Ms. Sullivan held a dialogue called "What Are the Problems in Training for Library Service in the 70s?"

The meeting adjourned with an affirmation of the group's sense of solidarity and urgency concerning improved training and continuing education for librarians in the seventies.

Black Feminist Group

The Office for Library Service to the Disadvantaged has received information on a new activist group whose goal is to address the specific needs of the black female who lives in a society that is both sexist and racist. The National Black Feminist Organization emerged publicly at a press conference on August 15, 1973 in New York City. Further information about the group's plans and progress may be obtained from Margaret Sloan, Chairwoman, National Black Feminist Organization, 370 Lexington Avenue, Room 601, New York, NY 10017.

Jean Lowrie in Yugoslavia

ALA President Jean Lowrie's recent international travels included Yugoslavia where a new library school which promises to move beyond older, more traditional approaches to library education is being established at Sarajevo. Thomas H. Raymond, director of the United States Information Center in



At the recent Leadership Training Institute seminar in Washington, D.C. (from left): Harold Goldstein, Peggy Sullivan; (seated) James Harvey, and Dorothy Anderson.



President Lowrie and translator.

Belgrade, is assisting the school by forwarding to it materials which may be useful in developing the necessary collection for a new program. ALA's Library Education Division and other units will be sending as many free materials as possible but other potential donors such as students or faculty members who have copies of texts, curricula, or basic bibliographies which they wish to share with Yugoslavian colleagues, may send them directly to Mr. Raymond if they are packed in packages weighing less than 10 pounds. This makes it possible for them to go at the rate of domestic mail. Mr. Raymond's address is:

U.S. Department of State – Belgrade, USIS, Attn. Mr. Raymond, Washington, DC 20521.

The dean of the new library education program is Dr. Ljubinka Basovic.

Ready reference. Harold Douglas of Des Moines, Iowa suggests that libraries copy the pages listing the Occupational Outlook Reprint Series (available from the superintendent of documents) and insert them into the Occupational Outlook Handbook. He points out that information regarding some occupations is found in the reprint series but not in the handbook.—*Ruth Frame, deputy executive director.*

WASHINGTON

Impounded Funds Released

After withholding $51,770,000 from LSCA for 17 months and $10 million from ESEA II, the Nixon Administration in an about-face announced on December 19 that this FY 1973 money was being released along with some $1 billion in other impounded HEW funds. The newly released funds were withheld from the FY 1973 appropriations for LSCA and ESEA II on the grounds that they exceeded the President's budget and were thus inflationary. Successful court action by many states that challenged the legality of impounding congressional appropriations such as LSCA and ESEA II is thought to be a major factor in the administration's decision to unfreeze the funds.

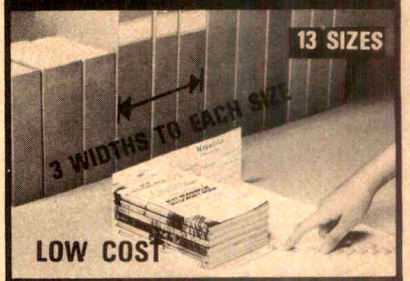
The FY 1973 funds were released just one day after the President signed the FY 1974 Labor-HEW appropriation bill providing some $172 million for library programs. (See details on FY 1974 appropriations below.) Combining the FY 1973 impounded funds with the FY 1974 appropriations, some $98.5 million is available for LSCA and $100,-250,000 for ESEA II. Information on state allotments for the released FY 1973 funds and the FY 1974 appropriations is available from the regional library program officers in the 10 federal regions.

New Laws Enacted in 1973

From January 3, 1973, when it convened, until December 22, when it adjourned, the first session of the 93d Congress clocked 1,874 hours in session (1,084 for the Senate and 790 for the House), and enacted into law some 200 bills. A brief summary follows of a few of the new laws with implications for libraries.

PL 93-192—the FY 1974 Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill. The regular annual appropriations bill for programs administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, PL 93-192 was signed into law on December 18. A $32.9 billion money bill which provides $6.2 billion for education, the measure includes funds for all the library programs administered by the U.S. Office of Education (LSCA, ESEA II, HEA II, NDEA III and HEA VI), the same programs the Nixon administration had targeted for zero funding in FY 1974. To compromise with the President over the Labor-HEW appropriations bill which is some $1 billion above his budget, Congress allowed the President a 5 percent cutback from each program in the bill that exceeds his budget request. Assuming the full 5 percent cutback is made (although the reduction authority is permissive not mandatory), the library programs will receive the following amounts: LSCA I and III – $46,749,-000; ESEA II – $90,250,000; HEA II – $14,250,000; NDEA III – $28,500,-000; and HEA VI – $11,875,000. (There is nothing in the FY 1974 appropriation for LSCA II, although $15

MAGAFILES® for
HOME • OFFICE • LIBRARY



Keep Magazines, Periodicals, Bulletins, Personal Papers, Clean — Neat — In Order.
Send For Free Sample Plus The Unique
MAGAFILE MEASURE GRAPH
that accurately measures size and number of Magafiles required for your needs.

For Your Magafile And Measure Graph Fill Out and Send In This Coupon.

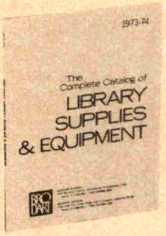
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

THE MAGAFILE COMPANY
P. O. Box 1002
Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043

FEELING SHELF-ISH?

You can pick from
118

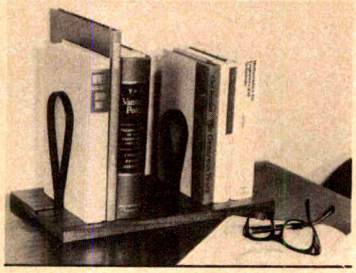
sizes, styles, and finishes in bookshelving from Bro-Dart. And that doesn't include special shelving for your workroom or for paperbacks . . . periodicals . . . newspapers . . . and records you'll find in *The Complete Catalog of Library Supplies & Equipment.* Single-faced, double-faced, backed or open, they are all there for you to choose from in the catalog. And there are hundreds of other library items shown and described in the most comprehensive catalog of its type available anywhere.



Write today for your FREE copy.

BRO-DART, INC.
1609 Memorial Avenue
Williamsport, PA 17701

Protect·A·Book
Adjustable Book Shelf



Ready-to-Use on Desk or Table
Fits Wall Standards and Brackets

Unique grooved-shelf has adjustable bookstops that can't slip or tip with exerted pressure. A pinch of the fingers and stops slide along track; release and they lock securely. Pair of stops takes only 1" of space, allowing easy dividing of books, games, records, catalogs, whatever, or special decorative effects. Deluxe luan mahogany shelving, walnut finish, in full range of widths and lengths. Fits wall standard-and-bracket installations, or free-standing on desk or table.

protect
·A·BOOK

For brochures and prices, write

Merlin Manufacturing Corp.
3545 N. Clark, Dept. AL11, Chicago, Ill. 60657
Telephone (312) 348-2640

ORDER YOUR
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS...
ONCE AND FOR ALL!

Save hours and dollars—time and money . . . place one order and receive one invoice from the world's only fully-automated library magazine subscription agency.

As a Faxon customer, you'll receive the benefits of our library information service; FACS, our new automated claims system; our Serials Updating Service Bulletin; and much more.

For a full description of our capabilities, write *for a copy of our Service Brochure and annual Librarians' Guide to Periodicals,* or call toll-free — 1-800- 225-7894.

Library business is our only business — since 1886

FWF **F.W. FAXON CO., INC.**
15 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA 02090

million in impounded LSCA II funds was released by the administration on December 19. Details in opening paragraph.)

PL 93-203 – the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. The purpose of this act, signed into law on December 28, is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons, through a decentralized system of federal, state, and local programs. A compromise with the Nixon administration's goal of special manpower revenue sharing, the new law repeals the Manpower Development and Training Act and sections of the Economic Opportunity Act, and it also replaces to some extent the Emergency Employment Act which expired June 30, 1973.

Authorizing "such sums as may be necessary" for fiscal years 1974 through 1977, the new law mandates that a minimum of $250,000,000 must be spent in FY 1974 (July 1, 1973 through June 30, 1974) for purposes of public service employment in areas with a rate of unemployment 6.5 percent or higher for three consecutive months, and at least $350,000,000 must be spent for the same purpose in FY 1975. The public service employment is authorized in Title II of the new law. In addition it is expected that approximately $1.5 billion will be available in FY 1974 to fund the other manpower provisions authorized in the new legislation. Title I authorizes grants to state and eligible local governments (generally those with a population of at least 100,000) for programs which include the development and creation of job opportunities and the training, education, and other services needed to enable individuals to secure and retain employment at their maximum capacity. Title III authorizes funds for manpower programs for special target groups, such as Indians, migrant workers, and disadvantaged youth. The Secretary of Labor is required to reserve funds for the special target groups.

Just as some library programs have been eligible for grants under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and the Emergency Employment Act, so too the new manpower legislation offers the possibility of assistance to libraries. With the exception of the special target groups, program and funding decisions will be made at the state and local levels in keeping with the new revenue sharing philosophy.

PL 93-179–American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Signed into law December 11, PL 93-179 creates a new Bicentennial Administration to replace the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission created back in 1966. Surrounded by controversy, the commission was the subject of a House Judiciary Committee investigation and a Government Accounting Office audit in 1972–73, after which President Nixon recommended a reorganization resulting in the new Bicentennial Administration. Authorized to make bicentennial grants of up to $25,000 to states, territories, and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, and grants from nonappropriated funds (such as donations) to nonprofit organizations as well as state and local government for bicentennial programs, the major purpose of the Bicentennial Administration is to coordinate, facilitate, and aid in scheduling bicentennial events, programs and projects –state, local, national and international.

PL 93-133 – National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Amendments of 1973. Signed into law October 19, this law extends the life of the National Endowments on the Arts and on the Humanities through FY 1976, and in addition it amends the Library Services and Construction Act to include within the definition of "public library" certain independent research libraries, providing they make their services available to the public free of charge, have extensive collections not available through public libraries, engage in the dissemination of humanistic knowledge, and are not an integral part of an institution of higher education.

Legislation Pending in 1974

The first session of the 93rd Congress began but did not complete action on many bills of significance to librarians, and these will all be carried over to the second session scheduled to convene January 21, 1974. Among those measures awaiting further action are: H.J. Res. 734 and H.J. Res. 766 calling for a 1976 White House Conference on Library and Information Services (similar legislation, S.J. Res. 40, passed the Senate in November 1973); pension reform (legislation passed the Senate, but no House action was scheduled in 1973); general copyright revision; extension of the Medical Library Assistance Act which expires June 30, 1974; extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act including its title II school library programs, the Adult Education Act and the Vocational Education Act, all of which expire June 30, 1974; amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Equal Pay Act (vetoed in 1973); and many others. As it develops in 1974, action on these and other bills with implications for libraries will be reported here. □

Starting the New Year at ALA

DOUBLE ELEPHANT FOLIO
The Story of Audubon's *Birds of America*
Waldemar H. Fries
The full story on the little-known struggle of James Audubon to prepare, print and sell this great work. Includes a census and survey of extant complete sets. Exquisitely illustrated.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0103-4 (1974)
Pre-publication price $35.00
After February 1, 1974 $45.00

COMPUTER BASED REFERENCE SERVICE
M. Lorraine Mathies and Peter G. Watson
Today's librarian and library student must learn the language and techniques of automated data bases. This work traces the data bases through all sections. Appendixes and bibliography.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0156-5 (1974) $9.95

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARIES
Second Edition, Revised
Selected by a Committee of the References Services Division of the ALA
The buying list of the 770 most convenient, useful, and productive adult reference works for small and medium-sized libraries. Arranged in 17 major subject categories with complete buying information, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3140-5 (1973) $5.50

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
A Guide to the Literature, 2d Edition Revised
Carl M. White and Associates
Prime selection tool for collection development and as a guide for reference librarians, scholars, and students. Helpful cross-reference keeps the individual social sciences in focus.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0134-4 (1973) $25.00

THE RISE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CALIFORNIA
Ray E. Held
Diverse and scattered source material to show how public library development on the state level may systematically be described. An essential book on library history, social history, and the history of California.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0124-7 (1974) $12.50

THOMAS BRAY'S GRAND DESIGN
ACRL Publications in Librarianship No. 35
Charles Laugher
The grand design of the eighteenth-century scholar and missionary was to establish a system of clerical and secular libraries throughout the colonies. Obtaining funds, placement of books, passing needed legislation, etc.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0151-4 (1974) $9.95

AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS
New 4th Edition
Alex Ladenson, editor
Replaces the 1964 third edition and four supplements; brings American Library Laws up to date in a single volume. Contains federal laws and laws of the states.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0158-1 (1973) $35.00

PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
An Annotated Bibliography of Almost 400 Picture Books for Children
by Patricia Jean Cianciolo and Members of Elementary Booklist Committee, NCTE
Picture books — the most effective way to stimulate learning and faster reading habits. For preschoolers through junior high school students. Each book listed shows age recommendation, annotation, retail price, publisher, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-0157-3 (1973) $5.95

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Public Library Association, ALA
A monograph written as a background study of measurement techniques as applied to public libraries. This study opens the door to new ways of gathering library statistics and applying them to decision-making, planning, budget allocations.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3149-9 (1974) $3.50

LIBRARY FUNDING AND PUBLIC SUPPORT
Robert W. Frase
Responds to the need for continuous support of national library policy and programs. Describes the impact a change in public policy on library support will have on libraries—including the possible crisis when $176 million in federal library funding ends. All phases of library funding are intelligently handled.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3150-2 (1973) $2.00

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, 1945-1952
An Annotated Bibliography of Western-Language Materials
Robert W. Ward, compiler and editor, with Masashi Nishihara and Frank Shulman
The American occupation of Japan introduced a major discontinuity into Japanese history. A definitive bibliography classifies all significant printed and archival documents bearing on serious study of the occupation.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0127-1 (1974) In preparation

American Library Association
50 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

SOURCES

The Library Public Relations Council is accepting memberships for the year 1973–74. The annual fee is $5 and should be sent to Ms. Sally Miller, Half Hollow Hills Community Library, 55 Vanderbilt Pwy., Dix Hills, L. I., NY 11746.

Robert Yellowhair, Indian artist from Snowflake, Arizona, has created two paintings for the Arizona State Library Association's poster and bookmark to commemorate National Library Week.



Robert Yellowhair

Single copies of the poster are available for $2. Both the poster and the bookmark in quantity are available from Alan Rothlisberg, Prescott Public Library, 125 East Gurley, Prescott, AZ 86301.

Elizabeth Bole Eddison and Alice Sizer Warner have formed a new information service that can provide a full range of professional library and information science work for clients. The firm, Warner-Eddison Associates, is located at 55 Waltham St., Lexington, MA 02173; 617 861-8700. The firm welcomes correspondence from other firms engaged in providing information services for business, individuals and industry.

The University of Missouri-Columbia has been given a collection of underground newspapers by Robert J. Glessing. Glessing is the author of *The Underground Press in America* (Indiana University Press) which won the Frank Luther Mott-Kappa Tau Alpha Research Award for 1971 given by the UMC School of Journalism. The collection contains more than 1,500 newspapers, and supplements the library's present collection of "alternative" newspapers.

A revised catalog *Periodicals in the Mid–Manhattan Library* is available from Mid–Manhattan Library, 8 East 40th Street, New York, NY 10016. The catalog is $10. Checks should be made payable to the New York Public Library.

A one-day workshop at which non-book media catalogers are invited to submit working papers for preprinting and discussion will be held in Houston prior to the October meeting of the Southwestern Library Association. For more details send a self-addressed envelope to P.O. Box 3305, Tucson, AZ 84722.

The Thomas B. Fordham foundation of Dayton, Ohio, has granted $500,000 to Wright State University. The money will be used to construct a medical library.

A Guide to Non-Credit Courses in Continuing Education is available from William A. Hoppe, Director of the Division of Continuing Education, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688. The cost is $3.75. Make checks payable to William A. Hoppe.

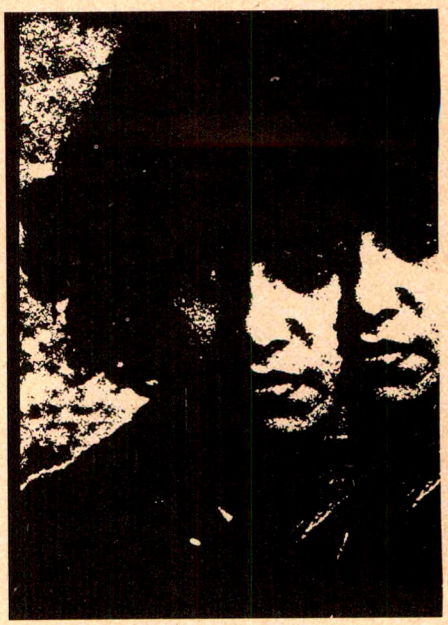
Winchester Press has announced the establishment of the John M. Olin Award. The $2,500 literary prize will be awarded for an unpublished book-length, nonfiction manuscript. For details contact William Steinkraus, Winchester Press, 460 Park Avenue, New York NY 10022.

The 3,700-item musical collection of the late Alexander Smallens has been purchased by the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. It will be located in the UNM Fine Arts Library.

The National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. has available a series of pamphlets containing information about the availability of its audiovisual archives, in both slide and microfilm. For copies of brochures and further details contact James W. Moore, Director, Audiovisual Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408.

The Public Librarians' Professional Certification exam for New York State will be administered on April 20. Applications must be filed before April 5. For more information write: Alice L. Britenbaker, Division of Library Development, State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210.

A catalog of "third world" documentaries and other short films is available from Newsreel, 26 W. Twentieth St.,



New York, NY 10011. Films listed in the catalog are available for rental or purchase.

Redgrave Information Resources Corporation, who launched the quarterly *Reviews in American History,* in 1973, will begin publication in 1974 of a new quarterly reviewing journal titled *Reviews in Anthropology.* Subscriptions for institutions are $20 annually.

Robert K. Johnson and Roscoe Rouse's *Organization Charts of Selected Libraries: School, Special, Public, and Academic* is available on microfilm from Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106. It may be obtained in microfilm at a cost of $5 or in xerographic copy for $12.25.

Bibliography of Library Materials for Schools in Appalachia has been published by the West Virginia University Library. It is priced at $2. Checks should be payable to the library, Main Campus, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.

An alternative energy poster depicting an experimental methane generator is available for $1 from The Mother Earth News, Inc., P.O. Box 70, Hendersonville, NC 28739.

Subscriptions to the *Occasional Papers* series of the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science are available. The price for five issues is $5. Number 112 by John S. Clouston on *CIA: A New Approach to the Acquisi-*

tion of Latin American Library Materials will begin the 1974 series. Prepaid single paper orders will be $1, billed orders will be $2 each and ten or more copies are 50 cents per paper. Direct requests to Publications Office – 249 Armory, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61820.

Through grants from the State Library of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center has published the second edition of the *Pittsburgh Regional Union List of Periodicals.* The two-volume set is available at $50. For more information contact the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center, Chatham College, Pittsburgh, PA 15232.

The New England Library Information Network Task Force on Government Documents will sponsor a Federal Documents Regional Workshop at the Sheraton-Boston, Boston, Massachusetts, April 18. Registration will be limited to 200. For more information contact Mrs. Virginia Vocelli, Planning Committee Chairman, NELINET Task Force on Government Documents, Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT 06115.

"There's more to libraries than meets the eye" reads a bumper sticker sponsored by the Friends of the San Francisco Public Library in cooperation with the California Library Association's Public Relations Committee. Bumper stickers are available at $1 each from Karl J. Reeh, PR Committee c/o San Mateo Public Library, San Mateo, CA 94402.

Children's Books and Recordings Suggested as Holiday Gifts 1973, a bibliography prepared by the New York Public Library is available at $2. Copies are available (cash prepayment requested) from the Office of the Branch Libraries, 8 East 40th Street, New York, NY 10016.



The 19th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials will be held at the University of Texas at Austin, April 23–26. For details about the seminar and workshops, contact Pauline P. Collins, Executive Secretary, SALALM, University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, MA 01002.

Art librarians may be interested in *Artweek* which features West Coast art news. Now in volume four, a sample copy of this weekly may be purchased at 50 cents. A year's subscription is $6. Published weekly September–May, it is also available on microfilm and microfiche. For subscription information contact Martha M. Kennelly, *Artweek,* 1305 Franklin Street, Oakland, CA 94612.

Nuclear Science Abstracts Cumulative Index, 1967-1971, an all-inclusive index to the Atomic Energy Commission's publication *Nuclear Science Abstracts,* is available from Xerox University Microfilms. A library bound edition is $195, a microfiche copy $105, and a microfilm edition $85. For details write Xerox University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

The Continuing Education for Library Staffs in the Southwest (CELS) Project has been granted $1,000 by the Southwestern Library Association. The grant will help implement the proposed continuing education program for the six-state area. For more information about the CELS project contact Mrs. Marion Mitchell, SWLA Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 36206, Airlawn Station, Dallas, TX 75235.

Richard Abel & Company is sponsoring a $2,500 fellowship. Areas of possible investigation under the fellowship include: library analysis and cost analysis, library automation, library systems analysis and design, and library management. Abstracts of proposed projects must be submitted before March 15. For details contact Abel Library Fellowships, Richard Abel & Company, Inc., P.O. Box 4245, Portland, OR 97208, Attn.: F. Spigai.

The Civil Liberties Review began publication in the fall of 1973. Sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, this new periodical is published quarterly by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10016 ($15 per year). It contains feature articles, reviews, perspectives on specific problems associated with civil liberties and interviews. It is editorially independent and the review "seeks to provide a forum for airing differing approaches to civil liberties' problems, identifying emerging trends and frontier issues, and developing new ideas and tactics to preserve and extend civil liberties."



A new catalog of audiovisual materials, *Audiovisual Materials 1974,* is available from the Charles W. Clark Co., 564 Smith St., Farmingdale, NY 11735. The price is $2.75.

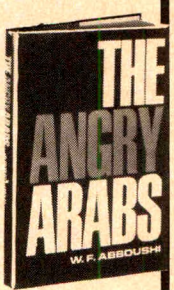


CATALOG

Have your own copy of the new Highsmith catalog for librarians. It's the convenient source for almost everything you need – over 7,500 items, including sixteen pages of new AV equipment and supplies. Write . . .

The Highsmith Co., Inc.
P. O. 25-0203 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 53538

Compelling new insights into the Mideast situation from the Arab point of view



Professor Abboushi, born in Palestine, surveys the history, traditions, and culture of the Arabs, shows how they interpret the controversies involving them, and examines recent events and the difficulties the Arabs encounter when presenting their case to the West.
$8.95 (ISBN 0-664-20991-2)

THE WESTMINSTER PRESS
Witherspoon Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
In Canada: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Ltd.

Larousse & Co., Inc.
THE MOST IMPORTANT DISTRIBUTOR
OF
French and Spanish Book Imports
IN THE UNITED STATES

OVER 10,000 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TITLES IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES. WE SELL NATIONWIDE.

Call us direct at (212) 575-9515 or telex at 12335. Orders are filled immediately. If title is not in stock it will be specially ordered and airmailed to you.

Ask for our French and/or Spanish book catalogues.

Visit our French and Spanish bookstore at 572 Fifth Avenue. Largest collection of French and Spanish Literature. Textbooks, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Juveniles, Art Books, Travel Guides.

Larousse & Co., Inc. is the sole authorized distributor in the United States of all Librairie Larousse publications, and official distributing agent for Gallimard, Ltd. We also distribute books of all Spanish, French, Central and South American publishers.

Larousse & Co., Inc.
572 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Publications of Libraries

Iowa State University Library Serials Catalog 1973. Ames: Iowa State University, 1973. 718 pp., paper. Available from Library, Photoduplication Service, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 50010. $10.

Kansas City, Missouri Public Library 1873–1973; An Illustrated History. Compiled by William H. Hoffman. Available from the Kansas City Public Library Staff Association, 311 East 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106. $2.

Textile Reference Sources: A Selective Bibliography. By Valerie H. Ralston. Reference Bibliography Series, Number 1. Storrs: Wilbur Cross Library, 1973. 47pp., paper. Available from the Wilbur Cross Library, Acquisitions Department, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. $2.50 prepaid.

A Survey of the Attitudes, Opinions and Behavior of Citizens of Colorado with Regard to Library Services. Volume 1 (General Statewide Survey). Denver: Colorado State Library, 1973. 63 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at 1362 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203. $1.

Professional Reading

Library Management: Quantifying Goals. Edited by Choong H. Kim, et al. Changing Concept Series No. 2. Terre Haute: Department of Library Science, Indiana State University, 1973. 82 pp., paper. Available from the Department of Library Science, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. $2.50.

Investigative Methods for Information Specialists: A Course of Study. Prepared by Mary Lee Bundy. Urban Information Series Publication No. 8. College Park: Urban Information Interpreters, 1973. 72 pp., paper. Available from the publisher at P.O. Box AH, College Park, MD 20740. $5.

The Role of the Library or Media Center in Education in the Virgin Islands [An Address to the St. Croix Library Association]. By Harold C. Haizlip. Studies in Virgin Islands Librarianship No. 9. Christiansted: St. Croix Library Association, 1973. 17 pp., paper. Available from the St. Croix Library Association, Box 6760, Sunny Isles, St. Croix, VI 00840. $2.25 postpaid.

Planning for National Networking [Proceedings of the EDUCOM Spring Conference, April 6, 1973, Boston, Massachusetts]. Princeton: EDUCOM, The Interuniversity Communications Council, Inc., 1973. 135 pp., paper. Available from EDUCOM, P.O. Box 364, Princeton, NJ 08540. $5 for members and $6 for nonmembers. LC 73-91958.

Issues in Children's Book Selection; A School Library Journal/Library Journal Anthology. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1973. 216 pp. Available from R. R. Bowker Order Department, P.O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. $9.95. LC 73-13553. ISBN 0-8352-0688-2.

Reference Materials

American Foreign Service Authors: A Bibliography. By Richard Fyfe Boyce and Katherine Randall Boyce. Metuchen: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1973. 321 pp. Available from the publisher at $8.50. LC 73-9670. ISBN 0-8108-0639-8.

A Concordance to the Poems of Edward Taylor. By Gene Russell. Washington, D.C.: Microcard Editions Books, 1973. 413 pp. Available from Microcard Editions Books, 901 Twenty-Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. $18.50. LC 72-96374. ISBN 0-910972-35-4.

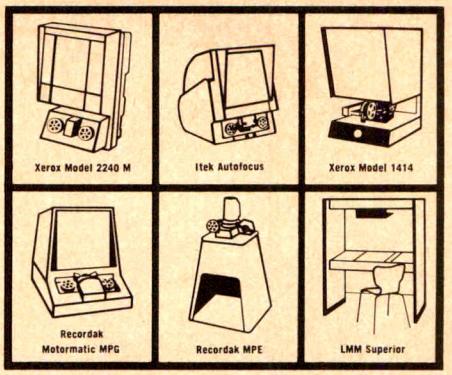
The Original World-Wide Mail Order Shoppers' Guide: How to Shop at Home and Abroad by Mail. By Eugene V. Moller. Staten Island: Eugene V. Moller, 1973. 63 pp., paper. Available from E. V. Moller, 47 Bedford Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10306. $2.50 plus 40 cents postage.

Scientific and Technical Books in Print, 1973. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. 1,700 pp. Available from the R. R. Bowker Order Department, Box 1807, Ann Arbor, MI 48107. $32.50. LC 71-37614. ISBN 0-8352-0685-8.

Foreign Affairs 50-Year Index, Volumes 1–50, 1922–1972. Compiled by Robert J. Palmer. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. 1,279 pp. Available from the R. R. Bowker Order Department, P.O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, MI 48108. $37.50. LC 24-9921. ISBN 0-8352-0584-3.

Who's Who in American Politics. Fourth Edition. Edited by Paul A. Theis and Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. 1,216 pp. Available from the R. R. Bowker Order Department. $40. LC 67-25024. ISBN 0-8352-0617-3.

World Directory of Environmental Education Programs: Post-Secondary Study and Training in 70 Countries. Edited by Philip W. Quigg. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1973. 289 pp. Available from the R. R. Bowker Order Department, Box 1807, Ann Arbor, MI 48107. $14.95. LC 73-14872. ISBN 0-8352-0689-0. □



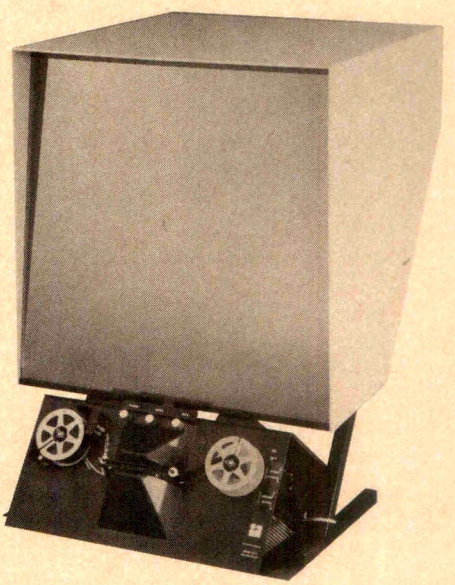
"Which is the best microfilm reader?"

asked the National Archives and Records Service "the I.D. Model 201-1," said the users.

In a recent study entitled, "User Evalutions of Microfilm Readers," the NARS asked volunteers to rate virtually all of the 35mm roll film readers now in use. Ten qualities were evaluated indicating ease, comfort and efficiency in use. In all but one category the Information Design Model 201 ranked first or second. When asked which was the "best" reader, the users overwhelmingly preferred the I.D. Model 201 Manual Drive Reader.

Now available with either manual or motorized drive, the Model 201 accepts both reels and cartridges in 35mm and 16mm sizes. Its automatic film gate protects your film from being scratched, and its big 24 inch square screen displays a clear bright image of a full newspaper page. The Model 201 with manual drive is $1080.*, with motorized drive—$1280*. If there are some new microfilm readers in your future, you should see the NARS report. Complete copies are available on request from NARS, Washington, D.C. or from INFORMATION DESIGN.

NOTE: The NARS study and NARS does not endorse any product or equipment. Moreover, user evaluations must be considered together with technical evaluation, service, and price in purchase of a reader. But write us at I.D. for further information about these factors too.



BONUS GIFT!

THE MX40 BOWMAR BRAIN—YOURS FREE
when you place your order for one or more Model 201 microfilm readers. The MX 40 is a four function hand held rechargeable electronic calculator that features 8 digit display, full floating decimal and manual constant. Included is a vinyl carrying pouch and an adapter/charger. You've seen it on TV and it's yours with our compliments, but don't delay—offer is for a limited time only.



INFORMATION DESIGN, INC.

3247 Middlefield Road . Menlo Park, Ca. 94025 (415) 369-2962
*F.O.B. Menlo Park, California

CLASSIFIED

NOTICE

Respondents to advertisers offering faculty "rank" and "status" are advised that these terms are ambiguous and should inquire as to benefits involved.

Applicants to positions should inquire as to residency requirements. ALA policy states that it is "opposed to any rule, regulation, or practice imposing as a condition of new or continued employment in any library or a requirement of residency or U.S. citizenship except where a demonstratable danger to national security is involved."

All advertisements submitted by institutions offering positions **must** include a salary range. The range should provide the applicant with an indication of the salary the institution is willing to provide for the position offered.

All advertisements for the Positions Wanted and the Positions Open classification will be edited to exclude direct or indirect references to race, creed, color, age, and sex as conditions of employment.

Rates: $2 a printed line. ALA Personal members for Positions Wanted will receive 5 lines (limit, 2 consecutive issues) and Organizational members for Positions Open will receive 15 lines (limit, 3 consecutive issues) free. State if ALA member when placing advertisement. **Prepayment not accepted.**

Deadlines: Copy receipt and cancellation—**2 months preceding date of issue;** send to American Libraries, Classified Advertising.

BOOKS

MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compilation of 23,739 titles of works published during 1946-1970, Mayo Ed., 1973, 2 volumes. (Approx. 1,000 pages each). Author and subject index. Price $80. Write to Fernando Acosta, Bucareli, 128, Mexico 1, D.F.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 3M Exec. I reader takes fiche, 35 and 16 mm rolls; $175 FOB Menlo Park. Information Design, 3247 Middlefield Rd., MP, CA 94025.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE. Bell and Howell Model 205 Micro-Data Microfilm Recorder; Documat Model 530 D Microfilm Reader-Printer; 2 Dennison Automatic copying machines. All in very fine condition. Business Assets Corp., 914 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL 60605; (312) WE 9-0813.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

OUT-OF-PRINT, Colonial "out-of-print" Book Service, Inc., specialists in supplying out-of-print books as listed in all library indexes (Granger: Essay & General Literature, Shaw Standard, Fiction, Biography, Lamont, Speech, etc.) Want lists invited. 23 E. 4 St., New York, NY 10003.

BOOKS located for you. Any out-of-print titles. Free searching. Never an obligation to buy any book. We will locate 1 or 1,000 books for you. Write Brainard Book Co., Box 444AL, La Grange, IL 60525.

EXCLUSIVE want lists get prompt attention, wide search, reasonable prices from International Bookfinders, Inc., Box 1-ALA, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

200,000 out-of-print, scholarly books in all subject areas. Want lists invited. Free search service. Lincoln Book Shoppe, Inc., 905 Westminister St., Providence, RI 02903.

FOR SALE: Approximately 20,000 unduplicated volumes from discontinued antiquarian bookselling business. Mostly nonfiction English language titles in the social sciences and humanities. Ideally suited for new or expanding community. Price for entire collection, $2.10 per volume. Payment can be arranged over more than 1 fiscal year. Representative listings are available and physical inspection of materials can be arranged by appointment. Further details without obligation can be obtained by writing Box B-679.

A CHECKLIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE from Professor Paul Cundiff's library is available to libraries on request. English Department, University of Delaware, 19711.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

306 FREE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS. Business, education, leisure. Directory complete addresses, $2. New. Revised edition. Kept up to date with inserts when necessary. Resourceful Research, Box 642 FDR-v, New York, NY 10022.

PERIODICALS bought & sold. Sets, files, back issues. Canner's ALA Dept., Boston, MA 02215.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOOKSELLERS, INC., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, carries one of the most comprehensive inventories of periodical backfiles. We invite inquiries for complete sets, runs, volumes, and issues required. We also buy scientific and scholarly journals in all fields for cash or credit.

U.S. GOVERNMENT publications, out of print. We buy, sell, and exchange. Samuel Ward, La Plata, MD 20646.

BACK number magazines. Established 1889. Largest and best selections anywhere. Please send us your list of Duplicates for Sale. Abrahams Magazine Service, Inc., Serials Department, 56 E. 13 St., New York, NY 10003.

BACKDATE magazines. Over 2,000,000. Send want lists. Prompt and efficient service. Midtown, Box 917-AL, Maywood, NJ 07607.

IRREGULAR SERIALS are one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out-of-print. Albert J. Phiebig Inc., Box 352, White Plains, NY 10602.

BACK ISSUE magazines: general, scholarly, technical. Designed to serve public libraries as well as high school and junior college libraries. Please send want lists to Back Issues West, a Division of Ludwig Periodica, P.O. Box 6688, Tucson, AZ 85716.

LUDWIG PERIODICA SERIALS and Periodicals Back Issues has expanded its functions to include a full-service subscription department. Designed to serve all classes of libraries. Periodica Subscriptions, 3801-07 E. Kleindale Rd., Tucson, AZ 85716.

SPECIAL SERVICES

MEXICO: Statistics, laws, periodicals, official publications, literature, history, economics, etc. Request our lists. MACH, Apdo. 7-854, Mexico 7, D.F.

CROSS REFERENCE CARDS for school and children's libraries put the Sears list to work. Over 1,300 **see, see also** and **notes** cards + 144-p. manual/list of headings with Dewey numbers, $30. Woods Library Publishing Co., 12131 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, IL 60643.

POST-ALA TOUR OF GERMAN libraries leaves N.Y.C. on July 12, 1974. Write to German Library Tour, P.O. Box 187, Bellport, NY 11713 for complete details.

FOREIGN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS. Reduce subscription costs and receive more titles via our unique plan. Over 50 countries. Send for free brochure. Multinewspapers, Box DE, Dana Point, CA 92629.

POSITIONS WANTED

AUG. 1973 AMLS UNIV. OF MICH. seeks ref. position in acad. or pub. library anywhere. Preprof. exper. BA German, History. Honors. Resume, references avail. Write J. Burkett, Box 248, Capac, MI 48014.

LIBRARIAN desires position in an academic or special library. **MLS expected April 1974,** Brigham Young University. Part-time experience in serials, converting collection of 30,000 serials from cardex to computer terminal. **BS in genealogy, minor in math. Available** August 1974. Resume, references available. Write M. J. Vang, 142 N. 600 East, Provo, UT 84601.

Former college instructor and academic librarian seeks position in the field of humanities. Member of several professional organizations. Foreign languages: Latin, Ancient Greek, German, Russian. Write B-768-W.

POSITIONS OPEN

NATIONWIDE

Multiple

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Librarians: Volunteer Peace Corps/VISTA. Overseas or U.S. volunteers needed to set up school libraries, classify agricultural information, help develop medical libraries, U.S. citizen. Single or couples only. Information: Bruce Mazzie, ACTION, OCP Box T-26, Washington, DC 20525.

Services

CANAL ZONE. Junior college librarian. Primary responsibility for audiovisual materials. Master's degree and minimum of 3 years' experience. Entrance salary $11,000—$16,000 depending upon amount of training and experience. Maximum salary $22,500 with doctorate. Home leave transportation provided every second summer for employee and family. Equal opportunity employer. Write Superintendent of Schools, Box M, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Administration

MARYLAND. Assistant director, public services (reference), available July 1, 1974. For community college Learning Resource Center intershelved book and media collection of 25,000 items. MSLS with subject master's degree preferred, + experience, with interest in the integration of educational media with library resources, and strong commitment to community college philosophy and career education. Twelve-month position with 15 days' vacation and usual benefits. Salary $11,560—$15,560. Apply C. H. Mitlehner, Dean for Inst. Svcs., Frederick Community College, Frederick, MD 21701.

MARYLAND. Assistant director for educational media, available July 1, 1974. For community college Learning Resource Center with integrated library and audiovisual materials and services. MSLS or MA in educational media, with subject master's degree preferred, + experience, and strong commitment to community college philosophy and career education. Must have an interest and demonstrated ability in promoting the use of educational media among faculty and students. Salary $11,560—$15,560. Apply C. H. Mitlehner, Dean for Inst. Svcs., Frederick Community College, Frederick, MD 21701.

CALIFORNIA. Assistant/associate library director opening July 1, 1974. Salary $18,723—

$24,468, depending on qualifications. Serves as full assistant to the library director. Plays a major role in allocation, budgeting, building, and planning. Responsible primarily for all internal operations including the direction and coordination of the day-to-day operations. MLS and additional formal education is required. 5 years or more of professional library experience in a position of responsibility comparable to that of a librarian in charge of a major activity, with demonstrated success in supervision, management, and administration. Comprehensive knowledge of academic library organization, practices and procedures. Apply to A.S. Pickett, L.Dir., California State College, Sonoma, 1801 East Cotati Ave., Rohnert Park, CA 94928; (707) 795-2397.

OHIO. Head, undergraduate libraries. Designs and coordinates dynamic program for 2 undergraduate libraries on main campus and 5 regional campuses with a staff of 13 professional librarians and 18 clerks. Responsible for collection and program development, technical processing services, liaison with faculty and with directors of regional campuses. MLS required from ALA-accredited school. 3 years' experience and background in AV materials desirable. Salary range $13,000–$15,000 annually. Faculty rank and salary appropriate to qualifications. Send resume to Personnel Librarian, Ohio State University Libraries, 1858 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210.

CONNECTICUT. Director, division of library science. Southern Connecticut State College, an ALA-accredited school, located in New Haven and offering both graduate and undergraduate degree programs, is accepting applications for position as division director, open July, 1974. Requirements: Doctorate, MS or MLS in library science or in a related field, with experience in teaching and 5 years' administrative work in library science or related fields. Duties include administration of graduate/undergraduate programs + minor teaching function. Salary range $18,234 + $2,500 for summer session. Send resume to Search Committee, c/o Arnold Fassler, Dean of Prof. Studies, Southern Connecticut State College, 501 Crescent St., New Haven, CT 06515. A nondiscriminatory, affirmative-action employer.

MICHIGAN. Assistant head, department of rare books and special collections, University of Michigan. Responsible for continuous series of exhibitions and for organizing nonbook materials. Takes part in bibliographic searching, reference work, and special projects. Aids in the selection of new materials. MLS, graduate degree in the humanities. Reading knowledge of Latin, French and German. 5 years of progressively advanced professional library experience, at least 2 in rare book field. $12,804. Write: Doris H. Asher, Asst. for Pers. & Staff Devel., University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. A nondiscriminatory, affirmative action employer.

CALIFORNIA. Chief librarian, special collections (65,000 vols/800,000 mss), Renaissance and Reformation Europe; 16th–18th cent. England; Western American political mss; 20th cent. literary mss; and 19th–20th cent. English and American literature. Subject master's degree required; PhD desirable. MLS desirable, not mandatory. Salary $15,000–$20,000 depending on experience and qualifications. Send resume immediately to Personnel Officer, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, CA 94305.

Multiple

ILLINOIS. Three faculty vacancies starting fall semester 1974: one specialist in **public library administration and services,** one specialist in **references services,** one specialist in **school and children's services and materials.** Secondary specialization in one of the following:: bibliography, library as a social institution, selection, nonbook materials and services. Minimum qualifications: master's degree from accredited library school, PhD completed or at candidacy stage, relevant library experience. Rank open but appointments are expected at assistant professor level. Salary: $13,500 or more for 9 months, depending on qualifications. Strong possibility of summer teaching at 2/9 regular salary. Interested applicants should write Prof. Robert N. Broadus, Chmn., Personnel Committee, Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115. An equal opportunity and affirmative-action employer.

Services

WEST VIRGINIA. Audiovisual librarian for young community college in Wheeling, West Virginia for July 1974. MLS with specialty and experience in audiovisual services. Must demonstrate a strong interest and ability in encouraging students and teachers in the use of instructional technology and in the production of media and the care and maintenance of equipment. Salary range $900 a month and up, according to experience and ability. Please submit resume in complete confidence to Director of Library, 87 Fifteenth St., Wheeling, WV 26003.

NEW YORK. Rare book bibliographer. Position includes acquisition, cataloging, and reference with emphasis on public service. Library science degree and subject master's

BOOK RETURNS

CURB SIDE
IN BUILDING
IN CIRCULATION DESK

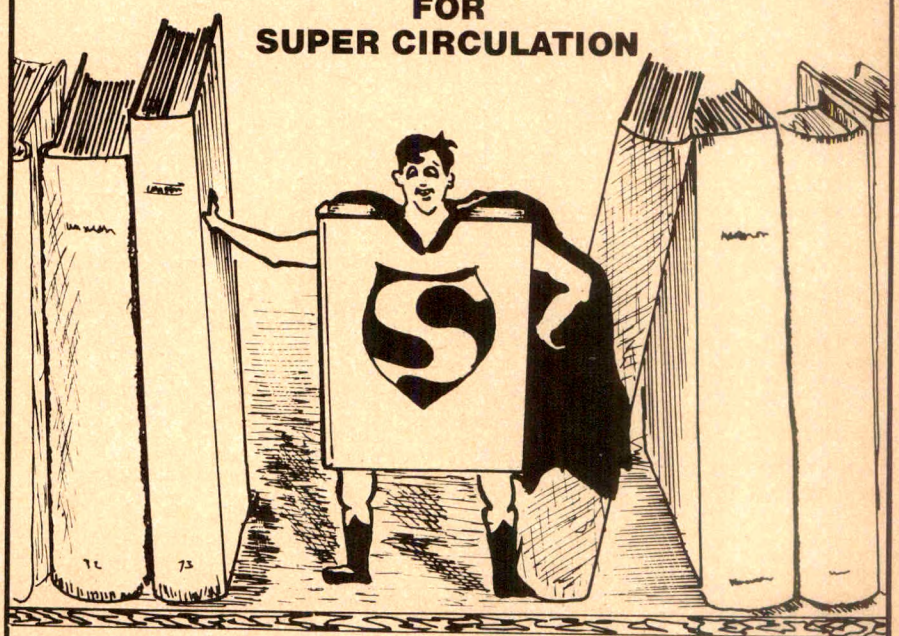
ALSO

BOOK TRUCKS
3 sizes
with automatic depressible tray

KINGSLEY LIBRARY EQUIPMENT CO.
1879 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Pomona, Ca 91766

SUPER-BOOKS

FOR SUPER CIRCULATION



Don't be fooled by our mild-mannered appearance, because Bound-to-Stay-Bound Super-Books will outlast any book in your collection. Each Super-Book is library pre-bound to provide more than five times the circulation of ordinary books, making your cost per reader as low as 3¢ each. The money saved by specifying Super-Books can then be used to purchase new titles, instead of continually replacing old ones.

Our current catalogs list over 24,000 popular, in-stock titles, more than 1,000,000 books. We also offer cards, kits, and full processing at little additional cost; special discounts for quantity orders.

Send for free catalogs today and start realizing super savings with Bound-to-Stay-Bound Super-Books.

BOUND TO STAY BOUND *Books Inc.*

West Morton Road, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650



STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1972

Covers a wide range of subjects, including: population, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transport, trade, balance of payments, education and culture. Improved statistical coverage has enabled the Yearbook to provide more comprehensive country, world and continental aggregates.

Order No. E/F.73.XVII.1

Clothbound $30.00

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

Room LX-2300, New York, N.Y. 10017 or Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

ENERGY **ER** REVIEW

NOW AVAILABLE

Bi-monthly inter-disciplinary multi-media, computer indexed reference.

Unique publication presents hundreds of objective Digests/Reviews on Energy . . . state-of-the art, patents, projects, processes, alternatives, research, biography, economics, & Items of Importance.

A valuable on-going addition to your ENERGY resources at only $45.00 per year.

ENERGY REVIEW
6 East Valerio St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Please send me details of ER, plus FREE content samples.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

Library: _____

degree in humanities or social sciences required. Experience in rare books and supervisory ability required. Effective immediately. Salary minimum $9,500. Send resume to R. Max Willocks, Asst. Dir., Syracuse University Libraries, Syracuse, NY 13210. An equal opportunity employer; M/F.

CANADA. College of family physicians of Canada. The Canadian Library of Family Medicine which is located in the Health Sciences Library of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, requires a librarian for no later than 1 April 1974. The position calls for a person with 2 or more years' experience in a medical library, or for a recent graduate of an accredited library school with previous experience in **medical services.** The major requirement is that the person appointed must have a good knowledge of medical bibliographies and source works. The minimum salary offered is $8800/year. The duties of the position call for the performance of **reference, bibliographical, and associated functions** on a national and international base for family physicians. Communicating the services of the library through the publications of the college, and advancing the services of the library, are also called for. Appointment to the position is by the executive director of the college to whom the appointee is accountable. Locally, the appointee is responsible to, and is guided by, the health sciences librarian. Applications and/or inquiries should be addressed to John F. Macpherson, Asst. Dir. for Pub. Svcs., D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 3K7, Canada, before 29 March 1974.

Technical Processing

ILLINOIS. Acquisitions librarian in charge of planning, directing, coordinating, executing, and evaluating the work of the acquisitions department. Reports to head of technical services. Responsible for the coordination of a balanced acquisitions program covering all kinds of library materials for an urban commuter university library with over 250,000 volumes. Supervision of staff consisting of 6 semiprofessionals and 3 student aides. Minimum qualifications: MLS from ALA-accredited library school and at least 4 years of experience in acquisitions. Salary $1,100–$1,300/month depending upon qualifications. Faculty status, 12-month contract with month vacation. State of Illinois insurance and retirement programs. Send applications to James Wilson McGregor, Hd., Technical Services, Library, Northeastern Illinois University, Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Ave., Chicago, IL 60625. An equal opportunity affirmative-action employer.

NORTH CAROLINA. Cataloging and reference. Responsible for cataloging and assist in reference for Health Affairs Library, which serves schools of nursing, allied health and medicine. 3 years' professional experience, ALA-accredited MSLS. Salary $11,000. Available immediately. Write Health Affairs Library, P.O. Box 3315, ECU, Greenville, NC 27434.

FLORIDA. Cataloger, accredited MLS, experienced, thorough knowledge of LC classification and music. Apply to Audrey Broward, Act. Dir. Swisher Library, Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, FL 32211. We are an equal opportunity employer.

LOUISIANA. Serials librarian. Position now open. MLS. Experience helpful. Excellent fringe benefits. Salary $8,000–$10,000 depending on experience. Apply to Malcolm G. Parker, L. Dir., State University in Shreveport, Shreveport, LA 71105. An equal opportunity employer.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Teaching

INDIANA. Faculty vacancy. Graduate Library School, Indiana University. Open—August 1974. Requires—significant experience in area of school-library supervision including multimedia services, doctoral degree in library science, demonstrated ability to teach and conduct personal research. Responsibilities—teach GLS classes and direct doctoral research. Salary — $12,500–$13,500. Excellent fringe benefits, TIAA-CREF. An equal opportunity employer. Apply (with resume and references) to: Dr. D. Kathryn Weintraub, Chairman, Search and Screening Committee, Graduate Library School, 011 Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Catholic University of America. Faculty position. One opening for **assistant professor,** Graduate Department of Library Science, The Catholic University of America, September 1974. Requirements: MLS + doctorate (or at least candidacy status), in library science or subject field; some experience in teaching and/or library work. Teaching load: 3 graduate classes per term, + research activity, normal student advising, and committee assignments. Competence in the following areas: library automation, information science, systems analysis, research methods. Salary: $13,500 for academic year (September–May) with possible addition of 1/6 of base salary for summer session teaching. TIAA, major medical. Send vita and information on teaching areas to Elizabeth W. Stone, Chmn., Department of Library Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20017. An equal opportunity employer.

GEORGIA. Assistant professor, speciality in nonprint area. Responsibilities include teaching, curriculum planning, developing continuing education program in AV, directing individual student projects, and student advising. Salary $13,000 and 2/9ths for summer quarter. Seek doctorate recipient or candidate, and library, media and teaching experience. Begin summer or fall 1974. Apply with resume to A. V. Lawson, Dir., Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322; (404) 377-2411, Ext. 7671.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Administration

WASHINGTON. Head, order department. Supervises acquisitions processes for all types of material for the central collection and 15 branches as well as the serials librarian and the bindery preparation division. Qualifications: Minimum 2 years' experience as order librarian with administrative responsibilities, preferably in a large or medium-sized public library system. Experience with automation desirable. (Automation of ordering procedures foreseeable within one year.) Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with subordinates as well as with department heads and branch librarians. Salary range: $1,080–$1,266 per month, benefits; 22 working days' vacation. Position open June 1, 1974. Send resume to Willard O. Youngs, Ln., Public Library, 1000 Fourth Ave., Seattle, WA 98104.

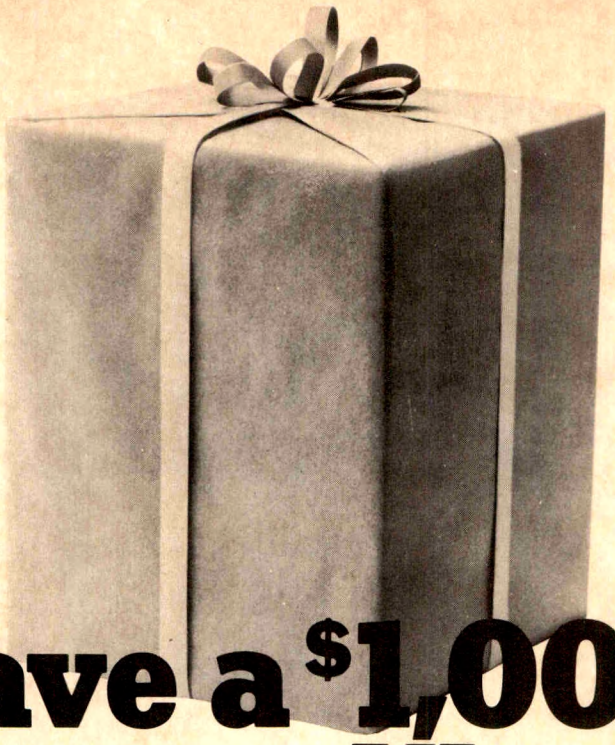
NEW JERSEY. Director. Englewood. Public library serving a progressive residential community of 30,000 people of diverse ethnic and economic backgrounds. 1973 budget of $325,000. Staff of 27 FTE includes 7 professionals. Starting salary $17,500 for person with 7 years of progressively responsible supervisory and administrative experience and MLS. Thorough knowledge of library operations and techniques in a public library preferred. Please send resume to Mrs. John Seath, Bd. of Trs., Englewood, NJ 07631.

Services

OKLAHOMA. Librarian position requires an MLS degree: will work in newly constructed municipal library. Apply at Personnel Division, City Hall, 103 S. 4th St., Lawton, OK 73501. Send transcripts with application. Pay range: $576–$700/month.

Technical Processing

ARIZONA. Join the rapidly expanding library system of Phoenix, a dynamic city of over three quarters of a million people. **Librarian II (cataloger):** Salary $9,619–$12,189. Requirements: MLS and 3 years of professional cataloging experience, preferably in medium to large public library. Apply W.R. Henderson, L. Dir., 12 E. McDowell Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85004.



We have a $1,000 gift for your library.*

Most librarians would like to have The New York Times on Microfilm in their libraries. But many lack the proper viewing equipment—and the funds to acquire it.

Hence this unprecedented offer to *new* subscribers:

Subscribe to The Times on Microfilm for two years (1974 and 1975)—and we'll give you a microfilm reader at no cost, with your first year's payment.

Not just any reader, but Information Design's popular Model 201—the one rated best in a test recently conducted by the National Archives and Records Service.

The 201, which lists for $960, is designed with the inexperienced researcher in mind. It's virtually self-operating, with features such as optical image rotation, full vertical scan and modular construction. And the 24″x24″ non-glare screen provides a full view of any size newspaper page.

With The Times on Microfilm, of course, your patrons will have convenient, permanent access to America's "newspaper of record." They'll find it an unparalleled resource for keeping up with current events and trends —and just for the sheer excitement of recapturing history as it happened.

*Important: This offer is available to every newly subscribing branch library... every library in a school system...every library within a college or university—no matter how many branches already subscribe to The Times on Microfilm.

NYT Microfilming Corporation of America
A New York Times Company
Box AL, 21 Harristown Road
Glen Rock, N.J. 07452



(NOTE: Times on Microfilm annual subscription price is $365. A corresponding full-service subscription to The Times Index costs $172.)



Capture an idea... it's one joy that interested people never outgrow.

Of course, the library plays a major part.

And very often, World Book is the key to providing new discoveries.

We revise World Book annually. How often does your replacement program call for updated reference books?

Your World Book representative is listed in the Yellow Pages.

School/Library price, $144.00. Tax and transportation not included. (Slightly higher in Canada.)

World Book

Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, a subsidiary of Field Enterprises, Inc., 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654

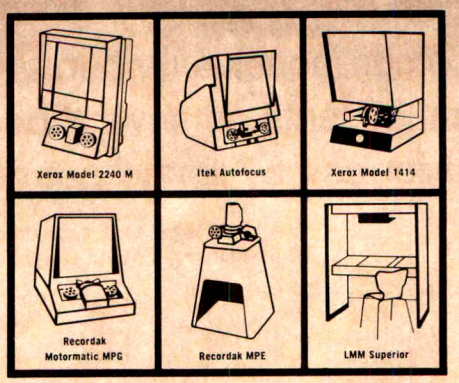
american libraries

ISSN 0002-9769

APRIL 1974

COUNTRY & WESTERN: SOME NEW-FANGLED IDEAS





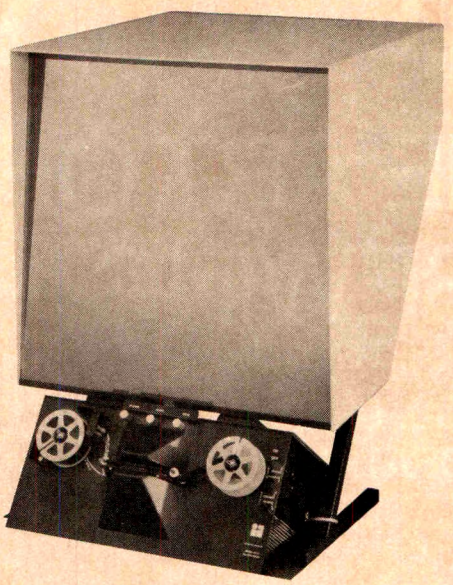
"Which is the best microfilm reader?"

asked the National Archives and Records Service "the I.D. Model 201-1," said the users.

In a recent study entitled, "User Evalutions of Microfilm Readers," the NARS asked volunteers to rate virtually all of the 35mm roll film readers now in use. Ten qualities were evaluated indicating ease, comfort and efficiency in use. In all but one category the Information Design Model 201 ranked first or second. When asked which was the "best" reader, the users overwhelmingly preferred the I.D. Model 201 Manual Drive Reader.

Now available with either manual or motorized drive, the Model 201 accepts both reels and cartridges in 35mm and 16mm sizes. Its automatic film gate protects your film from being scratched, and its big 24 inch square screen displays a clear bright image of a full newspaper page. The Model 201 with manual drive is $1080.*, with motorized drive—$1280*. If there are some new microfilm readers in your future, you should see the NARS report. Complete copies are available on request from NARS, Washington, D.C. or from INFORMATION DESIGN.

NOTE: The NARS study and NARS does not endorse any product or equipment. Moreover, user evaluations must be considered together with technical evaluation, service, and price in purchase of a reader. But write us at I.D. for further information about these factors too.



BONUS GIFT!

THE MX40 BOWMAR BRAIN—YOURS FREE when you place your order for one or more Model 201 microfilm readers. The MX 40 is a four function hand held rechargeable electronic calculator that features 8 digit display, full floating decimal and manual constant. Included is a vinyl carrying pouch and an adapter/charger. You've seen it on TV and it's yours with our compliments, but don't delay—offer is for a limited time only.



INFORMATION DESIGN, INC.

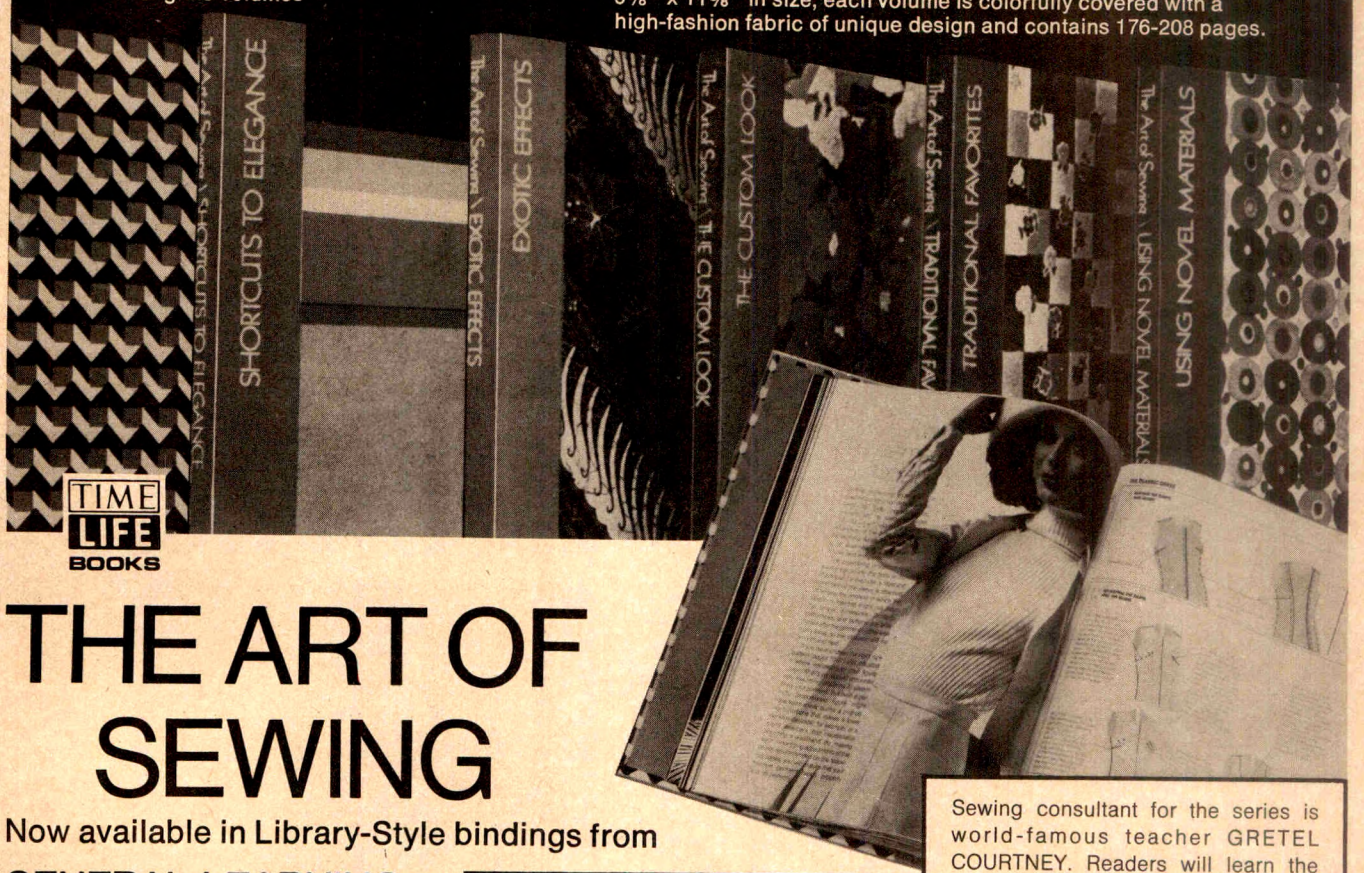
3247 Middlefield Road . Menlo Park, Ca. 94025 (415) 369-2962

*F.O.B. Menlo Park, California

Never before has so comprehensive a source of easy-to-understand instructions and fascinating facts on sewing been provided in such ideally convenient form for use by library patrons and students...

Among the volumes

9⅜" x 11⅜" in size, each volume is colorfully covered with a high-fashion fabric of unique design and contains 176-208 pages.



THE ART OF SEWING

Now available in Library-Style bindings from

GENERAL LEARNING CORPORATION

Everyone who is interested in sewing — from the beginner who needs to start with "how to thread a needle" to the expert who can whip up a high-fashion outfit — will want to read and use this beautiful, instructive new series of TIME-LIFE books. Extraordinarily wide in scope yet complete in every detail, THE ART OF SEWING provides practical instructions and creative ideas for just about every kind of needlecraft, including hand sewing . . . machine sewing . . . knitting . . . crocheting . . . needlepoint . . . embroidery . . . macramé . . . appliqué . . . whatever stitchery strikes the fancy. It's all there — from quick creations that yield immediate rewards to the beginner to major projects that give lasting satisfaction to the more advanced needleworker.

Carefully pretested on nonsewers, the instructions are so easy to follow that even amateurs can learn to make coutourier dresses at home for only the cost of the materials. No detail is overlooked; close-up photographs and color-coded diagrams enable readers to see exactly what is to be done at each step — whether they are learning basic stitches or professional techniques like those used at custom salons. There's something of interest to everyone in each volume — students will find the picture essays on fashion history especially fascinating and valuable.

Outstanding teachable features of each volume include:

- Over 250 step-by-step "how to" photographs and color-coded diagrams
- Numerous full-color photos of fabrics and finished projects
- Directions in clear, nontechnical language
- Special instructions and illustrations for left-handers
- Picture essays on the history of fashions

Subscribe now at no risk

Use the coupon at right to order your no-risk trial subscription to THE ART OF SEWING — and receive the first volume, *The Classic Techniques* — for a *20-day free examination.* If you are not delighted, return the book to us and owe nothing. If you decide to retain your subscription, you'll receive subsequent volumes at two-month intervals, always on a 20-day examination basis without obligation to purchase (see coupon for details). THE ART OF SEWING will be much in demand at your library. Act *now* to order duplicate sets for reference and circulation.

Sewing consultant for the series is world-famous teacher GRETEL COURTNEY. Readers will learn the same basic methods she teaches her classes at the FRENCH FASHION ACADEMY in New York.

SILVER BURDETT DIVISION
GENERAL LEARNING CORPORATION
Box 2000
Morristown, New Jersey 07960

YES, I wish to order ____ subscriptions to THE ART OF SEWING — each volume in the series, beginning with *The Classic Techniques,* to be sent at approximately two-month intervals at the net price of $7.95 per volume (Library-Style bindings) plus a small charge for shipping. I understand that there is no minimum amount of volumes to be purchased and that I may cancel my subscription at any time by giving 20 days' notice. I also understand that if I am not delighted with *The Classic Techniques,* or any subsequent volume, I may return it within 20 days and be under no further obligation.

Name _____

Position _____

School _____

Street _____

City _____

County _____

State _____ Zip _____

If you use an official purchase order form, please attach this coupon to expedite shipment.

Available in Canada from G.L.C. Educational Materials and Services, Ltd., Agincourt, Ontario.

Look here . . .

Gaylord Carrousels are a beautiful solution to the problem of storing and displaying your ever growing paperback collection. These fine, new units are practical in concept . . . modern in appearance; they offer the benefit of high storage capacity . . . the convenience of revolving towers . . . the advantage of making every title visible without removing books from the shelves.

Save space . . . make browsing easier for your patrons . . . servicing easier for your staff. Carrousel Paperback Displayers . . . designed as library furniture by specialists in library design. Write for further details and prices.



A.



B.

C.

A. Countertop Model 8610. Rotating tower holds about 75 paperbacks. Shows full covers of 12, spine titles of all. 15″ square walnut wood grain vinyl base.

B. Free Standing Model 8620. Basic unit is two rotating towers in two chrome finished frames positioned at right angles. Capacity about 300 paperbacks. Expandable to any desired size. Attractive as area divider or island.

C. Rotating Floor Model 8624. Four independently rotating towers in chrome floor stand. Total capacity about 600 paperbacks. Takes only 2 sq. ft. of floor space.

GAYLORD

GAYLORD BROS., INC. LIBRARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT • SYRACUSE, NY 13201 • STOCKTON, CA 95208

SACRAMENTO STATE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY

american libraries

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 4 APRIL 1974

THIS MONTH **164** Inside the April issue of *American Libraries.*

COMMENTARY **165** Letters from our readers.

ON MY MIND **169** An ex-librarian remembers by Douglas Fisher, former Canadian M.P. and now columnist for the *Toronto Sun.*

IN THE NEWS **171** The outlook for federal library support and a suit against the Wilmington Institute highlight the news.

LIBRARIES **177** Little theater, a chef's private library, and unusual NLW activities in Indiana are featured.

PERSONALITIES **181** Edward N. Howard—the "N" and only.

COVER FEATURE **185** "Country & Western: Some New-Fangled Ideas," with discography. Chet Flippo analyzes C&W past and future.

CURRENT **191** The world of remainders, new preservation techniques, and another look at general-interest magazines.

MIDWINTER **196** *AL*'s coverage of the Chicago meeting.

MEMO **198** Official news of ALA prepared by the Executive Offices, featuring SCMAI reports presented at midwinter.

SOURCES **209** Services, useful library materials, and continuing education opportunities.

CLASSIFIED **212** Including professional positions available.

Contributors [New Haven, Conn.]—Stan Fisher, New Haven Register. [Wilmington, Del.]—Philip E. Crosland, Wilmington Evening Journal. [Washington, D.C.]—Peter Masley, Washington Post. [Honolulu, Hawaii]—Dianne C. Armstrong, Honolulu Star-Bulletin. [Chicago, Ill.]—Anthony Campbell, Chicago Daily News. [Bloomington, Ind.]—Leonard Castle, The Indianapolis Star. [Lansing, Mich.]—Roger Lane, Detroit Free Press. [Salt Lake City, Utah]—Joanne Jacobson, Salt Lake City Tribune.

Cover By Stevie Lipney, Media Rare.

american libraries

Editor John Gordon Burke

Assistant Editors Mary C. Lux
Edith McCormick
Jill S. Reddig

Office Assistant Deborah J. Davis

Washington Correspondent—Peter Masley, 9482 Kilimanjaro Road, Columbia, MD 21045. Telephone 301 730-2889.

Advertising—Advertising Sales Manager, Frank Beck; Advertising Promotion, Alfreda A. Mendelsohn; Advertising Traffic Coordinator, Janice Sher.

Advertising Representatives—East: Erwin H. Baker & Assoc., 20 Evergreen Pl., East Orange, NJ 07018. 201 673-3950. West: Whaley-Simpson-Miller, Inc., 6725 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90028; 213 463--7157. Midwest: Frank Beck, ALA Headquarters, Chicago; 312 944-6780.

American Libraries is the official bulletin of the American Library Association. Authors' opinions are to be regarded as their own. Due to space limitations, letters published in "Commentary" are subject to editing. Editorial content of departments and features, unless otherwise noted, is the responsibility of the editorial staff of American Libraries and is not to be construed as an official statement of ALA policy.

Acceptance of advertisment does not constitute an endorsement by the American Library Association, nor by the editors of this magazine.

Published monthly except bimonthly July—August by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, IL and additional mailing offices. Subscription price is included in membership dues. ALA membership required. Single copies $1.50. Printed in U.S.A.

This publication is indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Education Index, Library Literature, and Library & Information Science Abstracts, and Book Review Index. Microfilm editions available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. Out-of-print numbers from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 5th Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Current officers: President — Jean E. Lowrie, School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Vice-president, president-elect—Edward G. Holley, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Treasurer — Frank Sessa, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Headquarters Staff

Chicago: 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. 312 944-6780. Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth; Deputy Executive Director, Ruth R. Frame; Membership Services, Thelma Woods; Subscription Services, Denisse Baldwin.

Washington Office: 110 Maryland Ave., N. E., Suite 101, Washington, DC 20002. 202 547-4440. Director, Eileen Cooke.

Postmaster: Please send notice of undeliverable copies on Form 3579 to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Change of address: Please enclose recent mailing label or facsimile to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Allow a minimum of six weeks for correction.

Copyright © 1974 American Library Association.

All material in this journal subject to copyright by ALA may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of educational or scientific advancement.

THIS MONTH

Have you ever had the impulse or inspiration to write us about something you read in *American Libraries* because you felt strongly about it—one way or the other? The editorial staff of *AL* hopes you have, and we've made it easier with the first *American Libraries* readership survey. We are soliciting reactions to our editorial product, and we hope you'll take the time to fill out the questionnaire on the page opposite so we can measure our monthly creation in terms of our readers' needs and expectations. After completing the questionnaire, mail the coupon to Major Service, Inc., P.O. Box 3008, East Orange, NJ 07019. With the results of our survey we can effectively evaluate our current and future editorial plans.

Now that Country & Western music has been discovered and *Time* and *Newsweek* have attempted to explain its cultural significance, we'd like to examine the trends in this dynamically changing area of popular music. C&W is beamed to radio audiences in all the major market areas as well as in Dubuque and El Paso, usually from very profitable AM radio outlets. And if Buck Owens can draw capacity crowds in New York City concert halls, there's certainly no community across the U.S. that won't see C&W's possibilities for library patron interest.



DAVID GAHR

Flippo (right) with Willie Nelson.

Chet Flippo, author of "Country & Western: Some New-Fangled Ideas," is a contributing editor at *Rolling Stone*, where he reports on C&W and other subjects regularly. Born in Fort Worth, Flippo now lives in Austin, Texas. He holds a master's degree in journalism and served as an interpreter and intelligence analyst in the U.S. Navy. A long-time fan of country music, Flippo earned a 1974 Grammy nomination for his liner notes on a Waylon Jennings album. Chet began his writing career after chance meetings with Robert Heinlein and Eric Hoffer, who both advised him to "quit fooling around, the writing game's easy." He took their counsel seriously and is at work on two nonfiction books—one on country music and the other on music publications of the "counterculture era"—both as yet untitled. Along with his perceptive essay, Flippo has included a discography of C&W which should help most libraries provide patrons with a balanced collection of "down home" music.

In addition to our survey of general-interest magazines, the index to the status of paperback rights to best sellers, and a report on a new preservation process, April "Current" offers librarians a look into the world of remainders. There is a tremendous book-consuming public which never sees the inside of a library, and whose reading habits are to a large extent determined by the promotional books they buy in retail bookstores. The dollar volume of remaindered books is so great that it's probably true a whole new reading public has been created by this method of merchandising. Librarians, certainly, ought to be aware of this social pattern of reading, and take economic advantage of buying remainders.

To help librarians in this area, David Benidt will keep us abreast of remaindered books. For the last six years Benidt has worked for the Dayton Hudson Corporation, and has been buying remainders most of this time. At present he is buying all promotional books, including remainders, reprints, and imports, for Dayton Hudson's 125 stores. Benidt undoubtedly knows the field as well as anyone. He says of himself: "I'm a lifelong compulsive reader who got into my job not because of any particular aptitude for business, but because of a definite aptitude for books." Benidt also writes poetry and has had a fair number of his poems published in little magazines and a few newspapers. He is currently half of the way to finishing his first novel.



Benidt

Because of space limitations, we have had to delete "Materials" from the April issue. In "Materials" we offer a comprehensive survey of professional reading in librarianship as well as reviews of really unusual and worthwhile reference books which come to our attention. Conditions permitting, "Materials" will be back next month.—The Editors.

What do you think?

This is a survey of *American Libraries* readership, the results of which will allow us to evaluate what you think and how *American Libraries* can be represented to advertisers. We have often requested your opinions on assorted subjects, but this is the first time we've asked our readers to voice their thoughts about *American Libraries* as a publication. We ask that you please fill out our survey, checking the appropriate boxes. Then, on the coupon below, circle the numbers which correspond to the boxes you've checked. (Sample: If your answer to question 1 is yes, circle number 1 on the coupon. If your answer is no, circle number 2, etc.) Detach the coupon and return it to Major Service, Inc., P.O. Box 3008, East Orange, NJ 07019, as soon as possible but before April 30. Forms may also be duplicated and sent in. For the future of the magazine, it's important that we know what you think.

1. Have you referred to *American Libraries* within the last month?
   yes ☐ 1 no ☐ 2

2. Which is the most recent issue of *American Libraries you* have seen?
   current ☐ 3 1 month old ☐ 4 2 months old ☐ 5 3 or more ☐ 6

3. When you receive *American Libraries,* do you read it
   immediately ☐ 7 7 days later ☐ 8 2 weeks or more ☐ 9

4. Whose copy of *American Libraries* do you read?
   personal ☐ 10 institutional ☐ 11 friend or associate's ☐ 12 other ☐ 13

5. How many people excluding yourself read your copy of *American Libraries?*
   1 ☐ 14 2 ☐ 15 3 ☐ 16 4 ☐ 17 5 ☐ 18 6 ☐ 19 7 ☐ 20 8 ☐ 21 9 ☐ 22 10 or more ☐ 23

6. How often does the cover stimulate you to read the feature article?
   always ☐ 24 often ☐ 25 sometimes ☐ 26 never ☐ 27

7. Do you like *American Libraries'* news magazine format?
   yes ☐ 28 no ☐ 29 no opinion ☐ 30

8. Do you enjoy the type of features *American Libraries* has been carrying?
   yes ☐ 31 no ☐ 32 no opinion ☐ 33

9. How would you rate the following features?

	excellent	good	fair	poor
"Country & Western: Some New-Fangled Ideas"	☐ 34	☐ 35	☐ 36	☐ 37
"Marking Twain in Hannibal"	☐ 38	☐ 39	☐ 40	☐ 41
"Religion Today and Tomorrow: Signposts in the Midst of Change"	☐ 42	☐ 43	☐ 44	☐ 45
"Beyond the 35-Yard Line"	☐ 46	☐ 47	☐ 48	☐ 49
"The Private Library in America"	☐ 50	☐ 51	☐ 52	☐ 53
"Trash"	☐ 54	☐ 55	☐ 56	☐ 57
"The Search for an American Catholic Novel"	☐ 58	☐ 59	☐ 60	☐ 61
"Going Back in the House of Time— Library Reminiscences"	☐ 62	☐ 63	☐ 64	☐ 65
"Keep the Independent Student Independent"	☐ 66	☐ 67	☐ 68	☐ 69
"Survival Budgeting at New York Public Library"	☐ 70	☐ 71	☐ 72	☐ 73

(CONTINUED)

Please circle the numbers corresponding to the boxes you've checked above. Detach and return by April 30 to:

Major Service, Inc. P.O. Box 3008
East Orange, NJ 07019

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73											

What do you think?

10. How often do you read *American Libraries'* departments?

	always	often	sometimes	never
a. This Month	☐ 74	☐ 75	☐ 76	☐ 77
b. Commentary	☐ 78	☐ 79	☐ 80	☐ 81
c. On My Mind	☐ 82	☐ 83	☐ 84	☐ 85
d. In the News	☐ 86	☐ 87	☐ 88	☐ 89
e. Libraries	☐ 90	☐ 91	☐ 92	☐ 93
f. Personalities	☐ 94	☐ 95	☐ 96	☐ 97
g. Feature	☐ 98	☐ 99	☐ 100	☐ 101
h. Current	☐ 102	☐ 103	☐ 104	☐ 105
i. Materials	☐ 106	☐ 107	☐ 108	☐ 109
j. Memo	☐ 110	☐ 111	☐ 112	☐ 113
k. Sources	☐ 114	☐ 115	☐ 116	☐ 117
l. Classified	☐ 118	☐ 119	☐ 120	☐ 121

11. Which of the above departments would you like to see expanded?
a☐ 122 b☐ 123 c☐ 124 d☐ 125 e☐ 126 f☐ 127 g☐ 128 h☐ 129 i☐ 130 j☐ 131 k☐ 132 none☐ 133

12. Which would you like to see eliminated?
a☐ 134 b☐ 135 c☐ 136 d☐ 137 e☐ 138 f☐ 139 g☐ 140 h☐ 141 i☐ 142 j☐ 143 k☐ 144 none☐ 145

13. Do you learn more about the major library issues from "In the News" than you learn from news items in
Library Journal yes☐ 146 no☐ 147 sometimes☐ 148
Wilson Library Bulletin yes☐ 149 no☐ 150 sometimes☐ 151

14. Has your understanding of national library issues increased as a result of *American Libraries'* Washington coverage carried in "In the News"?
yes☐ 152 no☐ 153

15. Do you feel that "On My Mind" is an appropriate forum for alternative views about library issues?
yes☐ 154 no☐ 155 no opinion☐ 156

16. Do you feel that such views should appear in *American Libraries?*
yes☐ 157 no☐ 158 no opinion☐ 159

17. In "Current," *American Libraries* attempts to survey trends in a number of areas relating to librarianship. Are the essays and reviews helpful to you professionally?
yes☐ 160 no☐ 161 no opinion☐ 162

18. Do you favor development of indexes like "Best Sellers: The Status of Paperback Rights" in "Current"?
yes☐ 163 no☐ 164 no opinion☐ 165

19. Do you think "Materials" has been successful in identifying important professional literature?
yes☐ 166 no☐ 167 no opinion☐ 168

20. Do reviews of reference books in "Materials" identify unusual reference sources?
yes☐ 169 no☐ 170 no opinion☐ 171

21. Do you purchase books reviewed in "Materials" for your library?
always☐ 172 often☐ 173 sometimes☐ 174 never☐ 175

22. Which of the following would you most prefer to see in "Memo"? (Check two.)

☐ 176 news items of ALA activities
☐ 177 text of proposed ALA policies and documents
☐ 178 messages from the executive offices
☐ 179 ALA staff requests for organizational assistance from members

23. Do you prefer that the *ALA Handbook of Organization* replace any issues of *American Libraries?*
yes☐ 180 no☐ 181 no opinion☐ 182

24. How often do you refer to the *ALA Handbook of Organization?*
often☐ 183 sometimes☐ 184 seldom☐ 185 never☐ 186

25. Do you consider *American Libraries* the type of general membership magazine the ALA should publish?
yes☐ 187 no☐ 188 no opinion☐ 189

26. Are you a member of ALA?
yes☐ 190 no☐ 191

27. If yes, for how long?
☐ 192 1 year
☐ 193 2–5 years
☐ 194 5 or more

28. Do you consider *American Libraries* an important part of your ALA membership?
yes☐ 195 No☐ 196

74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97
98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109
110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121
122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133
134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145
146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157
158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169
170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181
182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193
194 195 196

COMMENTARY

More on Carter

John Carter's provocative article on "The Private Library in America" (December, p. 665) required some follow-up research, hence the delay in my comments.

When such a knowledgeable and highly regarded book expert as Mr. Carter referred to "the late Vincent Starrett" in his article, I was surprised and dismayed. In Chicago for Christmas, I was assured by local book dealers and librarians that Vincent Starrett was still alive, though ailing. Perhaps Mr. Starrett was too ill to read the note I sent to him then, but at least John Carter's error shocked me into realizing how much I owed to Vincent Starrett's kind influence. He died on January 5, 1974 at the age of 87. In many ways he made a great contribution to the world of books, and certainly inspired the formation of many private libraries—including my own.

My neighborhood antiquarian bookdealer regularly complains that there aren't any sales anymore where he can replenish his stock. And when there are book auctions, the private collector simply can't compete with the wealthy institutions forming large collections. Many dealers' catalog prices reflect the fact that they know institutions are prepared to pay ridiculously high prices even for books that are not even scarce. Sometimes I fear that many librarians don't know how to buy out-of-print books wisely.

CATHERINE TYLER BRODY, New York City Community College Library

Prison Libraries

The article "Prison Libraries—A Time for Change" by William Clontz that appeared in the January 1974 issue (p. 9) provokes a comment.

I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Clontz in the need for good, suitable library services to penal institutions, but I take issue with his choice of words when he refers to their "right to read" and that they "have been unjustly denied a right . . ." Prisoners have no rights—these were forfeit when they were convicted of felonious acts.

We should provide quality library services to prisoners because it is our duty to serve every segment of society. It is our professional responsibility, as well as a responsibility as citizens, to fill this need as best we can.

CAROLYN B. HARRINGTON, Librarian, Worland Junior High School, Worland, Wyoming

One Hand Clapping

Let me add my kudos to those you are undoubtedly receiving for the "new look" of *American Libraries!* From the lively cover art to the spacious headlines, interesting features, etc., etc., it really holds one's attention, and makes me reluctant to put it aside once I've started. Keep up the good work, and thanks for emphasizing the positive aspects of librarianship along with the critical and serious problems.

H. VAIL DEALE, Director of Libraries, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

Down With Title Changes!

Recently *Consumers Bulletin* changed its title to *Consumer Research Magazine; Psychiatry in Medicine* changed its title to *International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine;* and the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* recently began considering a change in its title of 62 years. Every librarian, in small or large libraries, in reference work, readers' service, administration, bibliography, cataloging, or acquisitions, knows that serial title changes are frustrating. But very few persons outside serials cataloging or acquisitions work are conscious of how unnecessary most changes are or how widespread and costly serial title changes are for libraries.

Well, we need suffer in silence no longer! Librarians United to Fight Costly, Silly, Unnecessary Serial Title Changes offers librarians a chance to shout "Down with title changes!" It is time publishers knew librarians have voices.

LUTFCSUSTC proudly announces the first annual *Worst Serial Title Change of the Year,* a prize to be awarded in July 1974. Nominations are solicited for title changes of all kinds, but the following are suggested categories:

1. Frivolous title changes for no apparent reason and which produce no advantage (e.g., *Dahlia Year Book* became *Dahlia Annual*).

2. The unnecessary change of an old, respected title (e.g., *Journal of Mental Science* changed to *British Journal of Psychiatry* with v. 109, 1963).

3. Repeated title changes, the latest of which is no better than any of the former ones (cf. *Abstracts—U.S. International Biological Program Ecosystem Analysis Studies,* which is the fifth and latest title of a publication which has only appeared ten times so far, each title of which is almost as difficult and unsatisfactory as this one).

4. Other categories, such as the Out-of-the-frying-pan-into-the-fire category and the *Et tu, Brute?* category for library publications.

Nominations will also be accepted for an award to publishers whose serials have not changed titles and who have worked cooperatively and efficiently with their subscribers.

All nominations should be sent to LUTFCSUSTC, Serials Section, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing, MI 48824.

The winner(s) of the award will be announced at the annual conference of the American Library Association meeting in New York City next July.

DAVID C. TAYLOR, Serials Librarian, Michigan State University, East Lansing □

Are you really getting all of these bindery services?

1. 28-day service? Our regularly scheduled pick-up and delivery takes 28 days. Does yours?

2. Bindery-owned trucks? That's our secret. Our own truck system makes scheduled deliveries possible.

3. Bindery-trained men? Our consultants are trained to personally answer your bindery problems . . . on the spot.

4. Complete service? Our business is a complete library bindery service . . . including restoration & repair.

5. Complete facilities? We have 72,000 sq. ft. of modern production space and over 500 skilled craftsmen to serve you.

6. New! H.E.L.P.® Heckman Electronic Library Program . . . this exclusive method will save you time in the preparation of binding shipments. Ask about it.

"BOUND TO PLEASE"®

THE HECKMAN BINDERY, INC.
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND. 46962
PHONE: AREA (219) 982-2107



We harnessed the
with the all-new

A totally new concept in encyclopedias. The first of its kind.

Britannica helps students get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

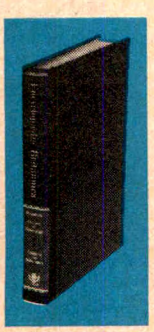
Somebody had to harness the information explosion.

The sum of all human knowledge has doubled in scarcely more than a decade. But it's useless if people can't get at it.

So we designed the new *Britannica* to make access easier, as well as to store more information.

Encyclopedias should have *always* worked like this. The new *Britannica* is the first one that does.

The most remarkable thing about the totally new *Britannica* is its unique organization.



We divided it into three individual reference sections: the *Propaedia*, the *Micropaedia* and the *Macropaedia*.

They're like three encyclopedias in one.

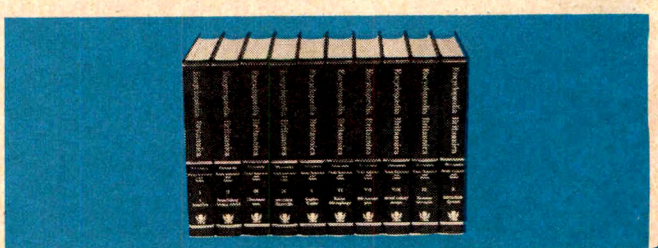
Outline of Knowledge and Guide to the Britannica:
The *Propaedia*.

The *Propaedia* is a systematic outline of all human knowledge, in one volume.

In addition, it's a rich resource for teachers who seek subjects for open classroom or independent study. And for librarians who recognize the opportunities the *Propaedia* provides for personalized self-education.

In one million words, the *Propaedia* divides knowledge into ten major areas—which, in turn, are divided into numerous subsections. Thus anyone can explore a wide area of interest systematically.

Ready Reference and Index:
The *Micropaedia*.

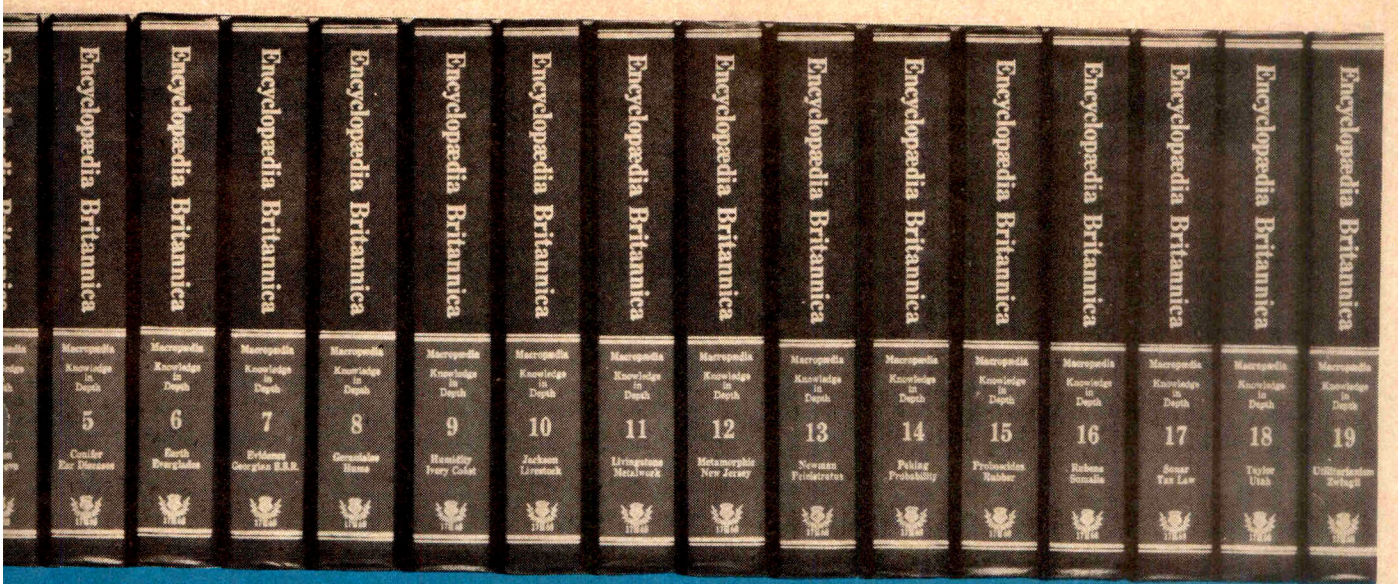


The *Micropaedia* is a treasury of concise, accurate information in ten volumes. Just what you need "to look up the facts."

With 14 million words and 15,990 illustrations, the *Micropaedia* is more comprehensive than most encyclopedias in their entirety.

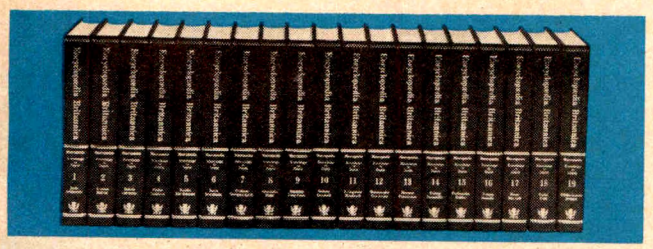
Over 102,000 information capsules, none longer than 750 words, cover topics of general interest in easily readable terms.

Numerous cross-references lead interested *Micropaedia* readers to more extensive coverage in the *Macropaedia*.



information explosion Britannica 3.

Knowledge in Depth:
The *Macropaedia.*



The *Macropaedia* is an unrivaled source of in-depth articles in 19 volumes. They probe every facet of our world, our life and our learning.

Leading authorities interpret their chosen subjects in more than 4,200 thoughtful and comprehensive essays. Of these, over 2,800 go into detail about particular people and places. The others cover a wide variety of general subjects.

Eight thousand illustrations complement and clarify the written word. And most articles feature a unique, annotated bibliography of books and periodicals for further study.

The learning center that looks like an encyclopedia.

With the new *Britannica 3,* librarians and teachers can help students get to the facts any number of ways. And make ideas stick.

Children of average ability can be directed to facts from the concise *Micropaedia* articles.

Others, with more competence, can go to the comprehensive *Macropaedia.*

And advanced students can develop their own self-study programs from the *Propaedia.*

The new *Britannica's* cross-references—and short and longer articles—meet the needs of virtually every pupil. Assignments can take individual abilities into account, yet encompass the whole class.

Now students can get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

What, more facts?

The totally new 15th Edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* includes: 30 volumes • Over 33,000 pages • 43 million words • 24,000 illustrations (Nearly a quarter of them in color) • Almost 1,200 maps • Over 106,000 separate articles, ranging up to 240,000 words in length • An investment of more than one million dollars per volume • 2½ million man-hours.

We'd like to tell you a lot more. Write for our free, full-color brochure, and get all the details.

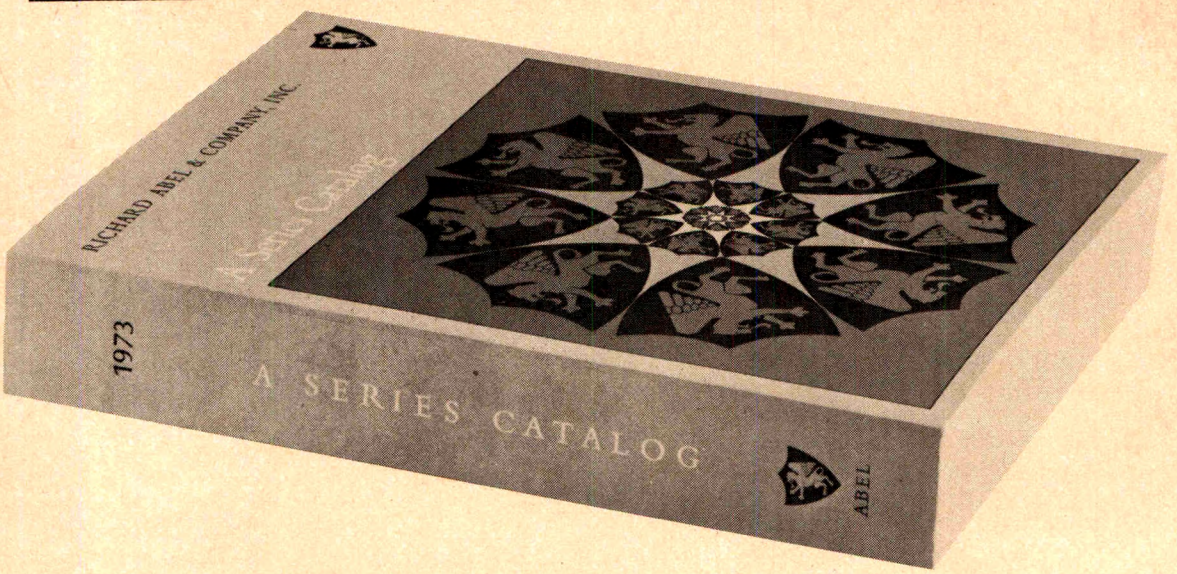
We can harness information. But only you can lead students to it.

EBE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION
425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

Britannica. We make ideas stick.

Tune in "Wild Science," NBC-TV, Friday, April 26, 8 p.m. ET (7 p.m. CT), an Encyclopaedia Britannica Special co-sponsored by Western Electric and The American Bankers Association.

THE Series Catalog.



Yours for the asking.

Richard Abel & Company's Series Catalog is a unique new reference tool, designed to help librarians verify and order publications in series. It's been called "The most comprehensive listing of series for which any book dealer routinely accepts standing orders." And immediate, fully-automated Standing Order service *is* available for every series listed in the Catalog (and many more). Your 890-page Series Catalog features:

34,000 Author/Title Entries—28,000 series titles, plus 6,000 essential cross-references.

Classed Subject Index—44,000 entries, under 145 different subject headings.

Price, Frequency and Volume Count—provided to help you budget.

Comprehensive Coverage—of series, sets, editions, non-subscription serials, journal supplements, fascicles, etc.

Bibliographic Integrity—determined and verified by professional librarians and bibliographers.

Your Series Catalog is the key to the surest, most efficient Standing Order service available today. You can verify the existence of a series and its correct entry, and initiate your standing order in almost no time at all. Then you can count on fast Abel service. You can order back volumes with the aid of our history file, and count on receiving future volumes as soon as they're published.

THE Series Catalog sells for $17.50. Send us your order today, or find out how you will get your copy *free* by calling this toll-free number: 800-547-3551.

THE SERIES CATALOG

- ☐ Tell me more about your Standing Order services.
- ☐ Tell me how I can get THE Series Catalog free.
- ☐ Send me THE Series Catalog.
- ☐ My check is enclosed.
- ☐ Please bill me later.

Name_____

Library_____

Address_____

City/State/Zip_____

Richard Abel & Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 4245/Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 645-3511/Telex 36-0458

OFFICES IN: Mill Valley, Ca. • Los Angeles • Denver • Dallas Kansas City, Mo. • Zion, Ill. • Marion, Oh. • Nashville, Tn. Atlanta, Ga. • Washington, D.C. • Blackwood, N.J. • Newton Centre, Ma. • Toronto • London • Amsterdam • Melbourne Sao Paulo.

Reflections of an Ex-Librarian

by Douglas Fisher

It is 18 years since I decided to get out of librarianship. I often look back, not with regret over what might have been, not in relief at my escape; rather, with appreciation for the reach and skills which a few years of training and working in libraries gave me in subsequent work as a teacher, politician, columnist, and TV commentator.

I came to study for a library science degree at the University of Toronto with an odd background. I had been variously a hard-rock miner, a "private" soldier in an armored regiment during the war, and a student of modern history in a B.A. course. In the mines and the army I had some brushes with authority in what might be called early union activity and the advancement of grievances of the unorganized. That is, I was aggressive enough to have been labeled a bunkhouse and barrackroom lawyer. Thus, I had a rather bristling concern with salaries, bargaining rights, and working conditions.

In library school I was attracted to two different aspects of librarianship: Work with boys and girls and reference work.

Unfortunately, when I got employment in a library and was doing reference work, I found that it did not enhance one's prospects for progress, especially in salary. Such progress was for the administrator.

This leads me to three crude generalizations. Firstly, the profession (if it was one) was overwhelmingly a field for women, many of them first-class in capabilities, and a much smaller group of men, most of whom were second-rate. Secondly, there were new jobs and new libraries coming up. Almost all the plum posts with the higher salaries were administrative ones. Invariably, these posts went to the men, not to women whom I could see (in several situations where I had personal knowledge) had better qualifications and superior abilities. Thirdly, the most pervasive attitude among librarians about their work and profession was that it was an ancillary service which drew its reasons for being, if it was an academic situation, from scholars; if it was a special library from the parent organization; if it was a public library from what librarians tended to call "good readers."

An aspect of a field largely filled by women that was exasperating to me was the general gentility of librarians. Not only was the self-view one of being handmaidens to others, it was as being very meek handmaidens. It was almost impossible to get any forthright action on better salaries by organizing demands and creating lobbies. There seemed a general willingness to follow in the trail of organized teachers and professors, getting some of the leftovers from their bouts at the bargaining table, more through the working of conscience in those with the funds than through any militant leverage exerted by librarians themselves.

Subsequent to leaving librarianship, I have always had really wonderful chances to use libraries, usually doing my own reference work in my role as politician, then as journalist and scriptwriter. This fundamental appreciation of the utility of librarianship leads me to the conviction that such training and experience should be required and available to most students in high schools and universities and be an intrinsic element in adult education.

The other general suggestion I make to librarians arises from experience as a constituency politician and my close association with politicians for many years. I like politicians very much. I have found few of them broadly obnoxious. I admire most of them for the willingness with which they respond to the vulnerability to public demands which their campaigning and high profile in office postulates. In every political jurisdiction I have found that a prime problem for the working politician is his "case load," that is, the handling of a steadily increasing number of requests for information and advice from his constituents as they try to make sense of a community swelling and criss-crossed with more and more legislation and regulations.



Douglas Fisher

I know (and I know this is a grandiose assertion) that the majority of such requests or demands upon a politician can be handled with ease and dispatch by a librarian based in a middling to large collection of books and periodicals. In those jurisdictions stemming from the British parliamentary tradition there have been a number of responses to this demand, including the Scandinavian device of the ombudsman, constituency offices, and some tentative development of government advisory bureaus for citizens. In Canada, and I think elsewhere, the growth has been enormous in the number of public relations "flaks" and "information officers" in government departments and agencies in all three levels of government. Yet more and more citizens go to the politicians.

The potential of libraries—public, school, college and university, and all supported substantially by public funds—as the basic network for handling the load has not really been advanced vigorously by librarians. It seems to me that the onrush of requests which are inundating the politicians are symptoms of both a bureaucratic malaise and a rising frustration at the more complicated maze of life. What are my rights? What is the law? What are the regulations? Who is responsible for what? Where do I write? Who do I call? Where is it . . . for this and that and that?

Librarians with their skills, tools, and collections, so it seems to me, could provide most of the answers for most of the population, especially that majority of it which isn't *au courant* through recent education or strong economic power within the existing state of rules, rights, and privileges. It's time librarians were about their business!

Former Canadian M.P. Douglas Fisher is a columnist for the Toronto Sun. □

Standing taller than ever! McGraw-Hill books for young readers.



WRAPPED FOR ETERNITY
The Story of the Egyptian Mummy
By Mildred Mastin Pace
Illustrated by Tom Huffman. An exciting adventure into the past.
March Ages 10 & up. $6.95

THE SNEAKY MACHINE
By Marguerita Rudolph
Illustrated in color by Linda Strauss Edwards. Henry gets teased because he loves to help Grandmother with the housework.
March Ages 3-6. $4.95/$4.72

INDIAN HARVESTS
By William Grimm
Richly illustrated by Ronald Himler. The crops the Indians grew, and how they used them.
March Ages 10 & up. $5.95/$5.72

FREE TO BE . . . YOU AND ME
Conceived by Marlo Thomas
A Project of the Ms. Foundation, Inc.
A sure bestseller that defies all the old boy/girl conventions as it opens up new possibilities for individual growth and change. March
All ages. $7.95 hardcover, $4.95 softcover

GIA AND THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF BUBBLE GUM
By Frank Asch
An unusual, surprise-filled picture book about a little girl who likes animals.
March Ages 5 & up. $4.95/$4.72

SEND WENDELL
By Genevieve Gray
Illustrated by Symeon Shimin. A warm, loving family story especially meaningful to the middle child. March Ages 5-9. $4.95/$4.72

MEASUREMENTS AND HOW WE USE THEM
By Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine
Illustrated by Harriet Sherman. Measuring devices are demonstrated, with projects and examples. March Ages 5-10. $4.33*

ANIMALS
A Picture Book of Facts and Figures
By Tibor Gergely
Fascinating facts about all kinds of creatures.
March Ages 10 & up. $5.95/$5.72

ANIMAL CAMOUFLAGE
A McGraw-Hill Natural Science Picture Book
By John Carthy
Illustrated by Colin Threadgall. How animals, insects, and fish disguise themselves for self protection. March Ages 8-12. $4.72*

TRACK AND FIELD FOR YOUNG CHAMPIONS
By Robert Antonacci with Gene Schoor
Illustrated by Frank Mullins. A must handbook that covers the entire spectrum of track and field events. March Ages 8-12. $4.95/$4.72

THE POLYNESIANS KNEW
By Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine
Illustrated by Marilyn Hirsh. How the islanders made clothes and houses, and sailed outrigger canoes by the stars. March Ages 5-9. $4.72*

EXPLORING THE INSECT WORLD
By Margaret J. Anderson
Insect lore, with stress on projects and personal explorations. April Ages 10 & up. $4.72*

SEA FULL OF WHALES
By Richard Armour
Illustrated by Paul Galdone. Delightful, action-filled drawings and Richard Armour's engaging verse combine to unfold a fascinating story about an almost vanishing species.
April Ages 4-7. $4.95/$4.72

ALCOHOL
Drink or Drug?
By Margaret O. Hyde
A candid look at drinking and alcoholism.
April Young adults. $4.72*

THE BIRTHDAY WISH
By Chihiro Iwasaki
Watercolors by the author. How can Alison make up for blowing out Judy's birthday candles by mistake? April Ages 3-6. $4.50/$4.33

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE
A Tool of Discovery
By Aaron Klein
The explanation of how an electron microscope works: how samples are prepared and the discoveries that have been made. Introducing the Major Tools of Science Series.
May Ages 10 & up. $4.72*

DANNY DUNN, INVISIBLE BOY
By Jay Williams and Raymond Abrashkin
Illustrated by Paul Sagsoorian. The 13th book in the popular Danny Dunn science-fiction series. May Ages 8-12. $4.95/$4.72

HIGH RISES
By Beulah Tannenbaum and Myra Stillman
Illustrated by Marta Cone. How architects and builders hope to solve housing problems by exploring designs from ancient lake dwellings to the very new space stations. Science in the City Series. June Ages 8-12. $4.72*

MY WORKBOOK DIARY 1975
By Cyndy Szekeres
Puzzzles and activities, plus lots of scribbling space. July Ages 6-9. Spiral-bound $2.95

CINDY'S ANIMAL CALENDAR 1975
By Cyndy Szekeres
A colorful animal picture for every month, with space for writing down engagements and events. July All ages. Spiral-bound $1.95

Previously Announced:

CLEAN AIR
By Beulah Tannenbaum and Myra Stillman
Illustrated by Marta Cone.
Ages 8-12. January $4.33*

HELENA, THE UNHAPPY HIPPOPOTAMUS
By Yutaka Sugita
Full-color illustrations by the author.
Ages 2-5. February $4.95/$4.72

THE EARLY ROMANS
Farmers to Empire Builders
By Kenneth D. Matthews
Black-and-white and full-color illustrations.
Ages 10 & up. February $7.71*

CONCEPTION, CONTRACEPTION: A NEW LOOK
By Suzanne Loebl
Photos, drawings.
Young adults. February $6.95/$6.84

WILL YOU BE MY FRIEND?
By Chihiro Iwasaki
Full-color illustrations by the author.
Ages 3-6. March $4.95/$4.72

THE WONDERFUL LAMP FROM ISFAHAN
By Jo Farmayan
Full-color illustrations by Harriet Sherman.
Ages 5-9. March $6.95/$6.84

A YEAR IN THE FOREST
By Bill Hall
Magnificent paintings by Caldecott winner Feodor Rojankovsky.
Ages 6-12. May $6.95/$6.84

THEN AND NOW
By Lisbeth and Georg Zappler
Illustrated in color by Dorothea and Sy Barlowe. Ages 10 & up. May $6.95/$6.84

Illustration by Harriet Sherman from *The Wonderful Lamp from Isfahan.*

*Library edition only.

All prices and publication dates subject to change without notice. Regular discounts apply.
Write Dept. PL—25th Floor for our Backlist Junior Book Catalogue.

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY
1221 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, N.Y. 10020

Limited Library Funds in the Federal Budget

[Washington, D.C.] Out of a $304 billion budget President Nixon is proposing for the next fiscal year—the first over $300 billion—Congress is being asked to authorize $40 million for federal aid to libraries. While this might dismay library aid supporters, it represents an increase of $40 million over the administration's zero-funding budget request for the current fiscal 1974, one which Congress rejected by providing $171.7 million in library funds.

But the $40 million request does not represent a change of heart by the Nixon administration about who should be putting up the money for libraries. Largely, the President feels, it should be the states and localities and others, not the federal government. Restating this proposition, Nixon did announce a single "new initiative" for libraries in his budget which he dubbed the "Library Partnership Act" of $15 million.

That $15 million is one part of the $40 million in direct library aid requested by the President for fiscal 1975. The other $25 million is for Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, the "services" title. Other library-related requests include $49.8 million for the Library of Congress, up $10 million from this fiscal year; $36 million for the Government Printing Office, about this year's level; $27.7 million for the National Library of Medicine, up $1.5 million; $4.9 million for the National Agricultural Library, up $390,000; $12 million for Right to Read, same as this year; and $502,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, up $9,600.

The National Institute of Education would be a big gainer. In addition to a $25 million supplemental appropriation request for this year, the administration is asking that its budget rise to $130 million in fiscal 1975, up from $75 million this year.

These are the requests to Congress for new budget authority. On the other side of the book, the outlay or spending side, the administration says that aid to libraries would rise from $92.4 million in fiscal 1973 to $218.9 million this year and fall to $131.5 million in fiscal 1975.

The new budget cuts the $171.7 million Congress provided for this year to $163.1 million by impoundment (with the consent of Congress) of $3.688 million and transfer of $4.897 million for pay raises. It says that spending for undergraduate instructional equipment will double from the $11.875 million appropriation this year to $24.186 million by release of impounded fiscal 1973 funds as ordered by the courts.

Calendar 1974 stands out as a critical year for libraries, one that could be the turning point in the controversy generated by the Nixon administration over education (and library) grants in aid.

Nixon's proposals to eliminate the 32 categorical grants for education have been gaining momentum in Congress, particularly since mid-1973 when the administration softened its hard line and agreed to try to work with Capitol Hill in designing a compromise on how the 32 grants could be consolidated into six block grant programs, a goal that Nixon terms "priority" as a "thorough reform" of education aid.

The President started the year by stepping up the frequency of his demands that Congress kill categorical grants and give birth to consolidation. In three places—the education message Jan. 24, the State of the Union Jan. 30 and the budget Feb. 4—he emphasized that consolidation should be accomplished this year, the year that the major grant program, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, expires.

But this time Nixon held out a new carrot for the lawmakers, the promise that he will request a $1.8 billion supplemental appropriation this fiscal year for the six new block grants, a program called "forward funding" which would allow school boards to know how much U.S. money they would get before the start of the school year, not after. In addition to the $1.8 billion supplemental for this fiscal year, Nixon said he would ask for $1.9 billion in fiscal 1975 for the six block grants, all contingent on Congress enacting them.

Under the block grant setup, all library aid but Title I of LSCA and the new Library Partnership Act would be terminated or would fall under the "support services" grant, and one program, Title II of ESEA, school library resources, would be labeled a "priority." Nixon, contingent on congressional authorization, would seek $158.2 million this fiscal year for support services and an identical amount in fiscal 1975. Besides support services, the other five block grants would be for the disadvantaged, the handicapped, innovation, vocational, and adult.

In offering the $1.8 billion forward funding carrot, Nixon said it "will be formally transmitted to the Congress as soon as acceptable authorizing legislation is enacted. It is therefore important that authorizing legislation be passed early this spring, so that we can provide forward funding at the earliest possible date."

IMPOUNDMENT AND PAY RAISES

As expected, the Nixon administration is withholding $8.585 million from the $171.7 million library aid appropriation for this fiscal year. Under the fiscal 1974 Health, Education and Welfare appropriation act, Congress authorized the President to impound up to $400 million, but no more than 5 percent from a single program.

The President's budget request for fiscal 1975, to start July 1, indicates that Nixon is exercising his authority to withhold and is impounding $3.688 million of the $171.7 million library appropriation. In addition, he is transferring $4.897 million out of library appropriations to finance pay raises in the National Institute of Education, the Office of Education, and the office of the assistant secretary of education.

With the $3.688 million impoundment and the $4.897 million transfer, the library aid appropriation falls to $163.124 million for this fiscal year—approximately $100 million less than the fiscal 1973 federal aid to libraries program. However, the administration is doubling the appropriation for undergraduate instructional equipment this fiscal year.

Congress provided $12.5 million for this aid item in fiscal 1973 and Nixon impounded all but $189,000 of it. In the fiscal 1974 appropriation, $11.875 million (after the 5 percent impoundment) was approved, and then the administration released the balance, $12.3 million, after courts ordered it.

Government officials originally announced their intention to spread out the release of the $12.3 million over three fiscal years, but apparently changed their minds and are permitting the spending of $24.186 million for undergraduate instructional equipment this fiscal year.

Congress is facing strong administration pressure to eliminate the categorical education grants. On June 30, when fiscal 1974 dies, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act also will expire, one of the many education programs that came out of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society of the mid-sixties.

The Democratic Congress could do nothing when ESEA expires and let its grants lapse, or Congress could simply extend ESEA and face a possible veto. Or Congress could compromise with the Republican administration on consolidating categorical grants into block grants, the most likely possibility and one closer to the Nixon position than the situation is today.

Resignation in Hawaii

[Honolulu, Hawaii] James G. Igoe, Hawaii's state librarian since mid-1972, has resigned effective March 15 because of state financial problems. But he isn't in the market for another job in the field that until recently he'd chosen for a lifetime career. The former Vermont state librarian will join the Honolulu office of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith as a stockbroker. Igoe says that he wants to continue to make Hawaii his home but that he also has "too much professional pride to associate myself with this situation."

The situation to which Igoe refers is what he calls the constant retrenchment of statewide public library services because of a government hiring and spending freeze that began not long after he took office as assistant superintendent of library services for the Hawaii Department of Education. (Hawaii's public library system is part of the state department of education—the only statewide public school system in the nation.)



ALBERT YAMAUCHI

Igoe—"too much professional pride."

About 90 percent of the education department's operating funds comes from coffers filled with state-levied taxes. But the coffers have been far from filled for the past two years. The result of the statewide government spending freeze has been what Igoe says is a "noticeable deterioration of library services with no immediate relief in sight."

Igoe says that he has watched the public library job vacancy rate climb from about 10 percent to more than 30 percent since he started as state librarian in 1972. State funds for books, magazines and other library materials have been cut by 50 percent, he says.

"Attempts to obtain relief, both within and outside established channels, have been unsuccessful and habitually rebuffed," Igoe said in his Jan. 21 resignation letter. Candidly, Igoe says that his resignation was the last card left to play in his hand to try to turn the sagging situation of the Hawaii public library system. But, he says, he holds little hope for his resignation changing the minds of those who have the power to release more funds for library services.

In a state government department where officials rarely go to the public with their problems and almost never own up to deterioration of services, Igoe's outspokenness has been viewed by some as a breath of fresh air.

In his resignation letter, Igoe said: "With increasing frequency I find myself at odds with the governor, the department of education administration and the board of education. Since it is naive to assume these groups will change, and since I am quite certain I will not, I regretfully submit my resignation."

Hiroshi Yamashita, school board chairman, says the board will look for a new state librarian on the mainland and hopes to find one by March 15.

Igoe was Vermont librarian from 1969 and with the regional library services of the U.S. Office of Education in Chicago four years previous to that.

Headaches at GPO

[Washington, D.C.] The problem-plagued Government Printing Office seems to be pulling itself out from under the avalanche of 2,000 written complaints a day it was averaging for a while last year. In January, a random sampling showed 560 complaints mailed in one day. These are mostly complaints about late or unfilled orders for publications. But there are others, and they're not in the mail: skyrocketing prices, making shambles of purchase planning; arbitrary GPO actions, like cutting off two college libraries from a document purchase program in effect for years; failure to measure up to its duties as disseminator of federal publications; and finally, the recurring gripe that the GPO still is not competent and prompt in filling orders.

Perhaps worse for officials at the printing office, their problems and mistakes are beginning to rankle members of Congress, the people for whom the GPO works. An official of the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigatory and audit arm, says that "quite a number" of complaints have come from Capitol Hill about GPO, many on delays in processing orders. To compound matters, a series of unfortunate typographical errors has been cropping up in the GPO showcase, the *Congressional Record.*

All these are headaches for Thomas F. McCormick, 45, who left the General Electric Co. to take President Nixon's assignment to become the sixteenth public printer in U.S. history just over a year ago. Congress, in the 1800s, set down only three requirements for the public printer—he shall be a "suitable person, who must be a practical printer and versed in the art of bookbinding . . ."

Before becoming public printer, McCormick was manager of the GE printing subsidiary, Maqua Co. While there, according to his biography, McCormick was able to achieve a 57 percent increase in average annual cost improvements for three years, and a 33 percent increase in net income the first year. The latter is a "bottom line" figure and is as important to McCormick of GE as to McCormick of GPO.

The bottom line for the fiscal 1973 publications budget shows a net loss of $16.9 million. It is projected to be $22.4 million in fiscal 1974, the current budgetary year, and $13 million in fiscal 1975. GPO officials are hoping for a zero bottom line, no loss, no earnings, in fiscal 1976, the first year, McCormick says, that will show the effects of the major price increases.

He has instituted a cost improvement program which GPO officials claim has already reduced expenses by several million dollars a year. Said one, "It's prevented subscription prices from going even higher." In January McCormick notified government officials that "cost increases have made it necessary to raise selling prices on many publications, and it is anticipated that prices of periodicals and subscription services may change annually." He urged that future catalogs contain the written caveat that prices are subject to change and that "the prices charged on your order may differ from the prices printed in the publications."

A PLAN FOR GPO

The library community, says Public Printer Thomas F. McCormick, has been "very understanding and patient with us. We are not providing them with the service they have a right to expect in terms of our hard copy order fulfillment. We intend to fix that situation."

He's got a three-point program that he hopes will cure the problems besetting the Government Printing Office – and will achieve one of his more important goals–a three-day turn-around time on publications orders. Three-day turnaround is way down the road because right now GPO is trying to attain a 21-day turn-around, a significant retreat from the seven-day fulfillment time proclaimed in 1972 and then dropped.

Since he became public printer just over a year ago, McCormick has been emphasizing to GPO that its publications operation must meet the statutory goal of meeting its costs. "We're kind of torn on the balance between the legal requirement of recovering our costs and the wider dissemination of the information . . ." McCormick said in a recent interview.



Public Printer McCormick

Asked which has the higher priority, he replied, "the law is very specific that I will recover costs . . . I would like to do both, but I don't think I can at this point in time."

His three-point program calls for improvements in facilities, the system, and the people who work in it. For facilities, he's trying to get a large warehouse so his inventory will be under one roof. For systems, it's "enhancements," like converting the title list of microfiche, converting mailing lists from plates to computer printouts. For people, it's a training program for workers so they'll understand their jobs better and closer supervision of them.

As for prices, "Overall they're going to be up, no question, and most of them we've implemented. . . ." The printing office "has not had a price increase since 1968, an across-the-board increase," McCormick says. "I don't care what the publication is, you can't fill an order, which is a part of the cost, whether it's a 25-cent publication or a $10 book, it's the same cost for the guy to go pick it up, get it in an envelope, get a label on the envelope, get it in the mail. You can't do that for less than a couple of dollars."

He blames the U.S. Postal Service for most of his increased costs. According to McCormick, the old Post Office method of figuring out the postage for GPO mailings was "a little bit loose." An estimate was made on the volume of mail and then raised annually according to the percentage of volume increase. But the new Postal Service went to GPO and actually counted and weighed the mail, and now charges "pretty much on an actual basis, not 100 percent actual, but it's virtually on an actual basis."

"Let me give you a specific example of the results of this: the *Congressional Record* . . . you pay $45 a year for the subscription. Do you know what it costs to mail it to you annually now? $269."

To cut down on some mailing cost to GPO, McCormick has eliminated the 25 percent discount to subscription houses when GPO has to mail the documents ordered by the house to a third party. Under the new rules, the subscription agency can get the 25 percent discount only when GPO sends the orders to the subscription house for mailing to customers. But McCormick says, "We're going to relook this thing once we get the financial structure more in line.

"I would really like to offer them a greater discount so that we can cover our internal costs of the bulk handling and getting the material to them, so that we can get wider dissemination.

"We can sit around and have debates about this forever, but until we get some hard factual information, not a bunch of opinions of people who may not be qualified to render those judgments, we're going to go ahead with the pilot program."

In the spring of last year, shortly before McCormick took over, GPO had a backlog of 320,000 orders, of which 110,000 were pending for three weeks or more. GPO projected publications sales of $40.2 million for fiscal 1974 and 2,000 written complaints a day were in the mail.

By last December, according to GPO officials, the backlog was reduced to 100,000 orders. The estimate of sale for fiscal 1974 was found to be unrealistically optimistic and was cut to $28.5 million, and written complaints seem to have fallen to about 500 a day, which still is a rate of 125,000 a year.

On Dec. 6, Rep. Neal Smith (D-Iowa) stated that the Dec. 5 *Congressional Record* had "so many errors made by the GPO that I will include a corrected table here (in the *Record*)."

On Jan. 4 the General Accounting Office produced a report stating that GPO played fast and loose with more than $11 million in the two prior fiscal years, by using money from its revolving fund for operation and maintenance costs of the superintendent of documents. GAO said that "the use of the revolving fund to fund salaries and operational costs for which appropriations have already been made by the Congress without appropriate reimbursement from appropriated funds is prohibited" by law.

The same report shows that the Philadelphia and Pueblo, Colo., distribution centers do much better in time and cost in filling document orders than Washington's. For fiscal 1973, GAO calculated a unit cost per order of $7.60 for Washington, $4.09 for Philadelphia, and $3.37 for Pueblo. If the cost of postage and advertising expenses is subtracted, the costs are $4.14 per unit order for Washington, $2.57 for Philadelphia, and $2.25 for Pueblo.

The average number of workdays to fill an order was 26.7 for Washington, 15.4 for Philadelphia, and 5.3 for Pueblo, GAO said.

In the Jan. 21 *Congressional Record*, Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) got stung by GPO. Reporting the next day what he called a "most grievous typographical error," the congressman said that GPO, in printing in the *Record* a typed statement his office had prepared, produced this sentence: "It is undeniable that conflicts exist, and that this can be and often is inconvenient to buy members (of Congress)." The word "buy" was "busy" before GPO got hold of it.

On Jan. 24, a $1.50 document arrived in the mail from the printing office at the office of *American Libraries*' Washington correspondent. It was ordered Jan. 2 in Washington by mail. Its arrival was one day longer than the 21-day turnaround time for publications orders that Public Printer McCormick has set as a near-term goal. His long-term goal is a three-day turn-around.

First in the list of duties the printing office must perform is printing and binding for Congress, and the departments and agencies of the federal government. Next is the furnishing of paper and supplies to government activities, followed by distribution of government publications and maintaining catalogs. Last is printing, for sale to the public, documents that are not confidential.

In the last category, McCormick is fighting to control rising costs, and to reach a zero bottom line in publications by hiking prices, streamlining the GPO, and eliminating what he considers waste. The driving force is called "cost plus 50 percent" and when and if that is achieved, some stability in the sale and distribution of publications may result.

Until then, it can be expected that there will be further price rises and more curtailments by GPO, such as the unilateral termination of a standing order arrangement under which the University of Wisconsin at Parkside (Kenosha, Wis.) and Sangamon State University (Springfield, Ill.) received automatic distribution of documents and were billed quarterly for them.

The two college libraries were formally notified in mid-January that the service would cease at the end of December. But after the ALA Ad Hoc Committee on the Depository Library System complained to McCormick in late January, the two college libraries were notified that the termination would be extended until April 1.

Wilmington Institute Suit

[Wilmington, Del.] Patricia C. Trivits, a former employee of the Wilmington Institute, has brought suit for $110,000 against the library, its director and the president of the board of managers. In a suit filed in U.S. District Court, Mrs. Trivits, claiming she was discharged without cause, asks the court to order her reinstatement and to award her compensatory damages in the amount of $100,000 and punitive damages in the amount of $10,000. She also asks the court to forbid the library and its staff from "communicating derogatory and defamatory information to others concerning her past employment."

According to the petition, filed by Alfred J. Lindh, her attorney, Mrs. Trivits was employed in September 1968 as a "library trainee," and received continual advancement until being named "acting chief of the processing department" with the rank of Librarian III, supervising 16 employees and being responsible for all acquisition, cataloging, and processing of materials for the Wilmington Institute.

On Dec. 8, 1970, according to the complaint, Jack W. Bryant, director of libraries, made this position permanent and changed her title to "head of the processing department." On Feb. 18, 1972, Bryant terminated her employment "without cause," the complaint says.

At Mrs. Trivits' request for a hearing, she was permitted to attend a meeting with a special committee of the board of managers, but, the complaint states, was not advised in advance of specific charges against her, was not permitted to have witnesses testify on her behalf (although witnesses testified against her), and neither she nor her attorney was permitted to cross-examine Bryant's witnesses, nor was she allowed to offer documentary evidence in her behalf.



GLENN CRAWFORD

Mrs. Trivits—challenging termination.

She subsequently was notified by Edward B. du Pont, president of the board of managers, that her discharge had been confirmed for "unsatisfactory performance" and that future prospective employers would be so notified.

These actions, Mrs. Trivits says, violate her federal constitutional and statutory rights under the fifth and fourteenth amendments. At the time of dismissal, Mrs. Trivits said she was making $10,200 a year. After being unemployed about six weeks, she obtained temporary employment for three employers, including two state agencies, and was unemployed again for two months until she was hired in August 1973 as an assistant librarian by the Delaware Technical and Community College at a salary of $12,500.

Shortly thereafter, the complaint states, the Wilmington Institute "communicated defamatory information to officials of Del. Tech.," which resulted in threatened termination of her employment. Only by a threat of litigation against such action was she able to continue in her job, according to the complaint.

The Wilmington Institute, through its attorneys, filed an answer in U.S. District Court on Jan. 23, denying Mrs. Trivits' allegations, and Chief Judge James L. Latchum set a schedule for the filing of briefs by both sides, after which a trial date will be set.

In Search of Facilities

[Lansing, Mich.] The Michigan State Library, burned out of its home in 1951, still leads an ill-starred and nomadic existence 23 years later. Now quartered in a warehouse with bulging walls and a leaky roof, the library soon again may have to pack up and move its 1.3-million-volume reference-research collection and 2,000 periodical files. Lansing's Masonic Temple and an empty downtown department store are among sites being eyed by state officials as its possible new dwelling place.

"It's a good operation. But the facilities they have to work with are a disgrace to the state," said State Sen. William Faust (D-Westland). Faust is sparking the effort to improve matters. "The state library is an orphan in the legislative scheme of things. For now, getting funds to erect a suitable new building just isn't a realistic hope."

After a firebug's match gutted the Lewis Cass Building, the library's last permanent home, some 375,000 water-soaked volumes were rescued and spread out to dry on bleachers in a state boys' school gymnasium. Later, the collection was transferred to a one-time electrical equipment supply house—since razed. From there, its swelling collection of books, films, newspapers, periodicals and record files was moved into a refitted farm machinery warehouse.

Annual pleas for recent new quarters got nowhere. Last year, dreams of a $4 million riverside home in a proposed Michigan Bicentennial park went up in smoke. About the same time, the orphaned cultural agency's financing was being buffeted by President Nixon's fund impoundment policies, causing a deputy to State Librarian Francis X. Scannell to remark, "From warehouse, to warehouse, to poorhouse."

Scannell and Faust cite the state's payment of $2 million in rent since 1963 for a building carried on tax rolls at a value of $506,000. Faust said, "When you spend $200,000 a year, at least the roof shouldn't leak. Faust alluded to plastic sheets spread above fourth floor shelves to catch rivulets of rainwater and melting snow, and sluice it into gray metal wastebaskets. In the dry periods

of summer, books in the same area gather dust and slowly deteriorate under the influence of heat and trapped humidity.

"It's like an icebox in winter and an oven in the summer," a library worker



Faust — improving disgraceful facilities.

commented. "And if there were a fire, the wooden floors and the books would go up like that."

Scannell has an inch-thick file of news clippings about plans and chances of a new state library for Michigan. Sometimes, he leafs wistfully through photo files of new libraries in other states. "You see these and it sort of makes you drool," Scannell said. "I don't want to move from one warehouse to another. There's no progress in that." Most of all, he rues the yearly dribbling away of money that might have long since paid for a better library home. "The money the state has paid in rent could have built us a nice library—at least we'd have a start on it," Scannell said.

Public Library Statistics

American public library circulation and expenditures, compiled by the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois, reflect a significant increase in expenditures with a corresponding decrease in circulation for 1972. The index is prepared from a sample of public libraries which serve 25,000 or more population.

No effort is made to correlate circulation statistics and expenditures. Librarians, however, can determine from the index whether circulation and expenditures are increasing in their institutions faster or slower than the median. Circulation percentages for 1972 are adult materials 65 percent and juvenile materials 35 percent. Expenditure percentages for 1972 are salaries—65 percent, materials—19 percent and other—16 percent. The index is prepared annually by the Library Research Center, part of the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Illinois.

Index of American Public Libraries 1968-1972*

	1968	69	70	71	72
Circulation	96	98	100	103	99.5
Expenditures	83	90	100	111	117

* N=41/1970=100

Yale's Magnificent Forgery

[New Haven, Conn.] The "Great Vinland Map Flap" has come to an end with the revelation that the famed Yale University document is a forgery. The map, believed drawn about 1440 A.D., was unveiled by the Yale Library in 1965 as proof that Leif Ericson—not Christopher Columbus—discovered America. The announcement on the eve of Columbus Day ignited an international controversy over the authenticity of the map and legitimacy of its implications.

Yale Library officials had subjected the document to six years of analysis before its 1965 unveiling. For the last two years, however, the Vinland Map has undergone additional testing, using new techniques. The microanalysis investigation by Walter C. McCrone & Associates of Chicago has determined that the map was probably drawn in the twentieth century, not the fifteenth. The map, drawn in brownish-yellow ink on an 11 by 16-inch piece of vellum, depicts the world in the fifteenth century. In the left corner is a large island labeled Vinland—the New World.

The document was purchased in 1957 for $3,500 by a New Haven antique bookdealer, who doubted its genuineness and gave it to his wife. However, new information and discussions with Yale officials reversed that estimation, and dealer Laurence Witten became convinced of its authenticity. In 1959, he sold it, with two companion documents, to an anonymous party who donated it to Yale. The price has been estimated at $1 million.

When the university eventually placed it on display in Beinecke Rare Book Library, a record crowd of 1,300 came to see it. A Yale official described the map as, by far, the library's most valuable document. And supporters of Columbus from Pennsylvania to Russia decried it. Despite the years of analyzing the map, however, Yale library officials remained somewhat skeptical. Rutherford D. Rogers, Yale librarian, remarked recently, "Scholars . . . felt (the representation of) Greenland was entirely too perfect." Thus, the tests by the McCrone experts.

The forgery was ultimately determined by microanalysis of the ink used in drawing the map. It was found that a component of the ink was indistinguishable from a type first manufactured in the 1920s.

Even now, the tests of the Vinland Map are not absolutely conclusive. Rogers says there's "No question" that it's a magnificent forgery, and, as such, has value as a curiosity. "It's by no means the first literary forgery," he said, "others are collectors' items."

In conjunction with the forgery announcement, Yale has again displayed the map in the Beinecke Library. The university intends to keep the map, and it may be tested further. □



Courtesy of YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Yale's Vinland Map—forgery depicting the world in the fifteenth century.

IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED THIS CATALOG...

LET US SHOW YOU WHAT YOU'RE MISSING



MICROFILM · MICROFICHE · PERIODICALS
NEWSPAPERS · SPECIAL COLLECTIONS · READERS

A complete summary of what's new (and old) from Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division . . . all listed in the latest edition of our NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM/SPECIAL COLLECTIONS catalog. If you haven't received your copy — or have, and need more — fill out the coupon and drop it in the mail. There is no obligation, of course.

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
Old Mansfield Rd., Wooster, Ohio 44691

BELL & HOWELL

☐ I would like to know more about what is available in micro-form from Bell & Howell. Please send me_____copy(ies) of the 1973/1974 edition of your catalog.

☐ I already have your catalog. Please have a Bell & Howell sales representative contact me.

NAME_____ TITLE_____

INSTITUTION_____ PHONE_____

ADDRESS _____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

AL-474

Serving the Deaf

[Washington, D.C.] When it comes to providing services for the hearing-handicapped, Gallaudet College considers its library the state of the art. Headed by Librarian Kieth Wright, the library must meet the needs of the more than 1,000 students at the only accredited liberal arts college for the deaf in the world.

The foremost requirement is the most obvious—communication. Each of the six associate librarians, six assistant librarians, three staff assistants and Wright, himself, uses sign language. They are also versed in the use of videotape and audio equipment, which plays a prominent role in the library.



Sign language at the circulation desk.

Unlike many college libraries, Gallaudet has its own closed-circuit television channel and maintains an annotated list of signed and captioned videotape programs which students can broadcast over the library's TV and other sets on campus at specific times each day. Students can also videotape their own shows for broadcast on the library's channel. Other equipment includes TV sets with induction loops, permitting students wearing hearing aids to receive broadcasts without a wire hook-up where there is no audible sound, and a super-amplified stereo set with headphones for listening to records.

The Gallaudet Library interior was redesigned in 1972 to bring in more sound-deadening material and to break up long lines of sight. According to Wright, sound-deadening material is important "to control random noises distracting the deaf who have trouble filtering out useless sounds."

Because hearing-handicapped persons communicate with their hands and by other physical actions, conversations can be conducted over distances exceeding the reach of the human voice but not the eyes. When there are a lot of open spaces, says Associate Librarian Lee Putnam, "you can see too many conversations going on, and its distracting."

In many respects the Gallaudet Library is similar to the usual liberal arts college facility. It holds 138,000 or more volumes and has a special collection on deafness, speech, and hearing with emphasis on education of the deaf.

In addition to telephones for staff members, some of whom are hearing-handicapped and are graduates of Gallaudet's school of library science, there is a tele-typewriter behind the library circulation desk, a means of visual communication using standard telephone lines to other college offices, homes, and businesses—anywhere else there is a similar tele-typewriter setup. In the Washington area, there are reportedly more than 1,000 tele-typewriters being used by hearing-handicapped persons.

In February Gallaudet Library conducted a three-day workshop primarily for public librarians in the Washington region on services for the hearing handicapped. One of the goals was to raise the librarians' awareness of problems facing the deaf. A dozen persons from the area attended the workshop for discussion of such topics as causes of deafness, manual and oral communication, implications for employment and education, and "An Insight Into My Deaf World."

Participants left the workshop enthusiastic about what they had learned. Lee Putnam said the library is considering a report on the workshop, "the first like this that's been held anywhere."

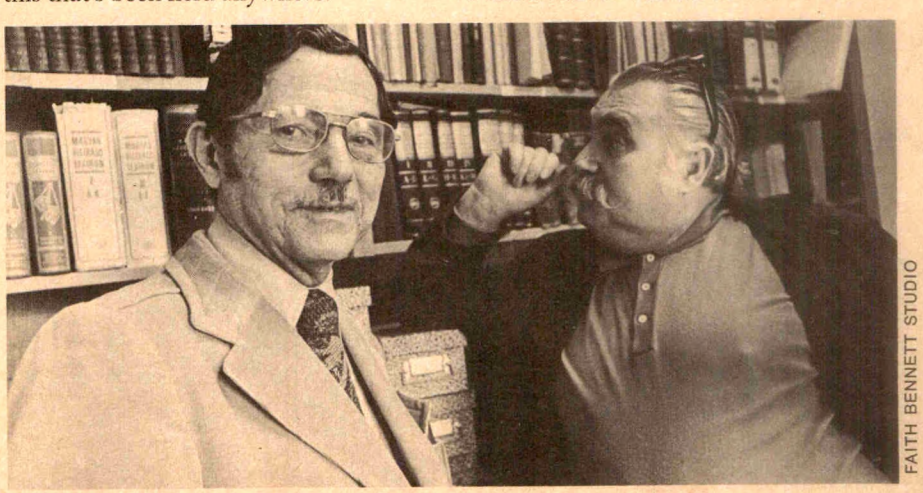
Chef's Special—Rare Books

[Chicago, Ill.] When the American Library Association held its annual convention in Chicago two years ago, the most talked about social event was a champagne breakfast served up by The Bakery, one of the city's and the country's most celebrated restaurants. But what many of the lucky breakfast guests probably didn't realize at the time was that the man who orchestrated their meal—Chef Louis Szathmary—is as much a connoisseur of books as he is of food.

Szathmary is a kinetic man. In addition to guiding his famous bistro, he runs a food consulting firm, writes books, appears in TV commercials, and makes about 40 speeches every year. But whenever he can, he likes to steal away from the hubbub of the kitchens to the upper floors of the restaurants. Here, hidden in 17 high-ceilinged rooms, are more than 10,000 rare and exotic books (half of them on gastronomy), 15,000 prints, and countless thousands of magazines, periodicals, and pamphlets. They are the product of a 20-year search.

Eclectic like their creator, the rooms also house a collection of European and American eating utensils, bric-a-brac, awards, papers, and letters in comfortable disarray. There is a letter from General Eisenhower thanking friends for spices, one from Frederick the Great of Prussia praising some herring he received and an invitation to play whist from the Earl of Sandwich.

If a visitor is persistent, the 53-year-old Hungarian-born chef will remove his high *toque blanche* and apron and lead the way to a special padlocked room, where the rarest books are nestled in humidified comfort. One of the oldest is a thick vellum volume bound in ancient


FAITH BENNETT STUDIO
Librarian Szilagyi (left) with Szathmary—one-of-a-kind collection.

leather, which was handwritten in Hungary around 1490. "It's a cookbook, a hell of a good one," says Szathmary. "But it also gives you everything else, including medical cures."

Among others is a hand-written and illustrated cookbook by Pierre Petit, one of France's most esteemed chefs. It was published in 1646. And there is Urbain Dubois's *Classic Cuisine* printed in 1876, which Szathmary believes is the most beautiful cookbook ever. The library contains all but seven of the cookbooks ever printed in Hungary. Of the seven, Szathmary says he has a Xeroxed copy of one and microfilm of another.

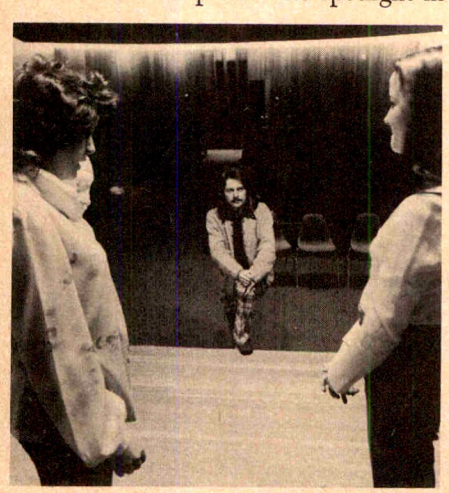
The collection also is strong in American cookbooks, beginning about 1650. Many of these books Szathmary used as reference for his 15-volume history of American cooking and living, entitled *Cookery Americana*, published in October. In addition, there is a one-of-a-kind collection of 10,000 pamphlet cookbooks given out by American food companies from the late 19th century to the present. Each pamphlet is cross-referenced by company, subject matter, and year.

The task of cataloging and organizing the burgeoning collection takes the full-time efforts of Librarian Oliver Szilagyi and a part-time assistant. Dr. Szilagyi was the rare book librarian for 12 years at IIT's John Crerar Library.

Although his library contains many treasures, Szathmary says *The Chef's Secret Cook Book*, which he wrote in 1971, is his favorite. "It's the one that pays the bills," he says chuckling. "Without it there wouldn't be much of a library at all."

Stellar Outreach

[Salt Lake City, Utah] If you follow the brightest star it will lead you to the Salt Lake City Public Library, where students have captured the spotlight in the new "City Lights Theatre." Forty-five junior and senior high school students are members of the new theater company, which was initiated last December by library employee Ron Gaberiel, to give "nonprofessional actors professional theater experience."



Gaberiel with student actresses Mary Anderson (left) and Cindy Johnson, both 17.

Gaberiel, a professional actor himself, said he established the new theater after the library board set as its objective "to actively promote and interpret services and materials for the maximum benefit of the community."

"The City Lights Theatre is an expression of this objective in that it is an outreach program," Gaberiel explained. "I developed the program because many schools don't promote the professional theater, and because others are limited in the choice of plays they can produce. No public school is willing to give their students the individual training I can give them," he said.

So, last November, the Young Adult Department of the library sent out audition notices and visited junior and senior high schools throughout Salt Lake Valley to invite interested students to try out for the City Lights Theatre. More than 200 students responded.

Today 45 of these students, whom Gaberiel said he selected "not on their ability to act, but on what appeared to be great potential," are practicing daily for their first public performance to be held in the library's auditorium in mid-March. The performance will be free of charge to the public.

"The enthusiasm of the kids is unbelievable," Gaberiel said. "They beg for meetings and practices. And they are willing to play any role as long as they can be in the production. Rather than just giving them a part and having them memorize lines, I give them a part and coach them into the development of a character," he said. "I have set up the company in just the same way we did it in professional theater. The kids design the costumes, make-up, lighting, scene construction, and produce the plays."

The large and enthusiastic response to the formation of the City Lights Theatre has led to the sponsoring of a one-act playwriting contest for junior and senior high school students by the Young Adult Department. Any student may submit plays—the best of which will be performed in the City Lights Theatre, in addition to the one classical play and one comedy the company will produce this year.

No displays have been set up in the library to publicize City Lights Theatre, but exhibits are planned for March when the student company produces its first play, *The Innocents*, by Henry James. Students will remain members of the City Lights Theatre Company until they graduate from high school. Auditions will be held as openings occur.

NLW Exchange Day

[Bloomington, Ind.] National Library Week is being observed at this southern Indiana college town with a unique one-day exchange of librarians on the staff of the Monroe County Public Library and members of the faculty of the Indiana University Graduate Library School.

The brainchild of Marian Armstrong, associate professor of library science at I.U. and president of the Monroe County Library Foundation, "Experience Exchange Day" is scheduled for Friday, April 12. It is believed to be the first time in the nation that faculty members of a library school and local librarians will trade jobs to learn more about the problems and responsibilities confronting each other.



Marian Armstrong and Ginny Richey—prime movers in "Exchange Day" idea.

"Experience Exchange Day" is planned as a vehicle for celebrating and promoting National Library Week. However, the goals for the project extend beyond one week. It is hoped that the exchange will promote communications between personnel at the I.U. Graduate Library School and the Monroe County Public Library and, in a larger sense, between the university and the community. The program will also provide increased contact between graduate school students and practicing librarians.

Bob Trinkle, director of the public library, and Bernard Fry, dean of the graduate school, intend to participate in the exchange along with 29 other "exchangees." An evaluation session will be held following the exchange day to determine the merits of the experience. □

There Are 5 Characteristics Of A Good Microfilm Cartridge System

1 Low cost for conversion.

2 Ease of loading film into cartridges.

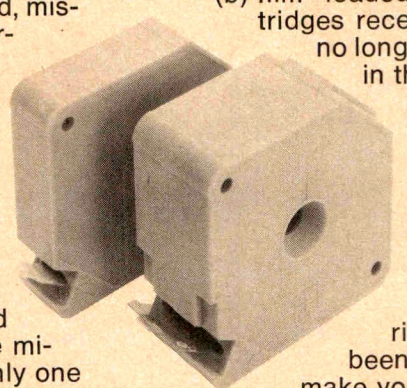
3 Designed for both 35 and 16mm usage.

4 Compatible with major microfilm machine types.

5 Provide for easier microfilm usage.

Only ID Provides Them All!

John J. Oliva, Periodicals Librarian at Prince George's Community College in Maryland is among those who have installed the I.D. microfilm cartridge system. In the past few years his collection of microfilm had grown to more than 3,000 rolls of film and he and his staff were well aware of the problems that their students were having in the use of it. The reels were being miswound, misfiled and were difficult to load correctly. Considering the advantages that cassette tape had over reel-to-reel tape, when it came to user operation, they began to look for an analogous situation with microfilm.



They determined that any microfilm cartridge system that they might consider would have to meet all of the conditions listed above. A thorough survey of the microfilm industry revealed that only one system met **all** of their parameters—the Information Design Microfilm Cartridge System. After careful investigation of the I.D. system as well as other available systems the decision was made and Mr. Oliva and his student assistants converted their entire collection of 3,000 rolls of film to I.D. cartridges, and adapted four of their readers to cartridge use.

In Mr. Oliva's words, "The I.D. cartridge system has met all of the requirements we were looking for," and the Learning Resources Center has realized the following benefits:

1. Significant decrease in professional and/or student time required to assist microfilm users.
2. Increased use of microfilm as a result of the new ease of operation (no film to thread).
3. Improved maintenance of the microfilm collection
   (a) plastic boxes cannot cause film damage.
   (b) film loaded premanently into cartridges receives less handling and is no longer subject to being placed in the wrong box or being rewound backwards or upside-down.

John Oliva is one of hundreds of librarians who have converted to the Information Design Microfilm Cartridge System. It has been in use in libraries for four years. It has been proven in the field. It can make your microfilm easier to use and the cost of conversion is low. If you'd like more information, tell us what you have in your collection and what equipment you're using. We'll arrange a demonstration, provide a quotation on converting your reels to cartridges and adapting your present readers to cartridge use. We'll also send you a reprint of John Oliva's informative report as published in the Journal of Micrographics. Write to Information Design, Inc., 3247 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Or call collect, (415) 369-2962.

The user-oriented company
INFORMATION DESIGN, INC.

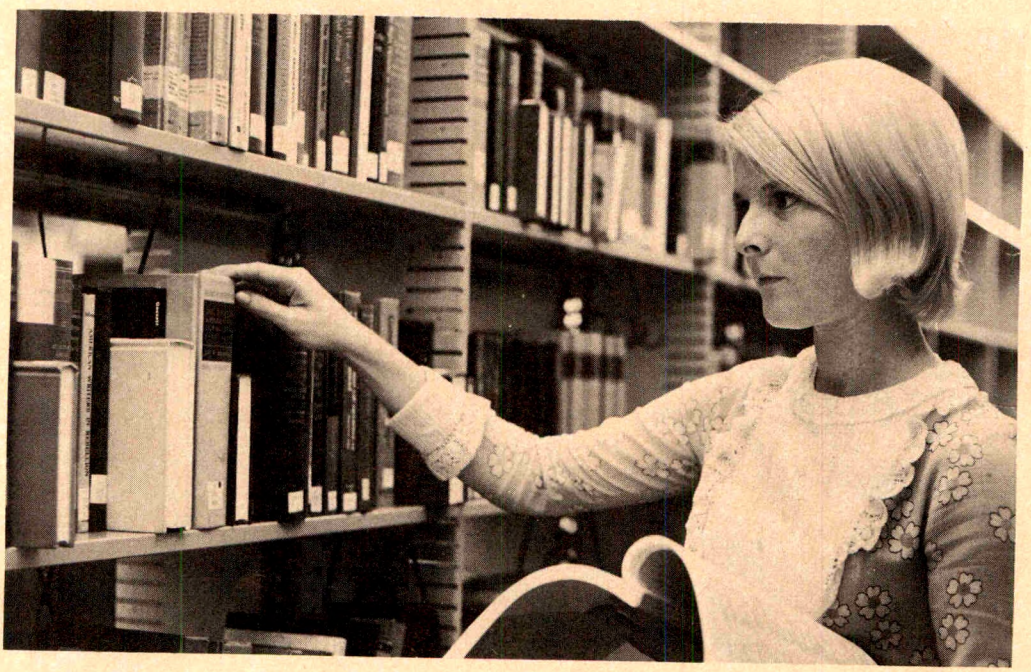
LIBRARY CATALOGING FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES

instant and convenient

Chances are your collection of book titles and other media is on file in our computer now, along with over ¼ million MARC titles.

Any plans for a new campus library should include information on the advantages of having a book catalog compared to preparing a card file.

With thousands of titles already on file, you can have instant cataloging through a convenient computer produced book catalog.



Please send me free booklet, "Automation for Two Year Colleges," filled with information about book cataloging.

Name

Title

Library Name

Address

City State Zip

science press

P. O. Box 342-A
Herndon, Virginia 22070
Phone: 703/450-4477

PERSONALITIES

Edward Howard—The "N" and Only

There are two Edward Howards, both librarians in Indiana, and they have upon occasion been confused by their long-distance correspondents. Edward N. Howard lives in Terre Haute and has been director of the Vigo County Public Library since 1968. Librarianship is really a second career for Ed, having joined the U.S. Navy as a trumpet player from Terre Haute. It was not long before he realized there wasn't a great deal of adventure in a Navy band. Upon graduation from machinists' school, Howard went on to serve 20 years in the Navy as a ship's boilerman and engineer. His greatest accomplishment during his career in the Navy, he says, was his survival, having been a Japanese prisoner of war for four years.

Ed Howard the librarian is a specialist in community involvement, and he has set about to redefine the public library for the average citizen in his community. Howard is about as community-involved as a librarian can get. What stands him in good stead in this task is his cornball humor, his ability to make a spontaneous speech on almost any subject at the drop of a hat at any time of the day, a real interest in joining and participating in organizations, and an ability to mix metaphors and pun incessantly.

His enthusiasm is catching, but his task of promoting community involvement with the library is made easier by the concept he has of its purpose and function. With the public library Howard wants to create a working model that can be both modified and improved by staff and citizens alike. Since the introduction of his staff orbital organization plan in 1969, he has directed his attention to developing functioning "feedback" loops for citizen participation in policy and decision-making.

Taking his cue from the belief that your "performance score is determined by what people think of their library," he has recognized community organizations as major constituents of the library's client group. A primary responsibility of the Vigo County Public Library, therefore, is the acquisition, preservation, and delivery of information that has been generated by the community's organizations. Ultimately, Howard hopes to be able to quantify a "community satisfaction index" to measure library service, and the relationship which the library has with the organizations it serves will be a major part of this measuring device.

If archivists and local historians can feel their public library is making future tasks easier in Vigo County, Indiana, librarians around the country can derive some satisfaction from the fact Howard is taking the trouble to put the public library into a conceptual framework which really does have the potential of providing local citizens with quantifiable reasons why the public library ought to exist.

While Ed Howard may flow-chart a problem to death if he's given half a chance, you can be certain that any problem he tackles, whether planning a preconference or preparing an article on budgeting for libraries, will be approached in terms of some pretty solid systems analysis. For example, information in Vigo County does not come in books and audiovisuals, but in 18 different forms for which there are 14 types of equipment to present it to a total of 5,207 organizations, etc., etc.

The stuff of which annual reports are made is really the grist which is being used by Howard "to redefine the public library both intellectually and operationally." It may not be the same institution whose goals and objectives we know in a lot of cities across the U.S., but if you have come this far, you, like Howard, are probably already on another ship, and like him, sailing full speed ahead in a very different direction.



MARTIN'S PHOTO SHOP

Howard—out standing in his field (site of the new Vigo County Public Library).

Appointments

The University of Oregon, Eugene, has announced the appointment of Herman L. Totten as dean of the School of Librarianship. Totten formerly served as associate dean of the College of Library Science at the University of Kentucky.

Dean Burgess has assumed the directorship of the Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Lester Asheim has been appointed to the William Rand Kenan, Jr. professorship in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, effective January 1, 1975.

Stephen L. Whitney has been named county librarian, Broward County, Florida.

Walter W. Curley, formerly director of the Cleveland Public Library System, has been named president of Gaylord Bros., Inc.

Retirements

Helen A. Young, formerly associate director of the Hennepin County Library, has retired after 36 years of service.

Augusta Baker, coordinator of children's services at the New York Public Library, retired March 1. A distinguished children's specialist, Ms. Baker has been active in librarianship since 1937.

The Miami-Dade Public Library System (Florida) has announced the retirement of May H. Edmonds after 21 years as coordinator of services for children and young adults.

Alice C. Rusk, who served as coordinator of media and technology services for the Baltimore public schools, retired October 31.

After more than 30 years of service, Helen Kirkpatrick, city librarian of Portsmouth, Virginia, retired February 1.

Deaths

The executive secretary of the New York Library Association, Margaret E. Martignoni, died suddenly February 11.

V. Genevieve Galick, retired director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension, died December 4, 1973.

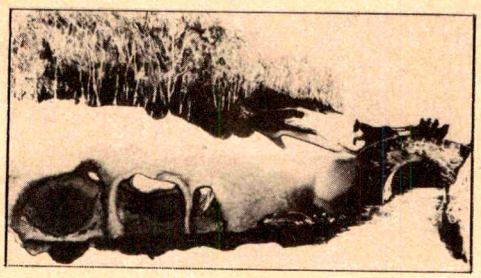
The director of Carnegie-Mellon University libraries, Kenneth H. Fagerhaugh, died January 30.

Ruby Ethel Cundiff, former professor of library science at Madison College, Bridgewater, Virginia, died December 29. □

ABINGDON'S READER-PLEASING

APRIL 8

The Good Times Songbook
This broad selection of songs is sure to please singers in all age groups. A random sampling finds mountain ballads, popular standards, spirituals, cowboy songs, Christmas carols and blues. At home anywhere, this volume provides complete vocal and accompanist's scores suitable for the keyboard or a fretted string instrument; information on source, meaning, idiom, mood, and other characteristics of the songs. A basic resource for any music recreation or home library. **James Leisy.** $12.95.



Eighty-seven colorful drawings by David Dawson.

Singer's Edition: This handy, inexpensive songbook makes group singing easier for all those who forget the titles of songs, their words, and tunes. Use it at home or in large groups at school, church or community gatherings. **James Leisy.** Paper, $1.50.



BOOKS FOR SPRING

Wilderness Voices
This book blends dynamic personalities with current issues to reveal insight in the world today. Charlie Chaplin, Reinhold Niebuhr, George McGovern, and others speak out against injustice. **James Armstrong.** Paper, $3.50.

Understanding The United Methodist Church
Nolan B. Harmon discusses the history, doctrine, discipline, organization, worship, sacraments, activity, worldwide doctrine, and the United Methodist's relation to other churches. A book which every lay member should have. Paper, $2.95.

Sent from God
In a book for clergy and laity, **David H. C. Read** attempts to reawaken confidence in and enthusiasm for preaching in the church today. The author closely examines the role of the preacher and the listener in the success of a sermon. $3.95.

A Church for Sinners, Seekers and Sundry Non-Saints
Refreshing in its honesty and pungent in style, this book shows how the church can deal with the deep differences in people without ruling one another out of the faith. **Arthur C. Tennies.** $4.50.

The Pastor and Marriage Group Counseling
Richard B. Wilke tells how he came to use group counseling with couples whose marriages were in trouble. Provides information about pastoral experience, with readings from clinical work. $5.75.

MAY 13

Through the Rain and Rainbow
Deprived of his sight as a youngster and of his hearing when in college, Richard Kinney was faced with a momentous decision: should he settle for the security of home and family or risk making his own way in the world? **Lyle M. Crist.** $5.95.

Abingdon Marriage Manual
As the only up-to-date book of its kind, the resources in this manual are invaluable for the pastor in his search for innovative ideas in counseling engaged couples. Marriage growth groups for newlyweds are stressed. **Perry H. Biddle, Jr.** $4.95.

Making It on a Pastor's Pay
Professional financial advice and practical ideas for the minister who is also a family man. An expert in business and finance and an ordained minister offers advice for a sound financial system. **Manfred Holck, Jr.** $4.95.

There's No Business Like God's Business
Chuck Murphy discloses how the joyous, Spirit-filled life can become a challenging reality today for those persons who are willing to take the risk of putting their lives in God's hands. Paper, $2.95.

The Second Coming of the Church
New training and educational methods in future seminaries and in the church school are discussed in this imaginative series of conversations, dreams, and letters about the church of tomorrow. **John Killinger.** $3.95.

Little Threads and Other Object Lessons for Children
Thirty-one object lessons provide a delightful learning experience for children. The children participate in the sermon, and their comments are vital to its effectiveness. The small fry will love them. **Harvey D. Moore.** $3.50.

Competent Ministry: A Guide to Effective Continuing Education
This book is directed to ministers and religious education leaders to help them grow in competence in their practice of ministry and serve the needs of people in their care more effectively. **Mark A. Rouch.** Paper, $3.75.

The International Lesson Annual, 1974-75
Able minds from many denominations combine their talents to bring you the best interpretative material and teaching aids for all Protestant classes using the International Sunday School Lessons. Ed. by **Horace R. Weaver.** Paper, $3.50.

Release for Trapped Christians
To New Freedom Through Prayer

This book explores step by step a way of prayer and meditation that will help release the average Christian from the trap of compulsiveness, guilt, and unreality in his spiritual growth. **Flora Slosson Wuellner.** $3.75.

On Morning Trails
This outstanding devotional book captures the simplicity and beauty of nature in the early morning, as seen during daily walks taken by the author and her husband. **Ruth C. Ikerman.** $3.95.

Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, 1974
This indispensable reference book, a standard for fifty-nine years, now offers a wealth of information on both America's and Canada's major faiths and their related organizations. Edited by **Constant H. Jacquet, Jr.** $9.95.

JUNE 10

Preludes to Prayer
Louis Cassels compiles 365 selections from the best of 2000 years of Christian literature. The selections will help the reader acquire the habit of daily, thoughtful communication with God. $3.95.

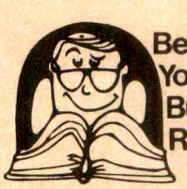
To See the Kingdom
This in-depth study follows the development of **H. Richard Niebuhr's** thought over a period of 30 years. James W. Fowler shows how Niebuhr's thought developed as he struggled with the major issues of his lifetime. $10.95.

Leaning into Life
Poems creating striking images of integrity, wholeness, and love are based on verses of biblical Scripture and everyday life. The writings are both stimulating and encouraging. **Lois Shank Hertzler.** $3.50.

Your Guide to Group Experience
A brief, simple handbook explaining group processes for people who have not experienced them—and especially for persons who are considering going into an interaction group. **Samuel Southard.** Paper, $2.95.

Underground Manual for Ministers' Wives
Suggestions for future brides, wives, and congregations in a funny but true portrait of life inside parsonage walls. Ministers' wives are shown how to cope with the demanding needs of husband, family, church, and self. **Ruth Truman.** $4.95.



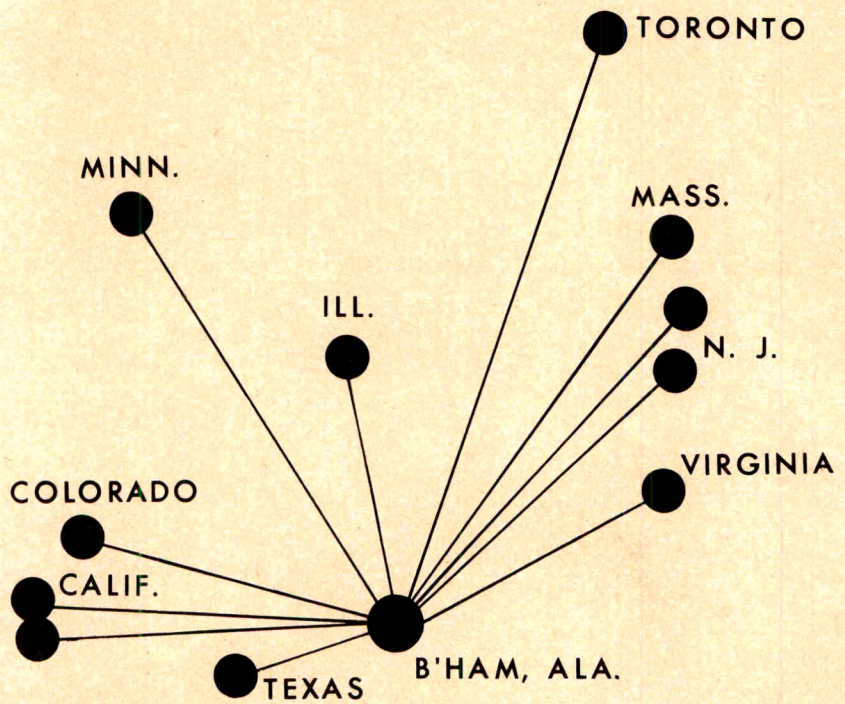


Because Readers Are Your Business, Our Business Is to Please Readers.

abingdon

nashville • new york

THERE'S ONE LARGE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION WHICH GIVES YOU REGIONAL SERVICING ON SERIALS. ONLY ONE.



It's EBSCO Subscription Services, growing division of a multi-million dollar corporation which maintains a major processing department, an experienced fulfillment center and a title search department.

The autonomous EBSCO Subscription Service Division has 11 regional offices spotted throughout the United States, one in Canada and a foreign department at the headquarters office. That means near-local service on all serial publications—monograph series, continuations, newspapers, GPO, etc. Service that's sufficiently knowledgeable and flexible to coordinate with your own library practice. Plus all the expertise of a many-faceted international organization.

For further information, write or phone the office near you.

EBSCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

826 S. Northwest Highway
Barrington, Ill. 60010
(312) 381-2190
serving Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., Ohio, Wisc.

P. O. Box 1943
Birmingham, Ala. 35201
(205) 871-3529
serving Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., Tenn., S.C., & N.C.

540 Granite Street
Braintree, Mass. 02184
(617) 843-2383
serving Mass., Conn., Maine,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Verm.

415 Douglas Plaza Building
Dallas, Texas 75225
(214) 369-7591
serving Texas, Ark., La., Okla. and Mexico

Suite 110-B; Diamond Hill Complex
2480 W. 26th Avenue
Denver, Colo. 80211
(303) 433-3235
serving Colo., Kan., Mont., Neb., Utah, Wyoming

2352 Utah Avenue
El Segundo, Calif. 90245
(213) 772-2381
serving Ariz., Nev., New Mexico
and Calif. (south of San Luis Obispo)

512 Nicollet Building
Minneapolis, Minn. 55402
(612) 333-5081
serving Iowa, Minnesota, N.D., S.D.

EBSCO Building
Red Bank, N. J. 07701
(201) 741-4300
serving New Jersey, Penna., and Long Island, N.Y.

681 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94105
(415) 391-3500
serving Alaska, Calif. (North of San Luis Obispo)
Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Wash.

5406-A Port Royal Road—200
Springfield, Virginia 22151
(703) 321-7516 / 321-9630
serving Del., Md., Va., Wash., D.C., W. Va.

545 Cedar Lane
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666
(201) 836-8700
serving original Franklin Square customers
in N.J., N.Y. and Penna.

Six Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto 17, Ontario, Canada
(416) 421-9000
serving Canada

division of EBSCO Industries, Inc.

COUNTRY & WESTERN

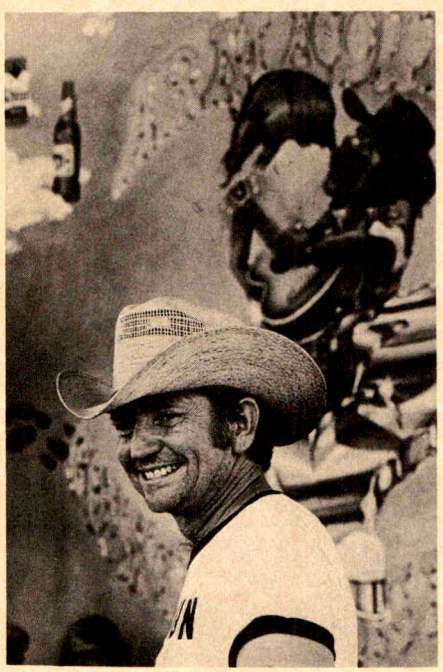
some new-fangled ideas

by Chet Flippo

Country and Western music is, by turns, simplistic, bigoted, emotional, maudlin, jingoistic, provincial, and dominated by male chauvinism. Why then is it so durable and so popular? Because its above-listed characteristics accurately reflect the concerns and attitudes of roughly one-fourth the population of the United States. That's been indisputable for five decades but the situation is slowly changing as rural America—C&W's wellspring – becomes suburban America.

From the Carter Family—the dour visages of A. P., Sara, and Maybelle forming an American Gothic trio—to Kinky Friedman and his Texas Jewboys covers only 50 years but it may as well be centuries. The Carters drew heavily from 19th-century English ballads ("The Pale Amaranthus" found its way into their repertoire as "Wildwood Flower") while Friedman thumbs his nose at convention and projects C&W's nebulous future with lyrics about snipers and women's liberation.

Country music's pioneers would be astounded at the rapid musical developments in the past five years, but it's easy, with the wisdom of hindsight, to realize that they were just as innovative in their day as the Kinky Friedmans are today. The Carters, in particular, with their use of guitar and autoharp and their harmony style caused a major change in the structure of traditional ballads: melodies were changed to fit the Carters' style, rather than vice versa. Moreover, Friedman and the Carters share C&W's major characteristic, which has been its ability to immediately mirror the environment and condition of a large segment of America. C&W is sensitive to its listeners' situations as no other American music has been; it is and has been



IKE BARUCH

Progressive country writers, led by Willie Nelson (above), are developing a new realism in country music lyrics.

peer group music, literally produced by the folks next door. *Anyone* can be—and has been—a country singer. The Carters' audience was largely rural and deeply religious and their music arose from and met those needs; Friedman's audience expects, and receives, wry urban lyrics that are as immediate as tomorrow's newspaper.

Country music today, after decades as an insular Southern subculture, is finding widespread acceptance by urban audiences and, surprisingly, that acceptance (apart from an uncritical faddishness peculiar to New York City) is concentrated in the two extremes of the music: the traditional ballads and laments of the Carters and their contemporaries and the "progressive country" of the 1970s as practiced by Kinky Friedman and his young compadres. Many reasons have been advanced for this two-pronged resurgence of country: a weariness with the generally lackadaisical turn rock music has taken, a post-Vietnam revulsion for sophistication and anything that smacks of intellectualism, and, in general, a yearning for the simpler life; a desire to escape the clutter of the city and return to a pastoral way of life. The covers of recent record albums graphically illustrate the waves of nostalgia: country-rock groups are dressing up in 19th-century costumes and posing stiffly for sepia portraits and country covers unabashedly evoke the innocent charm of a past that seemed to consist of walking barefoot in a clear mountain stream or picking peaches in a sun-washed field. That the past was not all that idyllic does not lessen the urban C&W fan's longing for the day when men were men and women were glad of it, when life required little thought beyond being able to decipher a seed cata-

log and read from the Good Book, when neighbors were just plain folks and came together for barn-raisings and hoedowns.

Now, barn-raising is an archaic term. Fiddling contests today are held in mammoth concrete shopping centers and country music has instituted a quota system that has at last allowed one black, one Chicano, and one Jew into the fraternity. "Real" cowboys are becoming museum pieces and, in Texas, the authentic ranch hands are virtually being forced out of their roadside honky tonks by shaggy undergraduates and sociology professors who want to experience the real thing.

Therein lies the most often expressed basis of C&W's appeal: stark realism. Country writers and performers, from A. P. Carter to Kinky Friedman, are firmly rooted in the reality of day-to-day life. Fantasy has never entered into country lyrics to any appreciable degree as random song titles demonstrate: "Tonight the Bottle Let Me Down," "Losing You Might Be the Best Thing Yet," "One Has My Name, the Other Has My Heart," "Pick Me Up on Your Way Down," "Day Drinkin' Again," "Driving Nails in My Coffin," "Don't Sell Daddy Any More Whiskey," and "Back Street Affair."

The tenor of those titles also shows country's preoccupation with "the miseries of this life." That's been a central theme of the music from its beginnings as Southern folk music. It grew slowly from the songs Anglo-Celtic immigrants brought to the South. Those songs were tempered by fundamentalist religion and altered by black blues songs—an undeniable result of the simultaneous guilt and pride engendered by the "peculiar institution" of slavery—and the Southern folk tradition itself, which was fostered by the pride taken in rural life and a zealous isolation from the mainstream of America.

Music historian Bill Malone traces country's characteristics to "a course of arrested development in a nation that was rapidly surrendering to the blandishment of urbanism and industrialization. Traditions which had once been the common property of all Americans therefore endured in the South long after they had ceased to be important elsewhere." Other writers have referred to Southerners as a "self-segregating minority group," who adopt an almost belligerent pride in the traits for which they are denigrated. That attitude is still apparent in one of 1973's top-selling country singles:

> We don't fit in with that white-collar crowd / We're a little too rowdy and a little too loud / There's no place I'd rather be than right here / With my red neck, white socks, and blue ribbon beer. (From "Red Necks, White Socks, and Blue Ribbon Beer," recorded by Johnny Russell. ©1973, Jack, BMI/Jando, ASCAP.

"The hillbilly was raised rougher than most entertainers. You got to have . . .

The cultural isolation that gave birth to country music still exists to such an extent that "mainstream" C&W—the self-consciously rowdy type of self-congratulatory anthems adopted by blue-collar urban dwellers only one generation removed from a rural setting—flourishes in cultural pockets bounded by working-class bars and dance halls in the South and Southwest and in the white ghettos of the industrial cities to which the southern worker has been drawn.

That's the C&W in the *middle* of what we were talking about here; the traditional and the progressive wings of the music. There's a large middle ground, though, made up of the truckers and steelworkers and waitresses from Akron and Birmingham and Tulsa and Texarkana, and that's a middle that has to be reckoned with. There's a disc jockey in Fort Worth, named Bill Mack, who has built a successful career catering to that audience and he probably has more solid backers right now than Richard Nixon. Mack broadcasts from midnight till dawn on WBAP, a powerful clear-channel station (which inaugurated radio barn dance shows in 1923) that blankets most of North America and, as a result, Bill Mack's voice accompanies the truckers on their all-night hauls and his musical tastes influence these modern-day "knights of the road" as no one else does. Mack's brand of country (he's a would-be singer himself) is the solid, shirt-sleeve, down-the-middle, Merle Haggard workingman's country blues. Haggard himself is the prototype for the workingmen: an ex-convict who sowed his wild oats but now eulogizes his mother in song. Wild, but basically a well-meaning southern boy that all the southern boys can identify with. Every day, two or three of the boys arrive in Nashville in their old Chevies and pick-ups that barely make it to Music Row before expiring. The boys take their battered cardboard guitar cases and their scrawled songs (inspired by Haggard) and start working their ways up and down the Row, trying to see the producers and publishers.

Two or three a year may sell a song and one boy may actually cut a record, but that doesn't stop them. You can see the rejected Merle Haggards congregating in the bars on Broadway, trying to hustle their songs to the Opry stars who sometimes stop in for a beer between sets. One of the more ambitious Haggards found out where Johnny Cash went to church and one Sunday morning he knelt beside Cash at the altar and slipped him a song.

That sense of immediacy, of access to stardom has been one of country's magic appeals since 1927, when Ralph Peer journeyed to Bristol, on the Tennessee-Virginia border, to record some unknown singers named Jimmie Rodgers and the Carter Family. There is still a feeling that any southern boy (and a few southern girls) can make it to the top, if they're given the right breaks. It's not all myth: Donna Fargo, who is now C&W's best woman writer and has had five number-one records in a row, was an English teacher in Southern California two years ago; Johnny Rodriguez, C&W's first Chicano singer, was in jail in Texas two years ago but now his female fans tear his clothes off. Fargo and Rodriguez are country's hottest properties and their sudden success is attributable only in part to "lucky breaks." The fact that both are exceptional writers and singers is largely overlooked, however, by those who cite the "breaks." Both would have eventually succeeded, given their talent and persistence.

The same could be said for Jimmie Rodgers, the first true country star. He sold 20 million records in his five-year career during the Depression, but he was largely unknown outside the South. There, however, he was heralded as one of the South's own and his audience of laborers, railroad men, and farmers bought those 20 million records, which convinced recording company executives that country music could be commercial.

Before that time, the recording executives thought of country music (if they though of it at all) as merely a bad smell from down South. That changed drastically as it became apparent that "those people" below the Mason-Dixon line

actually wanted to buy the records issued by their peers (the industry had learned that in 1920 about black music, then known as "race" music). In 1927, three years after the first commercial country record (Fiddlin' John Carson's "Old Hen Cackled"), a total of 104 million country records were issued. They received little advertising and were put on inexpensive subsidiary labels of the major companies or were leased to Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward for mail order sales. The first country music station, Chicago's WLS, was owned by Sears and the initials stood for "World's Largest Store."

Other stations fell in line, such as Nashville's WSM, owned by an insurance company ("We Shelter Millions"). Country music began to be big business. It was still marked by mournful, fundamentalist sentiments, although that was altered by the rapid urbanization of the 1940s. Country music went to Cincinnati and Detroit and Dallas with the workers who left the farm and the music was permanently changed by two developments: the jukebox and disc jockey radio. The latter helped form a star system as C&W reached more listeners and the former hastened the transition from acoustic to electric music. The raucous honky tonks that sprang up to become social centers for transplanted southerners necessitated a louder music that had to have a beat that could be danced to. By 1950, the formats and themes of mainstream C&W were set: it was loud, danceable music that dealt with love and divorce and drinking and slipping around and roaming and life's other problems.

Also by 1950, Hank Williams had become the undisputed ruler of country music and *the* singer of sad songs. Williams was 29 when he died and his recording career lasted only seven years, but his influence on country music is immeasurable.

Williams poured out his personal sufferings, of which he had plenty, into a succession of tragic songs that still inspire devotion in fans around the world who make pilgrimages to his gravesite in Montgomery, Alabama. His legend has been abetted by, as Roy Acuff terms it, his "timely death," but his output of songs, from "I'm So Lonesome I Could Cry" to "I'll Never Get Out of This World Alive," is unmatched by any other figure. In an interview shortly before his death (quoted by Malone) on New Year's Day of 1953, Williams attempted to explain country's appeal:

> It can be explained in just one word: sincerity. When a hillbilly sings a crazy song, he feels crazy. When he sings "I Laid My Mother Away," he sees her a-laying right there in the coffin. He sings more sincere than most entertainers because the hillbilly was raised rougher than most entertainers. You got to know a lot about hard work. You got to have smelt a lot of mule manure before you can sing like a hillbilly. The people who has been raised something like the way the hillbilly has knows what he is singing about and appreciates it.

No more succinct definition of country/western/hillbilly music has ever been printed.

After Hank Williams, C&W had nowhere to go but up (in popularity) and down (in quality) and it did both. Williams knocked down the walls between country and pop music (Rosey Clooney and Patti Page and others were waiting) and his successors clambered over the rubble with such alacrity that they almost left the music behind.

The success of rock 'n' roll in the fifties led Nashville's executives, a group that has never been accused of harboring an overabundance of intelligence, to determine that country had to "go pop." In their search for fast profits, they thoroughly emasculated country music and came up with something called the "Nashville Sound." In its early stages it was epitomized by Eddy Arnold recording with Hugo Winterhalter and his orchestra; in the later stages, it was dominated by Chet Atkins's pleasant guitar playing, Floyd Cramer's bland piano, and Boots Randolph's kitschy saxophone and Danny Davis's vanilla brass. C&W's backbone instruments, the fiddle and the steel guitar, went out the back door and in came violin and horn sections and soothing background choruses set against an "easy going" instrumental backdrop. Country singers became "song stylists" and traditional country all but disappeared.

. . . smelt a lot of mule manure before you can sing like a hillbilly."

—Hank Williams

There was one major exception and that was bluegrass music. It had always been a protected music, limited to parts of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. It remained—and largely remains – traditional mountain music played by an acoustic five-piece band: guitar, banjo, mandolin, string bass, and fiddle. The vocal mode, while secondary to the instrumentation, is invariably marked by a high, rural-style lead singer and several-part harmony singing. Bluegrass adherents steadfastly have resisted change and they more or less seceded from country music in the mid-sixties. The "Declaration of Independence" was the first bluegrass festival, held over Labor Day weekend in 1965 in Fincastle, Virginia.

The giants of bluegrass, Bill Monroe and the Stanley Brothers, were there and their performances converted the merely curious into dedicated bluegrass fans. By 1973, there were 68 annual bluegrass festivals and 113 fiddlers' conventions or folk festivals. That popularity has sparked an interesting parallel with mainstream country: many of the younger or more commercially oriented bluegrass bands are trying to merge rock with bluegrass and turning to electric instruments in an attempt to win over urban audiences. They have been only moderately successful but the trend toward "new grass" continues.

Similarly, there has been in the past decade a split from mainstream C&W that had its origins in fledgling independence movements of the sixties, when the "Nashville Sound" was peaking. Oddly, the persons involved owed allegiance to traditional country and were usually more country than the music they rebelled against, even though they began attracting noncountry audiences. They began, spontaneously, to declare their independence from the Nashville studio system. Roger Miller began writing witty, unconventional songs and, for his trouble, was more or less frozen out of Music City.

Songwriter Willie Nelson, who had many of his compositions recorded by pop singers, declared that he had had a bellyful of Nashville and returned to his native Texas. Tompall Glaser took the unprecedented step of opening an independent production company (the primary purpose of which is to lease finished tapes or studio time to a major label's performer). Tom T. Hall got out of the Army and went to Nashville to sell his three-minute human vignettes as songs. Waylon Jennings grew his hair long and opened a production company. Kris Kristofferson, a Rhodes scholar, was meanwhile working as a janitor in the CBS Nashville studios until his

bosses thought his songs might appeal to some audience, somewhere.

That they have, along with the recordings of the other "progressive country" performers, who are staking out a turf of their own with ex-hippies who have turned against rock, country listeners who have tired of mainstream country's offerings, and C&W fans of all ages who welcome innovation in their music. It's not a major audience—no way to measure it in millions yet—but this progressive country is making waves in Nashville as the country music of the future. It's mainly a writers' revolt, Willie Nelson and his disciples developing a "new realism" in realistic country music lyrics. Tom T. Hall strives to become the Hemingway of C&W, Waylon Jennings builds a strong case for country-as-rock, Charlie Rich resurrects authentic country blues, Donna Fargo acknowledges that she writes about suicide and bases songs on Camus, Billy Joe Shaver writes about interracial romance and drugs, and Willie Nelson (author of such country classics as "Night Life," "The Party's Over," and "Hello Walls") continues to pen such traditional-progressive songs as "Darkness on the Face of the Earth."

And then there's Kinky Friedman, who already is the subject of half a dozen sociologists' studies. Friedman studied classics at the University of Texas, served in the Peace Corps in Borneo, and then decided to become the first Jewish country singer. He accomplished it by flaunting his Jewishness and "progressivism" so much that no one could ignore him. He assembled a band called the Texas Jewboys (a parody of Bob Wills's Texas Playboys) and recorded "The Ballad of Charles Whitman," and "Get Your Biscuits in the Oven and Your Buns in the Bed." At the same time, however, Friedman wrote songs that are already being called country "standards," such as "Sold American" and "Nashville Casualty and Life" and on the strength of those was invited to the Grand Ole Opry, where he received the endorsement of C&W old-timers Hank Snow and Bill Monroe. They weren't sure what to make of him (he was introduced at the Opry as a "full-blooded Jew") but they couldn't ignore him.

So what does all that mean? Friedman is the most innovative writer working the country vein today but he's yet to make a cent from his music, because of poor business practices, while Las Vegas-oriented performers such as Roy

C&W—Records, Books, Etc.

Prices vary. Starred (*) items appear in the latest issue of *Schwann Record and Tape Guide.*

Records

Aereo-Plain. John Hartford (Warner Brothers, S 1916).

All-Time Favorites. Eddy Arnold (RCA Victor, LPM-1223).*

Am I That Easy to Forget. Jim Reeves (RCA, APL1-0039).

Back in the Saddle Again. Gene Autry (Columbia Harmony, HS11276).

Back Porch Bluegrass. The Dillards (Elektra, 7232).

Behind Closed Doors. Charlie Rich (Epic, KE32247).

The Best of Don Gibson. Don Gibson (RCA Victor, LPM-3376).

The Best of Elton Britt, Volume II. Elton Britt (RCA, LSP-4822).

The Best of the Legendary Jimmie Rodgers. Jimmie Rodgers (RCA Victor, LSP-3315).

Better Late Than Never. The Greenbriar Boys (Vanguard, 79233).

Bean Blossom. Bill Monroe and others (MCA, 2-8002).*

The Blue Sky Boys. The Blue Sky Boys (Bill and Earl Bolick) (RCA Camden, CAL 797).*

Border Lord. Kris Kristofferson (Monument, KZ-31302).

Brazos Valley Songs. Hank Thompson (Capitol, T-418).*

Buck Owens in London. Buck Owens (Capitol, ST-232).*

California Stop-Over. Johnny Darrell (UA, 6752).

Comin' Right At Ya. Asleep at the Wheel (UA, LA038-F).

Country Casanova. Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen (Paramount, 6054).

Country Gentleman. Hawkshaw Hawkins (RCA Camden, S-931).*

Country Winners. Willie Nelson (RCA Camden, ACL1-0326).

Dear Folks, Sorry I Haven't Written. Roger Miller (Columbia, 32449).

Desperado. Eagles (Asylum, 5068).*

Dobro. Mike Auldridge (Takoma/Devi, D-1033).

Drift Away. Dobie Gray (Decca, DL7-5397).

Dust on the Bible. Kitty Wells (Decca, 78858).

Early Bluegrass Music. The Monroe Brothers (RCA Camden, 774).*

The Early Years. Woody Guthrie with Cisco Houston and Sonny Terry (Everest Tradition, 2088).

The Ernest Tubb Story. Ernest Tubb (Decca, DX-159).*

The Essenial Doc Watson. Doc Watson (Vanguard, VSD 45/46).

The Famous Carter Family. The Carter Family (Columbia Harmony, HS 11332).

Farewell to the Ryman. David Rogers (Atlantic, 7283).*

Father of Bluegrass Music. Bill Monroe (RCA Victor Camden, 719).*

Flatt and Scruggs. Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs (Columbia Harmony, HS 113-14).*

Fresh From the Country. The Carlisle Brothers (King, 643).*

George Jones' Greatest Hits. George Jones (Mercury, 20621).

Gid Tanner and His Skillet Lickers. Gid Tanner (Rounder, 1005).

The Gilded Palace of Sin. The Flying Burrito Brothers (A&M, 4175).

Girls of the Golden West. Girls of the Golden West (Dolly and Millie Good) (Bluebonnet, 113).*

God Bless America Again. Loretta Lynn (Decca, DL7-5351).*

Good Ole Mountain Music. J. E. Mainer and His Mountaineers (King, 666).*

GP. Gram Parsons (Reprise, MS2123).

Gunfighter Ballads. Marty Robbins (Columbia, 1349).

Hank Wilson's Back. Leon Russell (Shelter, SH-8923).

The Happiest Girl in the Whole U.S.A. Donna Fargo (Dot, 26000).

Heaven Help the Child. Mickey Newbury (Elektra, 75055).

Introducing Johnny Rodriguez. Johnny Rodriguez (Mercury, 61378).

I Can't Stop Loving You. Conway Twitty (Decca, DL 7-5361).

I Saw the Light. Hank Williams (MGM, S-3331).

I'll Sail My Ship Alone. Moon Mullican (Nashville, S 2080).

I'm Bound for the Kingdom. Red Foley (Vocalion, 73745).

It's Not Love (But It's Not Bad). Merle Haggard (Capitol, ST11127).

Johnny Horton Makes History. Johnny Horton (Columbia, 1478).*

Last Chance. Chip Taylor (Warner Brothers. 2718).

The Legendary Dock Boggs. Dock Boggs (Folkways, FVS-9025).*

The Legendary Lefty Frizzell. Lefty Frizzell (ABC, 799).*

The Lewis Family Takes You to a Gospel Sing Out. The Lewis Family (Nashville, 2045).*

A Living Legend. Bob Wills with Tommy Duncan (Liberty, LRP3182).

Lonesome, On'ry & Mean. Waylon Jennings (RCA, LSP 4854).

I Saw the Light. Earl Scruggs (Columbia, 31354).

Lullabys, Legends and Lies. Bobby Bare (RCA, CPL2-0290).

Maria Muldaur. Maria Muldaur (Reprise, 2148).

My Tennessee Mountain Home. Dolly Parton (RCA, APL1-0033).

Nashville Skyline. Bob Dylan (Columbia, KSC 9825).

Clark are raking in the cash. Willie Nelson is conspicuously absent from the charts while Conway Twitty makes a bundle from a quasi-erotic number called "You've Never Been This Far."

In light of that, it's safe to make a few predictions. Country music will become even more split than it is now. Hippies will listen to the Eagles and avow that *that's* "where country is at" (ersatz country played by groups with acceptably long hair). Truckers and others to the right of center will continue to listen to Bill Mack's program and emulate Merle Haggard (who reportedly went into seclusion when Nixon's Watergate bombshells began bursting). Nashville —ahh, Music City, U.S.A.—is in for some big changes. These progressive singers, especially such prominent ones as Willie Nelson and Waylon Jennings, are heavily influencing the up-and-coming singers and writers and they're beginning to think that they *too* should write about what interests them, rather than about dear old granny back in the mountains, and that they should be able to have some say about the production of their records instead of buckling under to the old Nashville feudalism. Country singers will no longer be treated as errant children who can be alternately scolded and rewarded with a shiny new dime. The progressives have already eroded Nashville's power by living and recording and playing elsewhere and further erosion will lead to more shake-ups in the existing Nashville power structure (Chet Atkins has already been kicked upstairs at RCA) and it may yet become a democratic institution.

Country-as-a-fad will peak soon and then fade and George Jones and Tammy Wynette will no longer be able to sell out concert halls in New York. The acceptance of country elsewhere, however, will continue at a modest pace and such writers as Nelson and Friedman may be able to make a decent living. Progressive country will become so accepted, in fact, that Burt Reynolds will move over there, along with Sammy Davis, Jr., and every other opportunist who comes down the pike.

The bulk of the workingmen, though (and they have been the main country audience) will continue to call for Merle Haggard and will continue to regard the Carter Family as being merely Johnny Cash's in-laws and will continue to think of Kinky Friedman as a "faggot kike" and will continue to call for good "beer-drinking music." Their children won't. □

New Grass Revival. New Grass Revival (Starday, 482-498).

Night Life. Ray Price (Columbia, 1971).*

Now Presenting. Troy Seals (Atlantic, 7281).

Old Five and Dimers Like Me. Billy Joe Shaver (Monument, KZ32293).

Ole Tyme Country Music. Jerry Lee Lewis (Sun, 121).

On Stage. Hank Williams (MGM, S-3999).

The One Rose. Rose Maddox (Capitol, T132).*

Over the Hills to the Poorhouse. Mac Wiseman and Lester Flatt. (RCA Victor, APL-1-0309).*

The Patsy Cline Story. Patsy Cline (Decca, DX-7176).

Precious Memories. Carl Story (Starday, SLP 447).*

Pride of Country Music. Charley Pride (RCA Victor, LSP-3775).

Rednecks, White Socks and Blue Ribbon Beer. Johnny Russell (RCA, APL1-0345).

Riders in the Sky. Sons of the Pioneers (RCA Victor Camden, ADL2-0336).*

The Second Annual Farewell Reunion. Mike Seeger (Mercury, 1-685).*

Signed, Sealed & Delivered. Lefty Frizzell (Harmony, 260).

Singing Ranger. Hank Snow (RCA Victor Camden, S-514E).

16 All-Time Favorites. The Delmore Brothers (King, KLP 589).*

Slim Whitman. Slim Whitman (Sunset, SUS-5267).

Sold American. Kinky Friedman (Vanguard, 79333).

Songs from the Depression. New Lost City Ramblers (Folkways, FA5264).*

Songs of Our Soil. Johnny Cash (Columbia, 1339).*

Songs of the Coal Mines. Merle Travis (Capitol, T1956).*

Southern Country Waltzes. Vassar Clements (Rural Rhythm, 236).

The Stanley Brothers, Their Original Recordings. The Stanley Brothers (Melodeon, MLP S-7322).

The Storyteller. Tom T. Hall (Mercury, 61368).

Sunday Down South. Carl Smith (Columbia, CL-959).*

Sweetheart of the Rodeo. The Byrds (Columbia, CS 9670).*

Sweet Moments. The Blue Velvet Band (Warner Brothers, 1802).

Sweet Revenge. John Prine (Atlantic, 7274).

Safe at Home. The International Submarine Band (LHI, 12,001).*

Take Me to the Mountains. Shiva's Headband (Capitol, 538).*

Tammy's Greatest Hits. Tammy Wynette (Epic. BN 26486).

Texas Dance Hall Girl. Johnny Bush (RCA, APL1-0369).

That Glory Bound Train. Roy Acuff and His Smoky Mountain Boys (Columbia Harmony, 7294).*

There's A Star Spangled Banner Waving Somewhere. Dave Dudley (Mercury, 21057.*

32 Wonderful Years. Montana Slim (RCA Camden, CAL 787).*

A Traitor in Our Midst. Country Gazette (UA, 5596).

Uncle Dave Macon. Uncle Dave Macon (Decca, DL4760).*

The Unforgettable Molly O'Day. Molly O'Day (Columbia Harmony, HL 7299).*

What's Your Mama's Name. Tanya Tucker (Columbia, KC32272).

A White Sport Coat and a Pink Crustacean. Jimmy Buffet (ABC, DSX-50150).

Who's Calling You Sweetheart Tonight. Charlie Monroe (RCA Camden, CAS-2310).*

Will the Circle Be Unbroken. Various artists. (United Artists, 9801).

The Working Girl. Kathy Kahn (Voyager, 305S).*

Books

A History and Encyclopedia of Country, Western, and Gospel Music. Linnell Gentry, ed. McQuiddy Press, 1961. $24.50.

Bound for Glory. By Woody Guthrie. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1943. $6.95. (New America Library, 1970, paper, $1.25).

Country Music, U.S.A.: A Fifty-Year History. By Bill Malone. University of Texas Press (American Folklore Society), 1969. $7.50.

Country Music, White Man's Blues. By John Grissim. Paperback Library, 1970. OP.

Sing a Sad Song: The Life of Hank Williams. By Roger M. Williams. Ballantine Books, 1973. $1.25, paper.

The Country Music Story. By Robert Shelton. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1966. OP.

The Nashville Sound. By Paul Hemphill. Simon & Schuster, 1970. $5.95. (Pocket Books, 1971, $1.25, paper.).

Periodicals

Country Music. Monthly. Peter McCabe, ed. KBO Publishers, Inc., 500 5th Ave., New York, NY 10036. $6 per year.

Muleskinner News. Monthly. Rt. 2, Box 304, Elon College, NC 27244. $6 per year.

Music City News. Monthly. James E. Charles, editor and publisher. P.O. Box 829, Clarksville, TN 37202. $5.

The John Edwards Memorial Foundation Quarterly. Mythology Center, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Membership in the Friends $7.50.

The Journal of Country Music. Quarterly. William Ivy, ed. Country Music Foundation, 700 16 Ave. South, Nashville, TN 37203. Free controlled circulation. Back issues $1.

Let's bring government documents down to size.



By that we mean make them more manageable and accessible through microforms.

Take, for example, the new subscription service we offer for THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. For the first time, you can subscribe to both a *Monthly Index and Guide to the Congressional Record,* plus issues of the RECORD on microfiche. The comprehensive and easy-to-use hard-copy *Monthly Index* makes information in the RECORD more accessible than ever before. And timely, too, because both the index and the microfiche are shipped within 10 days of the month covered.

Our collection includes thousands of other government documents, many of them out-of-print or difficult-to-obtain. Among these are *The Catalog of United States Census Publications, 1820-1945* ... all *Congressional Hearings* from 1839 through the 83rd Congress of 1954 ... *The Annals of Congress* – covering the proceedings of the 1st through 18th Congresses, 1789-1824 ... *Session Laws* for all the states and territories prior to 1900 ... and *The Monthly Labor Review,* 1915-1972.

What's more, we offer many non-governmental source materials about government. These include a tape cassette series on the Structure and Function of American Government, plus thousands of doctoral dissertations covering all aspects of government, its history and actions.

How do we size up in relation to your needs? To get a better idea, write to our Literature Services Department and ask for information about the types of documents or materials you're interested in. You'll receive full details.

XEROX

XEROX® is a trademark of XEROX CORPORATION

Xerox University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

REMAINDERED BOOKS/David Benidt

The World of Remainders

There's gold in them thar remainder hills and all you need is the time and patience to assay remainder catalogs or remainder tables in bookstores to find the mother lode. Many titles that have long been out of print are available in inexpensive reprint editions and other titles are available at a price much less than that listed in *Books in Print*. The world of remainders, sale books, promotional books, call them what you will, is an undiscovered world for many people. Exploring this world can save you considerable money and give your library more diversity and depth.

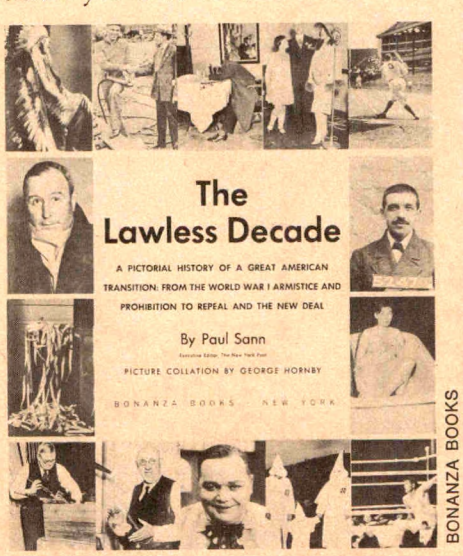
Using recent examples of available books (all books were available in 1973 and many can still be purchased now) I'd like to write briefly about the three basic kinds of sale books, of which remainders are merely one kind.

1. *Remainders.* One of the problems with the word "remainder" is that it is often used synonomously with reprint and special import. The best all-inclusive term is either sale book or promotional book, as remainders really only represent remaining stock of a trade book which is now sold at a close-out price. Specifically speaking a remainder is never a reprint, but rather it represents excess, original, full-price stock. The books are the very same ones that sold at the higher price, and the savings are almost always 50 percent and often much more. Books such as *Rabbit Redux* ($1.69), *The Four Seasons Cookbook* ($12.95), *A Sort of Life* ($1), *Buying Country Property* ($1.98), *The Other League* ($3.95), *The Tenants* ($1), *The Blue Knight* ($1.49), *Khruschev Remembers* ($1.98 and now $1), *The Service* ($1.98), and *The Vantage Point* ($2.98) have all been available within the last six months at these greatly reduced prices. These books sold well when they were first published, and have sold well as remainders. Remainders do not appear in *Books in Print.*

2. *Reprints.* Books such as *Norman Rockwell: Illustrator* ($7.95), *Erotic Art* ($5.95), *Cities of Destiny* ($14.95), *The Collected Drawings of Aubrey Beardsley* ($2.98), *The Art of W. C. Fields* ($2.98), *Why a Duck?* ($3.95), *Touch the Earth* ($2.98), *A Pictorial History of the American Indian* ($3.95), *Mary Martin's Needlepoint* ($3.95), and *Mark Twain Himself* ($3.95) sold in their original editions at a higher price and are now being reprinted in such quantity (5,000 to 100,000 copies per title) usually from the original plates, that the cost is much less than the original edition even though the contents of the book are the same. Sometimes the reprint edition is not so well-made as the regular edition, but usually the reprint is just as good and is sometimes superior to the original publisher's edition. Reprint editions do not appear in *Books in Print.*

3. *Imports.* Books such as *Pictorial History of Horror Movies* ($4.98), *Pictorial History of Westerns* ($4.98), *Love of Cats* ($4.95), *The Beauty of Dogs* ($3.98), *Great Pop Stars* ($4.98), *All Color Book of Mushrooms and Fungi* ($2.98), and *Color Treasury of Aquarium Fish* ($1.98) are usually printed in England, Italy, Holland, West Germany or sometimes even in an Eastern European country and imported into this country. These are titles which have never sold in this country in any other edition. With lower labor costs in Europe and cheaper materials, books can be imported into the United States to sell for much less than they would if they were printed here. Usually 15,000 to 50,000 of a title are imported at one time. These special import books never appear in *Books in Print,* but many of them represent excellent values.

Now you may ask, "How does one go about buying these special values since remainders, reprints, and imports are not listed in *Books in Print?*" All you really need is the latest catalog from the four major remainder companies in the United States and a knowledge of the books contained within. Knowing the books available from each of them will enable you to cover most of the books being remaindered, reprinted, or imported into this country. The big four are:



BONANZA BOOKS

1. *Outlet.* By far the largest sale-book company in the United States. They have an extensive line of more than 1,500 reprints at any one time plus thousands of actual remainders. In their reprint line they have several hundred regional books with particular emphasis on the West and the South. Such important regional titles as *San Francisco Firehouse Favorites* ($2.98), *A Pictorial History of the Great Lakes* ($4.98), *Ghosts Along the Mississippi* ($5.95), and *The Bayous of Louisiana* ($1.98) are part of this reprint line. Outlet has over 20 reprints on the South and over 50 on the West. They also own Publishers Central Bureau, the largest sale book mail order operation in this country.

2. *Book Sales.* Another large remainder company. They have a sizable line of reprints, as well as being very strong on imports and books that sell for $1. They are also strong in the occult, Americana, movie, and cookbook field.

3. *A&W.* They don't sell root beer, but they do have a thirst-quenching selection of reprints and remainders. This company is less than two years old but already has established itself with reprints and an extensive remainder list of some of the more literate books published in the last few years.

4. *Harlem.* Their strength is in art books and imports. They have the best overall art book selection of remainders, as well as the widest selection of remaindered scholarly books.

Doubleday also has a small line of reprint books which they call Windfall Books. These include such titles as Jung's *Man and His Symbols* ($6.95), Bradley Smith's *Spain: A History in Art, Japan: A History in Art,* and *Mexico: A History in Art* ($9.95 each), Louis Macniece's *Astrology* ($6.98) and Edward Steichen's *A Life in Photography* ($9.95). At this time Doubleday is the only major trade publisher that has its own special discount reprint line.

The sale book companies purchase their remainders directly from the trade publishers on a sealed bid basis. After a certain period of time, and this varies from publisher to publisher, a decision is made to close out the remaining inventory on slow-moving titles which are (usually) at least one year old. Bid lists are sent out to the major remainder houses in New York and several of the

large chain bookstore operations such as Dayton Hudson Booksellers and Walden.

A typical bid list may have as few as 30 titles and as many as 500 or more titles on it. The bid list will generally list the title, author, original retail, and the number of copies that are to be remaindered. Each account bids on the titles that they feel they want. Usually there is no minimum bid and the bids go to the highest bidder on each title. Most fiction is bid at anywhere from 20 to 40 cents and is sold at $1. Nonfiction prices normally go for quite a bit more. Usually one has to buy all the copies that there are of any one title and sometimes the number of copies available is over 20,000 of one title. It is often at this time that the rights are purchased to reprint a book. Generally if reprint rights are purchased one buys both the remaining stock and also the right to print a reprint edition of that title.

Some publishers hold back on their remainder bid lists and save certain titles for special reduced price sales which they sell directly rather than to one of the large remainder companies. Harper & Row has two White Sales every year (on their Fall 1973 White Sale they had *The Bell Jar* for $1 and *The Exorcist* for $1.98). Random House has several special sales each year (in 1973 they had *The Drifters* for $1.49, *Naive and Sentimental Lover* for $1, *Nixon in the White House* for $1 and *Picasso's Posters* for $24.95). Macmillan and Viking Press also have at least one special remainder sale every year.



PROMONTORY PRESS

A photo of Geronimo from *Touch the Earth: A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence.*

Some of the university presses have their remainder close-out sale about once a year. Such presses as Yale, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, University of New Mexico, and Harvard have had sales of a sizable number of their books, both hardcover and paperback. Harvard gave a free bonus copy of the $20 *Harvard Dictionary of Music* with a purchase of $95 or more on their last big close-out sale which ended this past January 31.

In 1973 there were some very good bargains in multibook series. Many of these titles are still available in 1974.

1. *Skira Art Books.* Outlet bought up all of the Skira $8.95 "Taste of Our Time" series that used to be sold in many bookstores and art museums throughout the country. They now retail them for $3.95. You will no longer find these books in *Books in Print* and many people are not aware that over a dozen of the titles in the series are still available. Such titles as *Bosch, Renoir, Picasso, Dufy, Van Gogh, Rembrandt, Bruegel,* and *Monet* were available recently at this sizable $5 saving. This is an inexpensive way to build up your art section with good basic art books. A fair number of the more expensive Skira books have also been remaindered and are available such as *American Painting* (published at $50 and now only $29.98), *The Treasures of Spain* vol. 1 (originally $29.50 and now $17.98) and *The Europe of the Cathedrals* (originally $29.50 and now $9.98).

2. *Grove Press Reprints.* A number of the major Grove Press titles are being reprinted by Book Sales in hardcover. In many cases the cost of the hardcover reprint is little more than the paperback edition of the same book. Right now Book Sales has over twenty Grove Press titles that they are reprinting. Such titles as *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* (was $7.50 now $2.98), *Games People Play* ($5/$1.98), *My Secret Life* ($30/$7.98), *Transactional Analysis* ($5/$1.98), *Naked Lunch* ($6/$1.49), and *Tropic of Cancer* ($7.50/$1.98) are in this hardcover series. The books are all brand new and are printed from the original plates. Additional titles such as Genet's *Miracle of the Rose,* Legman's *Rationale of the Dirty Joke,* and Frank Harris' *My Life and Loves* are just now becoming available.

3. *A. S. Barnes Movie Books.* A. S. Barnes is one of the largest publishers of movie books in this country and many of their movie books are now available in a Book Sales reprint edition for 65 to 75 percent off the original retail price. *The Versatiles* ($10/$2.98), a biographical study of supporting players in the movies is in this series. Other titles in the series include: *The Films of James Stewart* ($8.50/$2.98), *DeMille: The Man and His Pictures* ($8.50/$2.98), *Gangsters and Hoodlums* ($8.95/$2.98), and *The Films of Mary Pickford* ($8.95/$2.98).

Remainder is not a dirty word. Too often when one speaks of a remainder, a book that failed to sell well comes to mind. Yet many remainders were once very successful best sellers and many others are titles that had steady and successful sales through the years at full price. Most reprints were once also successful trade books, then successful remainders, and finally are made into reprints. There are a vast number of titles available that some people in the book business and in libraries are not even aware are available, but these books are available at bargain prices. This can all be very confusing since remainders and reprints are not listed in *Books in Print.* However some of these titles are listed in *Books in Print* under their original publisher and at the full retail price. Thus if you look up a book in *Books in Print* which is a reprint and is also available in the regular trade edition you will only find the full retail edition listed. *Books in Print* will not tell you that there is a reprint edition available. Outlet reprints a fair number of titles where the same book is still in print at the higher price by the original publisher.



A. S. BARNES & CO.

Veteran players S. Z. (Cuddles) Sakall and Florence Bates from *The Versatiles.*

There are a sizable number of reprints which continue to sell and be in demand year after year. The fact that these books are in such demand in bookstores shows just how popular they are.

Some of the most popular titles in almost any bookstore are made up of a number of these best-selling reprints. Let me give you just a few examples:

Norman Rockwell: Illustrator. This book was originally published at $14.95 and sold very well. For the past two years it has been available from Outlet in a reprint edition for $7.95. The book offers a pictorial panorama of a growing and changing America as seen through the works of one of America's most beloved artists. With 437 illustrations, 43

in full color, this is probably the best introductory book on Norman Rockwell.

The Annotated Alice. This book is listed in the latest *BIP* at $10 from Clarkson Potter. However it is also available from Outlet in a reprint edition at $3.95. This is the complete text and the original illustrations of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass* and is the only fully annotated edition. For years this has been one of the most popular reprints in bookstores.

Why a Duck? This is an extremely popular book with visual (over 600 photos) and verbal highlights from the Marx Brothers' movies. The book originally sold for $7.95 and is now a reprint from Outlet at $3.95.

The Lawless Decade. This book is listed in *BIP* at $5.95, but it is available from Outlet at $3.95. This is a pictorial history of the Roaring Twenties with more than 300 pictures and illustrations.

Twenty Days. A big text and picture account of Lincoln's assassination and the twenty days that followed. Originally published at $11.95 and now only $4.98 from Book Sales.

There were a fair number of books available for the first time this past fall that represented real bargains, and again some of these books are listed in *Books in Print* at a much higher price and others are out of print.

Touch the Earth. This is a well-known book, by T. C. McLuhan, on the American Indian existence in the United States today. Through pictures and text the book tells the story of the Indians past, present, and future. This is an A&W reprint edition at $2.98 and yet the book is still listed in *Books in Print* at $6.95 under its original publisher, Outerbridge and Dientsfrey.

Portraits of North American Indian Life is a big photographic classic on Indian life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Edward S. Curtis, the famous photographer. The book contains over 80 full-size (15x17 inch) portraits and was published at $30. The book is now out of print. However it is available as a sale book at $14.98—the only difference being the binding isn't quite so good as it is on the original edition.

Mary Martin's Needlepoint. This was one of the best selling needlepoint books when it was available at full price ($15.95) and was available this past fall for the first time in a reprint edition at $5.98.

Major Sale Book Houses in the U.S.

Outlet Book Co., 419 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016.

Harlem Book Co., 221 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10003.

Book Sales, 110 Enterprise Ave., Secaucus, NJ 07094.

A&W Promotional Book Corp., 95 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016.

PRESERVATION/Jill S. Reddig

Repairing History

In this age of disposable bottles and paperback books, the need to preserve bits of our collective past grows stronger, becomes indeed almost a passion. The cost of preserving and restoring rare books and manuscripts has always been high, both in time and money, and the costs will undoubtedly continue to rise as an hour of a skilled artisan's time becomes more precious.

Some time ago I was working at a large academic library which sent its very rarest books to the Newberry Library in Chicago for restoration of the bindings. The work always required many months, but seldom did anyone complain. The workmanship could not be equalled. Finally a letter came saying that the European craftsman who had done much of the work had died and there was simply no one to take his place. The university would have to look elsewhere—and elsewheres were extremely difficult to find.

Fortunately new technology has been developed to help with part of the preservation process. Esther Alkalay, head of the Department of Restoration at the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem, has designed a machine for the mechanical restoration of paper. Called the "recurator," this machine reduces dramatically one of the most time-consuming processes in the restoration of rare materials.

With the recurator it is possible to mend several pages at once, as long as they are approximately the same thickness and quality. According to Mrs. Alkalay, the process of restoration is very rapid, taking only a minute or two. The text surrounding holes on a page is not obscured as it often is in hand patching.

Before a page can be processed in the recurator, it must undergo the same treatment which precedes hand mending: disinfection, cleaning, deacidification, fixing ink and reinforcing the paper. Then calculations of the weight of the paper and size of area to be filled are made to determine what fiber content is needed for the pulp. When the recurator is filled with the necessary substances and the damaged page or pages placed on the 72 x 52 cm surface, "finely defibrillated paper fibers are homogeneously dispersed in water, which is passed over a fine screen on which the damaged pages are lying."

The recurator not only repairs holes but it fills cracks, joins pages and fragments, and repairs margins. It can also make new watermarked sheets of paper resembling hand-made paper.

Mrs. Alkalay's machine has been in use for three years in the library on the Hebrew University's Givot Ram campus. The first export order came from the U.S. Library of Congress early in 1973 and the Yessim Research Development Company, which is handling the sale of the recurator, has indicated that subsequent orders were received from Archives Nationales in Paris and the New England Document Conservation Center in North Andover, Massachusetts. George Cunha, director-conservator of the New England Document Conservation Center, feels that the recurator is "one of the most revolutionary developments in paper restoration in this country." He also notes that, based on



W. BRAUN

Esther Alkalay (right) removing restored pages from the recurator she designed.

the samples he has inspected, the work produced by the machine is "as good as the most expert hand mending" he has seen.

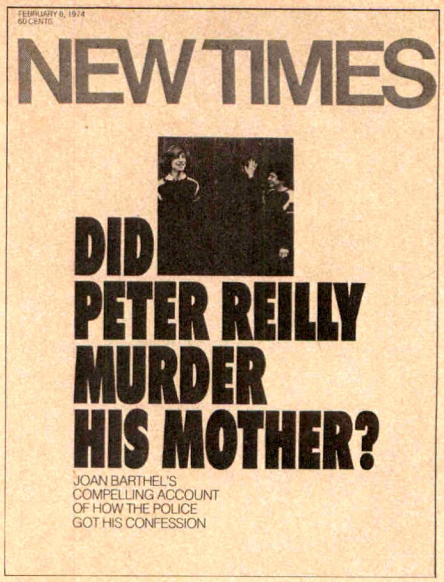
At a cost of $9,500 the recurator is not something every library can or should have, but it seems to represent a significant advance in preservation technology.

The development of the recurator is obviously the result of genius, but it is also the result of dedication. Mrs. Alkalay points out that her library has the largest collection of Hebrew manuscripts in the world. They have been through wars, surviving ghettos and refugee camps. They have come from different cultures and different eras. "Devotion has gone into their making. In this department, devotion goes into their preservation."

MAGAZINES/Edith McCormick

Personalized Journalism

Since October 19 George Hirsch has been publishing the national news magazine *New Times* in reaction to the conference-style journalism of *Time* and *Newsweek*. Its writers assume the reader already knows last week's events and their job is to get into the interior of those events as an experience and write about them in a personalized way. Contributing editors like Jimmy Breslin, Joan Barthel, Larry. L. King and Murray Kempton bring their perceptions to such subjects as the Watergate Committee infighting or the independent trucker's sense of betrayal by Nixon who got his vote. Full-length articles *based on* last week's "headline" news are designated "Top of the News" on the contents page, while "Off the News" reports cover a "Halloween a la Fellini" masquerade party in New York or the arrival of 15-year-old Guru Maharaj Ji in Texas. Several features showing models that are working to change the social ills of the country—all to be flagged "For a Better America"—are planned.



New Times gives superstars a home, and a network of more than 100 news correspondents an opportunity to flex their muscles. Regular departments include a national "Guide to the Arts" with capsule reviews of movies, books, records, plays, TV, etc. "Newsletters" up front summarizes insider views on power politics, health, business, energy, behavior and media while the back of the book carries extended reviews on movies, books, music, and TV. "Final Tribute," by a different contributor each issue, bids unsentimental farewell to a famous person or phenomenon. Available from *New Times*, P.O. Box 2948, Boulder, CO 80302 at $12/year.

Photography Showcase

Claiming it will publish more color pages than any other monthly magazine of photography, *Photo World* publishes such venerated artists as Brassai and such new ones as Jim Lee with the aid of high-quality paper and plates. Each issue focuses on as many as 10 exquisite photo essays with a minimum of instructive text and a maximum of adoration for the *image*. An adaptation of France's *Photo Magazine* published by l'Union des Editions Modernes, *Photo World* occasionally provides charts to demonstrate equipment and techniques used to accomplish the photograph. In one issue with six major photo essays, three of the portfolios lacked any instruction,

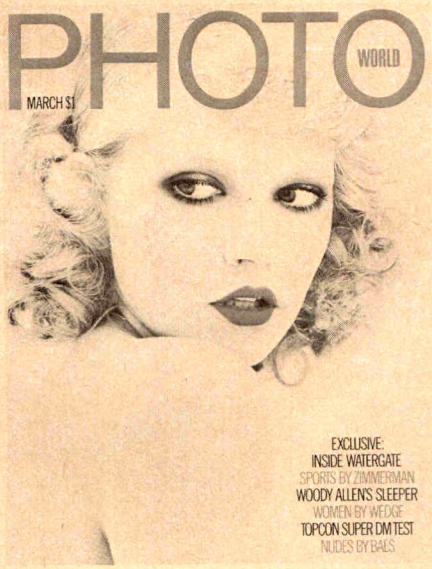
Best Sellers: The Status of Paperback Rights

(as of February 18, 1974)

*Benchley, Peter. **Jaws. Bantam,** dns, pns
Birmingham, Stephen. **Real Lace.** Popular Library, tent. Spring '75, pns
Browne, Harry. **You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis.** Macmillan, rns
Christie, Agatha. **Postern of Fate.** Bantam, Fall '74, $1.50
Coleman, Lonnie. **Beulah Land.** Dell, 10-8-74, tent. $1.75
Comfort, Alex. **The Joy of Sex.** Simon and Schuster, 3-74, $4.95
Cooke, Alistair. **Alistair Cooke's America.** Knopf, nav
Cosell, Howard. **Cosell.** Pocket Books, 8-74, $1.75
Craven, Margaret. **I Heard the Owl Call My Name.** Dell, tent. 2-75, tent. $1.50
Drury, Allen. **Come Nineveh, Come Tyre.** Avon, tent. 10-74, $1.75
Gardner, John. **Nickel Mountain.** Ballantine Books, 12-74, pns
Greene, Graham. **The Honorary Consul.** Pocket Books, 9-74, $1.50
Hellman, Lillian. **Pentimento.** New American Library, 10-74, tent. $1.75
Jong, Erica. **Fear of Flying.** New American Library, 11-74, pns
Kanin, Garson. **A Thousand Summers,** Bantam, Fall '74, tent. $1.75
Kemelman, Harry. **Tuesday the Rabbi Saw Red.** Fawcett, dns, pns
*Krantzler, Mel. **Creative Divorce.** New American Library, 1-75, pns
Levenson, Sam. **In One Era and Out the Other.** Pocket Books, temp. postponed
*Mellow, James R. **Charmed Circle.** Avon dns, pns
*Merle, Robert. **Malevil.** Simon and Schuster, rns
Miller, Merle. **Plain Speaking: An Oral Biography of Harry Truman.** Putnam, rns
Newman & Berkowitz. **How to Be Your Own Best Friend.** Ballantine Books, Winter '74, pns
Nicolson, Nigel. **Portrait of a Marriage.** Bantam, Fall '74, $1.95
Royko, Mike. **Slats Grobnik and Some Other Friends.** Dutton, rns
Sanders, Lawrence. **The First Deadly Sin.** Berkley, 8-74, $1.95
Scherman, David E. **The Best of Life.** Time-Life, nav
Schlesinger, Arthur. **The Imperial Presidency.** Popular Library, tent. 8-74, pns
Schreiber, Flora R. **Sybil.** Warner, 5-74, $1.95
Stewart, Mary. **The Hollow Hills.** Fawcett, 7-11-74, $1.75
*Tompkins, Peter & Bird, Christopher. **The Secret Life of Plants.** Avon, 10-74, pns
Trevanian. **The Loo Sanction.** Avon, 12-74, $1.75
Vidal, Gore. **Burr.** Bantam, Fall '74, $1.95
Wambaugh, Joseph. **The Onion Field.** Dell, tent. 9-3-74, tent. $1.75
*Wells, Dee. **Jane.** Avon, 1-75, pns
West, J. B., with Mary Lynn Kotz. **Upstairs at the White House.** Warner, 9-74, $1.95
West, Morris. **The Salamander.** Pocket Books, tent. 10-74, pns
White, Patrick. **The Eye of the Storm.** Avon, 1-75, pns
Wilder, Thornton. **Theophilus North.** Avon, 11-74, $1.75

dns date of publication not set
nav will not be available in paperback
pns price not set
rns rights not yet sold to paperback house
* Publishers Weekly best-seller candidate

one noted the camera used, while Salano's nudes and Maisel's New York City photos were accompanied by explanatory charts. A monthly "Special Photo Chart" provides specs and current prices on a particular class of camera: e.g., minicamera or Super-8. Two regular departments evaluate individual cameras. "Portfolio" showcases a major artist whose limited edition portfolio has recently been made available for sale. Recommended for the accomplished amateur for browsing and aesthetic joys. For reading, *Petersen's Photographic*



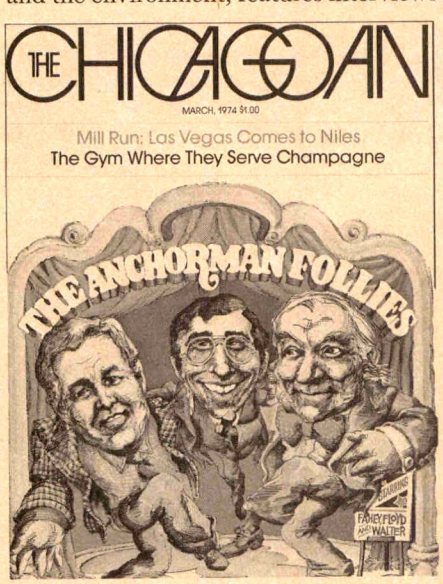
Journal is still a wiser investment. Few ads muddy editorial credibility. Subscriptions to P.O.B. 5005, Des Moines, IA 50306. $10/year.

Triply Blessed

After three years of being the only heavy in town, *Chicago Guide* now shares its newsstand space along with two new magazines, *The Chicagoan* and *Hyde Parker*. From the looks of its advertising it seems like the monthly *The Chicagoan* may be profiting from its "snob appeal" reputation. Six issues have appeared to date featuring some of the city's best-known writers, among them Mike Royko who contributed one of four major articles on political figures in Illinois. Aimed at the six-county metropolitan Chicago market, *Chicagoan* allows trend-conscious readers to cram into packed rock halls with pop music writer Jack Hefferkamp and learn what their kids are into besides quaaludes and sopors (a chart offers an index—from danger to all clear—to which rock groups attract what kind of crowds) or try to find the Good Life in rural Mount Carroll along with two urban dropouts.

A critical directory to events in the city and suburbs includes all the predictables but also special celebrations (Russian New Year) and a guide to off-beat film series. Regular columns include Clifford Terry on movies and Ron Dorfman (founder of *Chicago Journalism Review*) on media. "Frontlines" presents eclectic and well-written coverage of people, places and events you should know about in Chicago. March's cover story on the 10 o'clock TV anchormen demonstrates *The Chicagoan's* orientation is becoming tougher all the time. Contact *The Chicagoan*, Suite 540, 645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. $10/year.

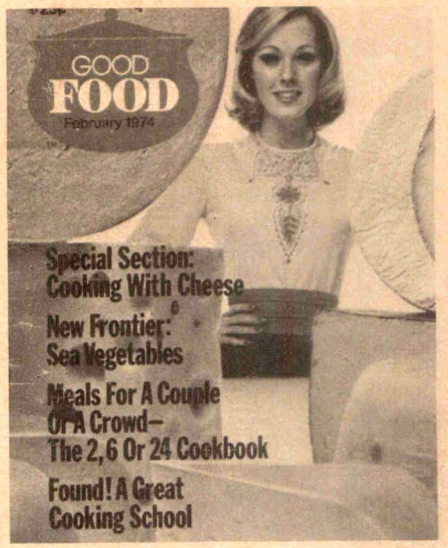
If young people were to spend money on magazines instead of records one month, though, they'd probably opt for *Hyde Parker* rather than the other two. *Hyde Parker* has no need to be self-consciously feisty, for its concerns seem to be saving the city or at least the community it serves. Published bimonthly in the South Side area whose heart is the University of Chicago, *Hyde Parker* explores such issues as sexism, including a citywide directory to women's services, the energy crisis, a consumer's guide to divorce in Chicago or the problems of migrants in Illinois. Chicago's only slightly alternative slick magazine with regular fiction and columns on nutrition and the environment, features interviews



with such people as dancer James Cunningham and author David Halberstam. Available from *Hyde Parker* Magazine, 5418 S. Woodlawn, 2-D, Chicago, IL 60615. $4/year.

Better Eating

Unblessed as we are with an abundance of natural but expensive foods, the National Biscuit Company, the USDA, oil companies, and many others have rushed into the suddenly definable conundrum to provide us with meat "analogs," leaf and fish protein concentrates, and even some petroleum-fed microbes to offset our loss of traditional foods. You can read all about it and many other



things in a new monthly publication called *Good Food*. Another good feature attributed the rise of eclectic tastes to the food gurus: Child, Claiborne, and Beard.

Best regular departments include "Creative Cooking Class" (e.g., how to make entrees and desserts with frozen puff pastry); "Cook's Bookshelf" which recommends a new cookbook and samples some recipes; regional recipe submissions by readers (a contest); Q & A columns for both food and wines and spirits; "Man in the Kitchen"; and "Kinderküche," easy recipes kids love to eat and can cook too. Concerned with the practice of good nutrition, the editors code all recipes for food values. Available from *Good Food*, Box 600, Radnor, PA 19088. $3/year.

Equal Time

Managed and edited by women, *Venus* may be called "a skin mag for chicks" when actually it is written for the "liberated, intelligent woman" who has more than superficial interest in everything from the New Sexuality to skiing. Some of the features to date include a rape victim's view of her attacker, two lesbians talking about their first encounter, in-depth reports on the world of erotic films, information on junkies and sterilization. Male nude centerfold. Practical advice to be found in regular departments: an excellent letters column, travel and fashion, reviews. Two interviews each issue ("I Am Man" and "I Am Woman"), fiction and humor. For subscription information contact *Venus* Magazine, c/o Mailing Management, Inc., 154 S. Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94103 and let them know it's for a library. $9/year. □

ALA Council Adopts New Dues Schedule

On Jan. 25 the ALA Council adopted, after lengthy debate, the dues revision proposed by the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support. The proposal calls for a $35 basic fee for joining ALA, with separate charges of $15 each for divisions. This dues structure in principle establishes a federated association, since the $15 fees will be given to the divisions to cover their operating expenses.

The only new challenge to the COPES structure was a proposal from the American Association of School Librarians that suggested a first-year introductory rate of $25 including the choice of one division. AASL's proposal was voted down, but under the COPES revision the Executive Board can allow divisions to establish "one-year promotional rates from time to time."



COPES Chairman William Chait.

Membership will receive the new dues schedule, in the form of Bylaws amendment, with the 1974 ballot. If passed, the rates will take effect in 1975.

The complete schedule is as follows: *Student members*—(members who are enrolled at least half-time in a program of library and information science in a four-year undergraduate or graduate school; limited to two years)—$10. *Non-salaried librarians, inactive librarians, retired librarians, librarians with a salary of less than $6,000 per annum*—$10. *Foreign librarians*—(foreign librarians not employed in the U.S. or U.S. Possessions)—$20. *Regular members*—(librarians not covered in above categories, friends of libraries, trustees and others interested in the work of the American Library Association)—$35. Divisions—$15 each.

Assistance for FTRF

The Freedom to Read Foundation's status as the "legal defense arm of ALA's intellectual freedom program" was formalized at the midwinter meeting by the Executive Board. Prospects for increased FTRF membership brightened as a result of Council action which allows membership check-off for the foundation on the ALA membership application form.

The Executive Board voted to authorize the FTRF to file, on behalf of ALA, pleas in any litigation related to First Amendment rights, provided they are consistent with ALA policy and approved by ALA's executive director and president or president-elect. Executive Board also ratified the filing of an amicus brief in the case *Jenkins* v. *Georgia* and authorized the filing of an amicus brief in *Hamling* v. *U.S.* The Freedom to Read Foundation is to underwrite the costs involved in all briefs filed on behalf of ALA.

Fiscal Crisis Vote

George Jenks and John Glinka, chapter councilors from Pennsylvania and Kansas, offered a resolution calling upon COPES to submit a balanced budget for 1974–75 to the Executive Board, with any income from endowment funds to be excluded from the proposed budget. Council defeated the resolution 59 to 56.

SCMAI Reports

The report on the Library of Congress from the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry (p. 198), after extensive consideration, was passed as amended by E. J. Josey. Josey pointed out that since LC was excluded from the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission did not have the authority to monitor employment practices at the Library of Congress. Josey's amendment substituted language for the report's fifth recommendation calling upon ALA through cooperation with the LC union and staff organizations to monitor LC's progress in meeting the report's recommendations.

Upon adoption of the report, John Lorenz moved and Council approved that *The Library of Congress Semiannual Progress Report . . . on the Equal Employment Opportunity Plan for Affirmative Action for Fiscal Year 1974*, be reprinted and accompany SCMAI's LC report in *American Libraries* (see p. 201).

The SCMAI report on the University of Chicago (p. 204) was passed by Council after councilors voted down Patricia Schuman's motion to redirect SCMAI to conduct a full and complete investigation of personnel practices at the University of Chicago.

Equal Employment Policy

After further parenthetical definition of the term "lifestyle" and the substitution of the Advisory Committee to the Office for Library Personnel Resources for the proposed new standing Council committee on equal opportunity in libraries, ALA Council adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Equal Opportunity in Libraries, presented by Barbara Manchak. The Executive Board's concern over the ambiguity of the term "lifestyle" prompted the com-



OSCAR & ASSOCIATES

President Jean Lowrie signs the agreement for a new ALA headquarters. Present are Ernest Martin (seated), ALA staff; Morton Jaffe, real estate consultant from Lakewoods Realty Corp.; and Earl Talbot, Kirkland, Ellis (ALA legal counsel).

mittee to define the term parenthetically "manner and mode of attire, sexual preference, political persuasion."

Katherine Laich's concern that the proposed new committee of the association would duplicate the responsibilities of OLPR's advisory committee led her to issue a minority report on the policy from the Executive Board and to successfully amend the document in Council. The draft of the ALA Equal Employment Opportunity Policy was published in the October 1973 issue of *American Libraries* (pp. 560-61).

Taking Care of Business

Alice Ihrig, councilor-at-large, expedited the business of Council's cluttered agenda by combining the following action items for passage: the renaming of the ALA Scholarship Program to the David H. Clift Scholarship Program, the resolution in support of a White House Conference on Libraries, three Intellectual Freedom Committee resolutions (Portuguese Letters, Chilean Book Burning, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn), selected recommendations of the Committee on Organization, and a resolution urging the superintendent of documents to expand the depository library program to include more non-GPO documents.

Standards Revisited

The report of the Standards Committee was referred to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to determine what authority a division has within ALA to establish standards. Since the Constitution and Bylaws Committee is empowered only to draft language for Constitution and Bylaws revision, this problem will undoubtedly make its way back to the Committee on Organization for study. The Standards Committee report set forth the requirements which ALA standards should meet, but the committee's authority to set guidelines is under challenge from the Association of College and Research Libraries, among others.

Awards Revision

After voting to eliminate the E. P. Dutton Award for lack of funding, Council considered the Award Committee's recommendation to retain the status quo regarding the ALA awards program. Council rejected that recommendation and adopted Councilor Miriam Crawford's motion that the report's second alternative become ALA policy, with the provision that scholarship awards be given special consideration as a substitute for awards no longer serving a useful purpose.

The new policy allows all unit awards to be separated from ALA general awards. The Awards Committee will continue to administer the general awards program.

Council Action at Midwinter 1974

Freedom to Read Foundation Report. Council voted to include an application for FTRF on the ALA membership application.

Committee on Program Evaluation and Support Report and Dues Proposal. Council adopted the COPES dues revision.

SCMAI Report on the Library of Congress. Council adopted the report as amended (see p. 198).

Library of Congress Semiannual Progress Report. Council voted in favor of John Lorenz's motion to include the LC progress report on equal employment opportunity in the same issue of **AL** as the SCMAI report (see p. 201).

Equal Employment Opportunity Policy. Council adopted the report as amended and referred it to COPES for study of budget implications.

SCMAI Report on the University of Chicago. Council adopted the report (see p. 204).

"Noncontroversial" Action Items. Council passed the following in a block: Resolutions on David H. Clift Scholarship Program, White House Conference on Libraries, Portuguese Letters, Chilean Book Burning, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Communication to Supt. of Documents, Committee on Organization Report Items I, II, III, VII, VIII.

Standards Committee Policy. Council referred the policy to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee for possible Bylaws violations.

Awards Committee Report. Council adopted the report with Alternative II.

Elections Committee Report. Council approved the proposal to provide for vacancies created by Council nominee's withdrawal.

Committee on Organization Report. Council approved Item IV (voted down VI; V withdrawn at the request of the Committee on Accreditation).

Government Documents Round Table Resolution. Council approved the resolution to add documents printed outside the GPO to depository library program.



Deputy Executive Director Ruth Frame (left) and President-Elect Edward Holley.

International Relations

The Ad Hoc Committee to Study International Relations Responsibilities, chaired by former ALA President Keith Doms, recommended a coordinator of international relations position be established at ALA headquarters. The coordinator would serve as liaison for international relations activities within ALA. Funding the position, according to the report, would cost from $23,000 to $33,500. Council is scheduled to vote on the proposal at the New York annual conference.

Removal of Councilors

Council defeated the Committee on Organization's recommendation that members be removed from Executive Board or Council if they fail to attend two consecutive meetings of Executive Board or Council without adequate reason. The COO proposal also called for the ALA president and a Council credentials committee to validate excuses for absences of board or Council members.

Executive Board Winners

Rebecca Bingham and Alphonse Trezza were elected to the Executive Board by Council balloting to serve 1974–78. They will be seated at the adjournment of the 1974 annual conference. Rebecca Bingham is director of library media services, Louisville, Ky. public schools; Trezza is state librarian of Illinois.

Programs Accredited

Under the newly adopted *Standards for Accreditation*, three graduate programs of library education have been officially accredited by the American Library Association. The programs are offered by the Graduate Library School, University of Arizona, the Graduate School of Library Science, Louisiana State University, and the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Tennessee. □

ALA REPORT

Library of Congress

The following report on the Library of Congress was approved by the ALA Council on Jan. 23, 1974.

On 31 January 1973 the ALA Council, after receiving a Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry (SCMAI) report, directed SCMAI to "extend its efforts to an on-site investigation into the Library of Congress' failure to comply with the recommendations of the LC Inquiry Team (25 January 1972)." Pursuant to this Council directive to the staff committee, discussion was initiated by Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of ALA, with officials of the Library of Congress prior to the close of the midwinter meeting. Further correspondence and discussions of the issue culminated in an invitation from the Library of Congress on 18 May 1973 for the ALA executive director accompanied by a select group of the association's members to visit the library on 4–7 June 1973.

The specific purpose of the visit was to review, in situ, the plans and programs of the library regarding affirmative action and the provision of equal employment opportunities for minority employees. The group adopted a procedure which intended to include: (1) discussions of the affirmative action and equal opportunity plans and programs with officials of the library, (2) brief interviews with randomly selected employees regarding their involvement in and reactions to the administration's plans and programs, and (3) interviews with representatives of the major staff organizations of the library.

The ALA group proceeded as intended through the conclusion of phase two, the brief interviews. These latter were arranged during tours of several divisions of the library. As the group passed through each division employees were selected by the group for interviewing with the understanding that the interviews were voluntary and confidential. They were informed of this by the appropriate supervisor who made the arrangements according to a predetermined interview schedule. Although several employees chose not to be interviewed 15 did meet with the ALA group. The grade range of the 15 was from 4 through 14, with three holding positions above Grade 9. Of the total only two had entered the library in a position above Grade 5. Four of the 15 were currently holding positions below Grade 5.

Phase three of the intended program was not successfully carried out due to the unwillingness of the Librarian of Congress to announce the visit of the ALA group to the staff at large, either prior to or during the visit. The Librarian indicated his unwillingness was based on earlier instructions from Congressman Hayes, of the Joint Congressional Committee, not to cooperate fully with any outside inquiry group. As a consequence representatives of two of the major organizations within the library, the Black Employees of the Library of Congress (BELC) and Local 2477 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), refused to meet with the ALA group on the grounds that they had not been adequately or officially notified and thus had not had sufficient time to prepare testimony.

The ALA group judged that their inability to meet with representatives of the major staff organizations was of sufficient import to their review that a return visit to the library was essential. Therefore, at the Las Vegas meeting of the association, the staff committee asked for an extension of the deadline for a report to Council in order that a second visit to the Library of Congress could be scheduled for 24–26 September 1973.

The primary purpose of the second visit was to assure adequate opportunity for the employees of the Library of Congress, and particularly those representing the two organizations missed on the first visit, to comment upon the plans and programs under review. Prior to the September 24–26 visit, employees of the library were officially informed of the visit and general invitations were extended to individuals as well as staff organizations to meet with the ALA group. For the September visit, 25 individuals made appointments to meet with the ALA representatives. The grade range of the individuals who met with the ALA group was 3 through 15. Seven of the 25 currently held positions above Grade 9, while only three currently held positions below Grade 5. Fifteen of the 25 had entered the library in positions above Grade 5.

In addition, discussions were held with members of such library units as the Human Relations Committees of the Processing and Reference Departments, and the Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee of the Library of Congress. Representatives of BELC, Local 2477 of AFSCME and the Library of Congress Professional Association, organizations which represent the locus of organized opinion in the library, this time took full advantage of the opportunity to present their views.

Throughout the course of the two visits and subsequent deliberations the ALA group was cognizant not only of the library's role in national and world librarianship and the importance of its services, products, and standards, but of its responsibilities as an employer as well. During these proceedings the ALA group operated with the premise that these responsibilities should be shared by the library staff and administration alike. While it is the responsibility of the administration to recognize that current tensions call for valid and appropriate responses to eliminate the fact as well as the perception of injustices, it is at the same time the responsibility of the staff to produce quality programs, services, and products. Both groups share the responsibility for perceiving realistic objectives with realistic time schedules for meeting them.

The SCMAI report of 25 January 1972 concluded that, "Black employees of the Library of Congress had been discriminated against in matters of promotion." The report also concluded that the visiting team did not "believe that this discrimination had been applied by policy, but rather that policy had been ineffective in preventing discrimination from occurring in practice." In the interim new policies and new programs have been established by the library.

A congressional supplemental budget approved $150,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity programs for fiscal year 1973 and $300,000 for fiscal year 1974. To date these funds have supported primarily 14 positions in the Personnel Office, including the assistant director for equality programs, a professional assistant, a clerk-stenographer, two positions in the Equal Employment Opportunity Office for discrimination complaints, and added positions for training and counseling programs. Reports of activities conducted are required by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on at least a semiannual basis.

The Library of Congress programs for Equal Employment Opportunities fall into two broad categories: (1) discrimination complaints, and (2) affirmative action.

The program for handling complaints and grievances relating to allegations of racial or sexual discrimination within the library operates according to the provisions of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972. The program is headed by a coordinator, who reports to the deputy librarian. There are three additional equal opportunity officers serving two-year terms. The positions of coordinator and investigator are full-time positions funded under the equal employment opportunity program appropriation to the library. In addition, there are at least nine counselors located throughout the principal buildings housing the Library of Congress activities who receive initial complaints and inquiries from employees. The equal opportunity officers and counselors, selected from the staff, are not expected to spend more than 20 percent of their time on the program. Human relations committees, variously constituted, are mandated for all of the departments of the library and representatives from these committees form a Human Relations Council. This body, meeting with the Librarian of Congress at least quarterly, assists in improving communication between staff and administration in regard to staff problems.

1974 ALA Elections

Ballots for the 1974 ALA elections will be sent to all personal members whose dues have been received as of March 31, 1974. The mailing of the ballots will be completed by May 1. Deadline for the return of the ballots is June 10, 1974.

The second category of programs may be characterized as staff development activities. These programs are headed by an assistant director for equality programs who reports to the personnel director of the Library of Congress. The Equal Employment Opportunity Act requires that the Library of Congress submit a plan of its activities in support of equal employment objectives each year. The 1973 plan outlined 13 areas in which action was to be taken, assigned the responsibility for that action and indicated the status of each project. Approximately one-half of the activities were designated as being in the initial stage. Most of the activities involved either the survey, analysis, and evaluation of existing practices, or the education and training of staff to their responsibilities.

The ALA group has some doubts concerning the efficacy of some of the specific programs it reviewed. However, few of them have been operational long enough to evaluate adequately.

The ALA group did note, however, a considerable diversity of opinion among the staff regarding these programs. A number of staff members likely to be affected by the programs believe that while some efforts are made to gather opinions, these do not result in reflecting divergent points of view. Since the process by which the new policies and programs are formulated significantly affects how they are perceived by those involved in their implementation, the ALA group believes that the effect of the new policies and procedures has been limited by the disaffection which presently exists between some members of the library's staff and administration.

The ALA group believes that this disaffection has created an atmosphere within the Library of Congress where significant amounts of apathy, fear and mistrust exist, and where threats of violence occasionally intrude. The select group has employed several management truisms in order to express its points more succinctly:

"Where a leadership has been accustomed to the assumption that its constituents respond to it as individuals, there may be a rude awakening when organization of those constituents creates nucleuses of strength which are able to effectively demand a sharing of power."[1]

One of the recommendations of the SCMAI report of 25 January 1972 urged the Library of Congress to seek out and utilize organized staff opinion with regard to race-related problems.* This recommendation looms more important now as a means of stabilizing the personnel situation at the library than it did in 1972.

Three staff organizations appear to have the desire and capability to represent staff opinion with regard to the working conditions at the Library of Congress. The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Local 2477 estimates its membership at a little over 500 and the Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) is officially listed with a membership of 1,100. The Black Employees of the Library of Congress (BELC), a relatively new organization currently in the midst of a membership drive, had no accurate figures available.

The BELC was recognized as an official staff organization of the Library of Congress in the summer of 1973. AFSCME has been recognized for many years. These two organizations originally brought the allegations of racial discrimination at the Library of Congress to the American Library Association in June 1971. The Library of Congress Professional Association, though not as prominent in the current controversy as the union and BELC, expresses considerable concern for the apparent lack of receptivity, on the part of the library administration, of upward communication in the library. Among these groups, representing approximately one-half of the employees at the library, there is a widespread belief that the Library of Congress staff has little effective input into policies and procedures.

Organized staff opinion appears to be a new phenomenon at the library and as such it has not been adequately represented in those advisory bodies which have been established to assist in the implementation of the equal employment opportunity programs.

The Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee, which has as its purposes the administration and coordination of the affirmative action plan in each department of the library, is mistakenly viewed by numerous staff as the intended vehicle for representative staff input. Since this misperception conflicts with its true mission, the committee has been viewed as a "tool" or "front" for the library administration. Clearly then, there is a need for an additional committee which would indeed so represent staff opinion.

In developing the affirmative action plan for 1973, draft programs were first presented to the staff for comment and criticism. It is widely believed that few, if any, of the staff recommendations found their way into the second and final draft. While this belief, though apparently sincere, may not accurately reflect the facts, the credibility of the coordinating committee, given the misperception of its role, is such as to allow this belief to go virtually unchallenged among many staff members. Further, when questioned on this point, members of the coordinating committee professed little knowledge of the obvious mistrust of their efforts. This may be considered evidence of the isolation of the Library of Congress administration from the newly established centers of staff opinion.

"Communication is at the heart of

*"That in conceptualizing and implementing this affirmative action program, the library seek out and utilize in a structured way the substantial body, which presently exists within the community of minority group employees, of concern for, and first-hand knowledge of, the library's race-related problems. The team believes that, comprising as it does those persons most affected by these problems, this group is uniquely qualified to aid in the identification of potential solution." (SCMAI report, 25 January 1972).

management. Many of the difficulties of organizations either are caused by or are complicated by inadequate or omitted communication."[2]

There are many complex personnel policies and procedures at the Library of Congress which appear to be inadequately explained to the staff. Although the need for formal and official expression is recognized, a strong need still exists for interpretation in language understandable to the persons at whom communications are aimed. (The Processing Department Newsletter which attempts to explain complex procedures, such as the posting system for available jobs, in simple but effective language, is a positive step toward improved communication.)

Much has been made of the statistics regarding minority employees at the Library of Congress by both the administration and the staff organizations. It is clear that these statistics say many different things. While it is true that the library has more minority employees than any other large library in the U.S., it also has a far greater total of employees. On the other hand, it has considerably more lower-level positions due to many unique services it provides to the national and world library communities. The percentage of minority employees in all professional positions, Grades 9–18, is 20 percent, but minorities in the highest grade positions, Grades 14–18, remain quite low. Opportunities to rectify such a situation are limited to either creating new positions or filling vacancies which occur. The Library of Congress has established programs which are intended to provide opportunities for the training, upgrading, and promotion of employees. In general, employees in the middle grades who were interviewed tended to the view that there was too much emphasis on training for positions they considered themselves already qualified to fill. Yet many of the employees in the lower grades who were interviewed either were unaware of these programs or doubted that they would affect the way in which personnel policies and procedures are carried out. Although there is general need for more direct communication with staff regarding the plans for realistic personnel objectives, the ALA group believes there is an even more urgent need to focus upon the areas of the library with the highest percentage of lower grade positions.

"Top executives can make one of their greatest contributions to the development of subordinates by the examples they set in day-to-day relationships with them."[3]

There exists a large reservoir of loyalty, among the staff, to the Library of Congress as an institution, and there is expressed concern for the library's problems. Nevertheless, faith is strained on the part of some supervisors, as well as some rank and file employees, with regard to their confidence in the library administration's abilities to respond effectly to problems. Some of these rank and file employees point out, for example, that the Library of Congress has developed impressive policies and procedures, involving a number of black counselors and equal opportunity officers within the library, to advise the Librarian with regard to employee grievances which are filed. Yet there is an expressed lack of confidence in the ability of the equal opportunity officers and counselors to act independently.

Many employees express the belief that while the library administration has acted to the extent required by regulations, grievances are redressed grudgingly by an administration which lacks commitment to its written policies and procedures. Numerous staff members cited the several grievance cases, appealed to agencies outside the library, which resulted in reversal of the library's decision, as exemplifying this lack of commitment.

The ambiguity of administrative direction which results from such actions is clearly indicated by one Library of Congress supervisor, who, in discussing the problem of handling the grievances of black employees said, "many supervisors, if honest, are honestly perplexed about how to deal with aspects of the problem that involve them." Much of the responsibility to implement the equal employment opportunity programs lies with the hundreds of supervisors in the Library; clear and unequivocal commitment on the part of the Librarian must be demonstrated to give guidance and direction to the supervisors.

As this report was nearing its final stage of preparation, a revision of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program regulations (LCR 2010-3.1) was issued (January 2, 1974) in which widespread staff input to the regulations was reported. The report reveals that conferences were held with administrative units of the library prior to drafting this revision, yet only after the draft was revised were staff organizations and individuals given an opportunity to study the proposed revision. To the ALA group this represents a continuation of the failure to acknowledge and utilize organized staff opinion in a manner that is perceived by staff organizations as meaningful and not just pro forma. During its two visits, the ALA group heard numerous complaints from representatives of staff organizations that opportunities for input during the initial stages of policy development were lacking and that policy proposals were circulated for comment only after they had been substantially completed. The ALA group cannot emphasize too strongly the effect this has on staff attitudes toward the administration of the Library of Congress.

Notes

[1] Philip Selznick, *TVA and the Grass Roots; A Study in the Sociology of Formal Organization* (New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1966), p. 15.

[2] R. Gregg and L. D. Rodman, *Professional Staff Development in State Education Agencies* (Madison: Wisconsin State Department of Education, Bulletin No. 3464, 1973), p. 26.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 20.

Recommendations

Some members of the American Library Association have urged the association to censure the Library of Congress for failing to fully implement the recommendations of the SCMAI report of 25 January 1972. The ALA group considered the question of censure at some length. The group observed that the Library of Congress took a number of steps during 1973 toward correcting some of the problems identified in the 1972 SCMAI report. At each stage of the association's involvement, the Library of Congress has cooperated more fully. In working to alleviate the race-related problems of the Library of Congress, which still exist in large measure, the ALA group considers the continued concern and involvement of ALA and the other principal U.S. library organizations with the Library of Congress in the development of equal employment opportunity programs to be essential. Moreover, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, under the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, has the responsibility to cooperate with public and private agencies to insure the adoption and enforcement of equal opportunity provisions.

The frustrations of a significant number of the library's staff still exist. The problems will not go away on their own, but the ALA group can see no solution which can be effected immediately. It is clear that effective and lasting solutions can be found only through the consistent application of sound judgment and the willingness of the library's staff and its administration to work together. In view of these needs and the opportunity to develop a better understanding between the staff and administration of the Library of Congress, the ALA group does not feel that a censure would be appropriate.

The ALA group does make the following recommendations:

1. A coordinating committee, that is representative of more divergent points of view, be organized to assist in drafting and implementing policies and procedures regarding equal employment opportunities and affirmative action. This committee should include representatives from the major staff organizations in the Library of Congress.

2. That the Librarian (and his top administrative staff) become more visible in directing the efforts of the library's supervisors to implement changes in personnel policies, procedures and practices. Toward this end meetings with the supervisors and visits to departments and divisions of the library would be beneficial.

3. That the Library of Congress should review its affirmative action programs relative to those areas with high percentages of lower grade positions and with the assistance of employees affected, develop realistic plans for training, upgrading, and promotion.

4. That the Librarian's Liaison Committee* be reactivated to assure the continuous cooperation between the Library of Congress and the profession on all matters of concern, but with particular emphasis at this time on the personnel policies and procedures in the library.

5. That the American Library Association through cooperation with the Library of Congress union and staff organizations continuously monitor the progress of the Library of Congress in meeting these recommendations in the spirit as well as the letter of the recommendations; that the Library of Congress be requested to send its affirmative action plans to ALA, and that along with the plans submitted it should send the names and officers of the employee organizations in existence. Reports should be made periodically to the ALA membership by the executive director of the association as to the progress or lack thereof by the Library of Congress.—Respectfully submitted, *Thomas Alford, Yen Tsai Feng, Jane Flener, Henry Shearouse, W. Carl Jackson, chairman, Select Group to Visit the Library of Congress; Robert Wedgeworth, executive director, American Library Association.*

The Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry makes the following recommendations to the ALA Executive Board concerning the report of the Library of Congress Inquiry Team:

1. That copies of this report be transmitted to the Library of Congress, the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library of Congress, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

2. That this report be published in *American Libraries.—Robert Case, Ruth Frame, Judith F. Krug, Beverly Lynch, Robert Wedgeworth, chairman.* (Approved by the ALA Executive Board, Jan. 21, 1974; approved by ALA Council, Jan. 23, 1974, as amended.)

Library of Congress

Semiannual Progress Report for July 1–Dec. 31, 1973 on the Equal Employment Opportunity Plan for Affirmative Action for FY 1974

At the Jan. 23, 1974 ALA Council meeting the Council passed the motion "that the latest semiannual report on affirmative action of the Library of Congress be included in the same issue of American Libraries *as the SCMAI report."*

The LC semiannual progress report for July 1 to Dec. 31, 1973 on the equal employment opportunity plan for affirmative action for FY 1974 is printed below. (Taken from LC Information Bulletin, *v. 33, no. 4, Jan. 25, 1974.)*

During this reporting period the Library of Congress made significant progress toward accomplishing the objectives of the fiscal year 1974 affirmative action plan. These accomplishments are reported under the following headings: Progress on Major Plan Objectives, and Progress in Continuing Equal Opportunity Program Activities.

Progress on Major Plan Objectives

This section describes the affirmative action objectives which received major emphasis during fiscal year 1974, and achievements toward those objectives between July 1 and December 31, 1973.

Objective 1: Establishment of an Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee. The Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee was established in September, and met several times between Sept. 11 and Dec. 4. A principal objective of the committee was to get administrative action and coordination in all departments of the library. A representative from each department in the library serves on the committee, along with the federal women's coordinator, a representative from the Librarian's Office, and the assistant director for equality programs, who serves as chairman. The committee was instrumental in obtaining increased funding for tuition support, and in coordinating the administration of the training and performance agreement program throughout the library.

On Nov. 13 the Librarian added a representative from the Equal Opportunity Office, to give the committee expert information on the nature of complaints of discrimination being filed by employees. As a result, the committee's ability to recommend programs that would anticipate problems before they result in complaints was much enhanced.

Objective 2: Initiation of affirmative action training and performance appraisal agreements. At the outset, the library committed itself to a minimum of 26 training and performance agreements with employees during fiscal year 1974. On Oct. 10 the library announced that a total of 38 such agreements would be offered during the fiscal year.[1] The agreements were distributed throughout the library as follows:

Librarian's Office	1
Congressional Research	9
Administrative Department	5
Copyright Office	5
Processing Department	12
Reference Department	5
Law Library	1

Subsequently each department and the Librarian's office published memoranda to employees which explained the program, announced specific positions to be included and qualification requirements for each position, and solicited employee cooperation and applications. By Dec. 31, 17 of the 38 positions had been awarded through competitive selection processes which placed primary emphasis on an employee's performance record and motivation, and secondary emphasis on his educational credentials. Of the remaining 21 positions, 19 had been announced, and applications received. It was expected that selections would be made in early January 1974. Two positions were in the process of being advertised.[2]

Objective 3: Evaluation of library employment tests and qualifications requirements for job relatedness and business necessity. An outside research consultant was employed by the library to inventory and evaluate employment tests administered in the library and make necessary recommendations for improvement. A final report was completed and submitted on Nov. 12.

*"To improve communication between the LC, the principal library associations and through them the librarians they represent. To provide a mechanism where programs and problems of particular concern to the profession can be discussed to the end that these may become better known outside the Library of Congress and LC can benefit from views of others." (From letter February 26, 1962, L. Q. Mumford to D. H. Clift.)

The study showed that a number of tests used by line managers in the library did not meet standards for objectivity and should not be used to predict employee performance, competence, or "behavior necessary for successful performance of a job." These tests had been designed and evaluated by line personnel who had selected the behavior characteristics to be measured, a practice which leads to subjectivity.

These tests have been discontinued; future testing will be centralized in the Personnel Office to the maximum degree and added personnel resources are being assigned to further improvements based on the study's findings.

Objective 4: Counsel each participant in the tuition support program and establishment individual education-for-careers plans. During this reporting period 119 employees signed up for the tuition support program. Each was counseled by an employee development specialist of the Training Office. The Training Office is maintaining a written career plan for each participant, whose progress against that plan is being monitored through regular follow-up counseling.

Continuing Equal Opportunity Programs

In addition to the four objectives described above, the 1974 affirmative action plan included all items in the 1973 plan that had not been completed at the end of the year. A report of the progress made on those continued program items follows:

Orientation, training and educational programs designed to provide a maximum opportunity for employees to advance so as to perform at their highest potential: Human relations course. The library's human relations-oriented course entitled, "Supervision and Group Performance," was conducted twice between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1973. Forty-two supervisors participated in the courses.

Equal employment opportunity training for supervisors. The "Personnel Policies and Procedures for Supervisors" course, which includes two hours of training on equal opportunity policies and practices and the library's affirmative action plan, was conducted twice during this reporting period. Thirty-three supervisors participated in the courses.

Supervisor's conference. On Nov. 29, 1973, an all-day conference was held for supervisors of employees with training agreements under the affirmative action plan. The conference was devoted to discussions of program elements and answers to questions raised by the supervisors.

Typing and shorthand classes. Since July 1973 three typing classes have been conducted for 72 student participants. A Shorthand Refresher Course was initiated on Nov. 26, 1973 with five participants in the first class.

Tuition support program. Thus far this period, the library has expended $27,725 on tuition for 119 employees attending local colleges and universities. An additional $40,818 has been spent for regular training programs. Thus a total of $68,543 was expended for both types of training in this period.

Public service careers program. Thirty-three persons participated in the entry component of the public service careers program. Twenty-three have passed either clerical or typing tests (or both) and been assigned to permanent positions in the library. Two participants are still in training, and eight have dropped out of the program.

Initially, 83 employees enrolled in the upgrading component of the public service careers program. Currently, 45 are still in training designed to help them pass the General Equivalency Diploma test. Approximately 10 of these are expected to take the test in February 1974. Thirty-eight enrollees have withdrawn from the course.

Counseling and advisory services with respect to career advancement and effective employee utilization. Career counseling. Employee development specialists of the Training Office counseled 136 employees who sought advice on ways to advance their careers in the library. As a result, approximately 80 percent of the employees counseled developed more formal and directed career development training programs.

The Training Office has also developed a vocational testing and counseling service to aid both professional and nonprofessional employees in developing career goals based on tested abilities, interests and aptitudes. Included among the occupational tests that will be offered to employees in 1974 are: (1) Test of Adult Basic Education, (2) Kuder DD—Occupational Interest Survey, and (3) the Occupational Interest Check.

Communication about the equal em-

Library of Congress Minority Employment

The Library of Congress has completed a statistical survey of minority employment as of November 21, 1973. The statistics are analyzed and compared with those of 6 months ago and with the results of the first such survey May 1971.

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, 1973
ALL PAY SYSTEMS

	June 14, 1973		November 21, 1973		
Category	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent Change**
American Indian	3	0.1	3	0.1	0
Negro	1624	38.5	1603	38.7	+0.2
Oriental	122	2.9	123	3.0	+0.1
Spanish Surnamed	33	0.8	32	0.8	0
All Minorities	1782	42.2	1761	42.5	+0.3
All Other Employees	2439	57.8	2386	57.5	−0.3
Total	4221		4147		

COMPARISON OF MINORITY EMPLOYMENT BETWEEN MAY 1971 AND NOVEMBER 1973

	Percent Minority		
	May 1971	*November 1973*	*Net Change*
GS 1-4	76.7	72.0	−4.7
GS 5-8	48.1	52.6	+4.5
GS 9-11	19.1	26.8	+7.7
GS 12-13	12.3	13.8	+1.5
GS 14-15	6.0	6.2	+0.2
GS 16-18	1.6	7.2	+5.6

ANALYSIS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL SCHEDULE AND SIMILAR PAY SYSTEMS

Pay System General Schedule And Similar	*Full-Time Employees*	*Negro*	*Percent Change**	*Spanish Surnamed*	*Percent Change**	*Oriental*	*Percent Change*	*All Other Employees*	*Percent Change**
GS 1-4	525	374	+1.7	1	−0.4	3	+0.1	147	−1.5
		71.2%		0.1%		0.6%		28.0%	
GS 5-8	1488	749	+1.5	8	−1.1	26	0	705	−1.4
		50.3%		0.5%		1.7%		47.4%	
GS 9-11	955	197	+1.2	13	+0.1	46	−0.3	699	−1.4
		20.6%		1.4%		4.5%		73.2%	
GS 12-13	615**	38	+0.3	7	−0.1	38	−0.2	530	−0.1
		6.2%		1.1%		6.2%		86.2%	
GS 14-15	227	7	0	1	0	6	−0.5	213	+0.4
		3.1%		0.4%		2.6%		93.8%	
GS 16-18	69	2	−1.6	1	−0.1	2	+0.1	64	+0.2
		2.9%		1.4%		2.9%		92.6%	

There are 268 employees paid under wage systems; 240 (89.6%) are minority group members.

*Indicates percentage change since June 14, 1973.

**This figure includes 2 American Indian employees, 0.3%. This category does not appear in any but the GS 12-13 group.

ployment opportunity program. Library press conference. The library held a press conference on Oct. 10, 1973 for the purpose of communicating with the public, through the news media, on affirmative actions being taken by the library under the EEO program. The conference received broad newspaper, radio, and television coverage.

Affirmative action newsletter. The Personnel Office initiated a one-page publication, *Affirmative ACTION News.* Through this publication employees will be kept informed about all facets of the library's affirmative action program. The first issue was published on Oct. 10 and the second on Nov. 28. Employee response has been highly favorable.

Library of Congress Information Bulletin articles. Between July 1 and Dec. 7 the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* carried 15 feature articles on various aspects of the equal employment opportunity program. Among the articles were the following: "LC's Affirmative Action Plan: A Survey of Progress" (July 27); complete results of the Affirmative Action Employee Opinion Survey (July 27) Appendix I; a picture story about newly appointed equal opportunity counselors (June 29); the 1974 affirmative action plan in its entirety (Aug. 24); Congressional Research's "Program Crossover" (Sept. 28); and stories and pictures of employees receiving training and performance agreements (Dec. 7).

Meetings with representatives of library organizations. During this reporting period, the assistant director of personnel for equality programs met with representatives of library organizations (human relations committees, Black Employees of the Library of Congress, Library of Congress Professional Association, Local 2477, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) for the purpose of exchanging ideas and opinions on improving the affirmative action program.

In an effort to increase employee involvement in affirmative action planning, a new procedure has been devised by the assistant director, which provides even greater opportunities for library employees, leaders and members of library organizations, and other interested parties to participate in the development of the affirmative action plan for fiscal year 1975. Under the new procedure, employees and organizations will be invited to submit written statements, comments, or proposals for consideration and possible inclusion in the plan. In addition, opportunities will be provided for oral presentations, or expansions of views, before the Affirmative Action Coordinating Committee in two-way exchanges of ideas and recommendations.

New administrative department brochure. The Administrative Department produced and published a brochure entitled *GATE: Getting Ahead Through Education.* This brochure covers many of the training and educational opportunities available to library employees. Copies were distributed to all employees.

Solicitation of views and proposals from interested parties concerning action elements in the plan. In June the assistant director for equality programs sent questionnaires to all staff members of the library requesting their suggestions and opinions on various aspects of the affirmative action program and suggestions for inclusion in the affirmative action plan for fiscal year 1974. A total of 1,759 employees responded. The process of staff review and subsequent revisions of the plan will continue.

Employee services and community relations. Improving bus service. On Nov. 13, a meeting was held in the Coolidge Auditorium on improving bus service to Capitol Hill. This meeting was sponsored by the library and Local 2477, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. Two staff members of METRO, our local transit authority, were available to answer employee questions. Responses to questionnaires which were distributed to all employees (about 3,000 responded) are now being tabulated for presentation to METRO, by a group composed of members of Local 2477, the Human Relations Council, and Black Employees of the Library of Congress. Public hearings will be held by METRO early in 1974.

Stadium parking. With the permission of the architect of the Capitol, and the appropriate select committees, library employees have been included in an experimental parking and bus service project which provides bus transportation from RFK Stadium to Capitol Hill. One hundred forty-four parking permits have been made available for use of library employees.

Car pool survey. A car-pool survey has been completed by the Employee Relations Office. A list is maintained in that office for reference.

Performance recognition and incentive program. The Incentive Awards Committee continued to work on a revision of LCR 2017-3, "Incentive Awards Programs." A proposal to establish an award for outstanding performance in promoting equal opportunity is also being considered.

Organization, personnel and other resources needed to carry out the affirmative action program and plan. New equality programs specialist. A new position of Equality Programs Specialist was filled (effective Dec. 3, 1973) to provide additional staff support to the assistant director of personnel for equality programs.

Additional part-time EO staff (complaints). Two part-time officers, six part-time counselors, and one full-time assistant secretary were added to the Equal Opportunity staff in September, bringing the total staff complement to 17 (13 part-time and four full-time).

Affirmative action budget. An additional $23,000 was added to the affirmative action budget for the tuition support program. The additional funding was necessary because initial funds were exhausted before the end of the first semester of the academic year (due to an unexpectedly heavy demand for the type of training offered under that program).

Qualifications and training relating to equal employment opportunity for officers responsible for the library's EEO program. EO staff training. During this period, Equal Opportunity Office staff members received instruction in the following courses (numbers receiving instruction are shown in parentheses).

Appeals examining	(1)
Personnel management for EEO specialist	(1)
Instructor training	(3)
Equal employment counseling	(4)
Advanced EEO counseling	(5)

from Temple

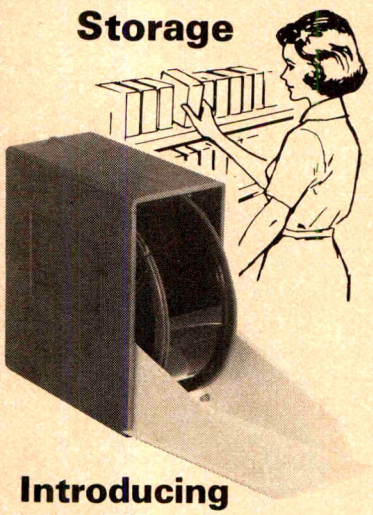
Cable Television and the FCC
A Crisis in Media Control
Don R. LeDuc

In this penetrating analysis of cable television's growth, Prof. LeDuc examines regulatory response to the emerging electronic medium and evaluates the FCC's ability to supervise future media expansion. Discussing the vital potential in access, educational, and leased channels, he focuses on the central question: how much will governmental mediation cost the public in terms of information suppressed? Prof. LeDuc is a communications attorney and member of the FCC Cable Advisory Committee. His long-awaited book is a must for librarians concerned about increasing opportunities for information exchange. $10.00

Temple University Press
Philadelphia, Pa. 19122

AT LAST!

Safe Attractive Microfilm Storage



Introducing The New

INTRESCO

MICROFILM CONTAINER

The mature, sturdy storage container for 35mm microfilm

- Safe, convenient storage
- Makes cardboard boxes obsolete
- Enhances appearance of library or office
- Almost opens and closes itself
- Special design facilitates easy extraction and return of microfilm
- Completely eliminates the need for cabinets—*safe* and handsome on open shelves

Here's a new concept welcome to users of 35mm microfilm: A sturdy, Styrene, precision-built enclosure for microfilm rolls which eliminates fragile, dog-eared, unstackable cardboard boxes.

Intresco containers are neat, colorful, stackable, dust-tight. Self-adhesive labels provided. Packaged in units of ten.

The INTRESCO Microfilm Container gives the same protection and dignity to microfilm which hard bound covers give to books!

intresco INC.

Boston • St. Louis • San Francisco
Phone: (617) 935-6110

Use coupon below for more information

TO: INTRESCO, Inc.
88 Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801

Please send me:

☐ An airmail post-paid sample Intresco container for $1.00 enclosed.

☐ More information, including quantity prices.

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

Conference on Public Law 92-261, "Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972." The director of personnel and the coordinator of the Equal Opportunity Office attended a conference on "Public Law 92-261: Its Direction, Impact, and Challenges" held at Charlottesville, Va. on Oct. 17–18, 1973. The conference explored various approaches to resolution of EEO problems.

Publication of qualifications for equality programs specialist. On Nov. 8, 1973 the library published the following qualifications requirements for the position of equality programs specialist:

Qualifications: Knowledge of the basic goals of civil rights and equal opportunity movements; knowledge of management evaluation techniques and procedures; a working knowledge of the Federal Personnel System. Ability to establish effective working relationships with LC staff members at all levels and appropriate employee organizations and obtain support and commitments; ability to write clear and concise proposals and reports. Six years of progressively responsible experience which includes two years of experience related to the duties above, one of which must be at the grade GS-11 level or equivalent.

Educational requirements: Completion of four years of education in a college or university leading to a bachelor's degree in directly related fields such as psychology, sociology, personnel management education, public administration, or business administration may be substituted for three years of the general experience requirements. Any time-equivalent combination of experience and education may also be substituted for the general experience requirements. An academic year is equivalent to nine months of experience.

Preferred: The library would like to have candidates who, in addition to the above, have the following knowledges, skills and abilities:

Knowledge of the practices and concepts of equal opportunity and how these are translated into action programs; knowledge of how affirmative action program effectiveness is measured and evaluated; knowledge of research and statistical analysis as these tools are used to analyze equal opportunity and affirmative action results data.

Program for review, counseling and appeal of complaints or charges of discrimination on an informal or formal basis. Complaints of discrimination. From July to November, 35 complaints of discrimination were filed in the Equal Opportunity Office. Seventeen of those complaints were resolved at the counselor level; four were not related to discrimination and were transferred to the Employee Relations Office for handling; and 14 complaints are currently being further investigated for resolution in the EO Office. The basis for most complaints filed was denial of promotion because of race. The breakdown of complaints was as follows:

Race	33
Sex	1
National Origin	1
	35

Promotion and reassignment programs. The Library of Congress Individual Advancement Program (also called the "Job Qualifications File"), an automated project designed for collecting, processing, and reporting job position requirements at the Library of Congress, advanced significantly during this reporting period. In November the qualifications for each job in the library were entered into the computer file and a *User's Guide* to the file was completed by the Information Systems Office in December 1973.

Recruitment, placement, examining, testing, and selection programs. The Placement and Classification Office reviewed its resource recruitment file to determine its effectiveness in reaching potential minority applicants. As a result of this review some recipients of library recruitment materials were deleted from the file and a number of new sources of potential minority applicants were added.

The study of employment tests administered in the Library of Congress was completed. (See report on Objective 3).

NOTES

[1] The Law Library made an additional selection under the affirmative action program making their total two instead of the reported one. Other departments are considering adding positions to the program during the second half of fiscal year 1974. All of these additions will be accounted for in the next semi-annual report which will cover the affirmative action program's accomplishments for the entire year.

[2] As of Jan. 8, 1974, the two positions had been announced and applications received. Interviews for five of the remaining 21 positions had been completed, and selections were expected to be made by January 11, 1974. Interviews in the 16 other cases were in process.

ALA REPORT

University of Chicago

The following report to Council regarding the University of Chicago was accepted by the ALA Council on Jan. 25, 1974.

At its Las Vegas meeting, the Council of the American Library Association on 28 June 1973:

"Voted, that the Council endorses the Membership resolution on the University of Chicago Personnel Policies."

The membership resolution to which this action referred had been passed on the previous day. The action elements of the resolution read:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the membership of American Library Association directs that a full and complete investigation of the University of Chicago Library's personnel policies and procedures be undertaken immediately by the ALA Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry, and directs this committee to report by the midwinter meeting 1974.

"And further, that the American Library Association strongly urges the University of Chicago to reinstate the six discharged staff members to their positions without prejudice pending SCMAI action."

The allegations filed against the University of Chicago were related, in part, to action taken to terminate several employees by the university officials in reorganizing its administrative and professional staff in order to meet a fiscal crisis.

The ALA Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry immediately sought formal complaints signed by the individuals concerned as required by the Program of Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry (request for action). These were received between 2–5 July 1973. The staff committee also sought information from the University of Chicago regarding this matter, which was provided.

The documentation reviewed included not only the requests for action filed by the individuals but also related ones filed by other of their colleagues at the university and members of Local 103 of the Distributive Workers of America, ALA acting in behalf of all of the employees concerned. In addition, SCMAI had access to the formal complaint, as amended, filed by the union prior to the ALA annual conference with the National Labor Relations Board.

SCMAI considered that the union activity was central to the determination of the merits of the complaints. Although some policy issues of interest to ALA were identified, they did not appear to be central to the complaints filed.

Since the National Labor Relations Board is a judicial one with respect to labor relations, its findings are legally binding on all parties. SCMAI considered it inappropriate to enter the National Labor Relations Board case as an *amicus* since the issues in dispute were of fact; nor did SCMAI consider it feasible to attempt to mediate, arbitrate or inquire into matters that were currently under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

After consulting with the Committee on Policy Implementation which is charged by the Council with ascertaining that the intent of the Program of Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry is fulfilled, SCMAI, in accordance with Section V, A of the program, decided to take no action on the complaints against the university pending a final determination of the National Labor Relations Board at which time the complaints will be reviewed in order to determine appropriate action.

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has recently completed its investigation. They found insufficient evidence that the University of Chicago had engaged in unfair labor practices and dismissed all charges which had been filed against the unisity by the union. Since the decision can be appealed, SCMAI will review the case once appeals have been exhausted or the time for filing an appeal has passed. – Respectfully submitted, *Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry: Robert Case, Ruth Frame, Judith Krug, Beverly Lynch, Robert Wedgeworth, chairman.*

WASHINGTON

Legislation Committee

Legislation calling for a 1976 White House Conference on Libraries has been earmarked as a priority goal of the association. ALA Council passed a Legislation Committee resolution thanking Congress and the Vice-president for support of the White House conference and asking for speedy approval of bills now awaiting approval of the House.

Legislation Committee Chairman Elizabeth Hoffman has called for concerted action from Council members and individual librarians in urging Congress to act on the measure. Reporting to Council, she emphasized the importance of the White House conference in Washington, D. C. and the preceding state conferences which would provide "a showcase for library programs" and give "status and strength" to the profession at a crucial time in history.

In planning ALA's approach to federal and state legislation in the future, the Legislation Committee continued to develop its own position paper. "A New Federal Posture Towards Libraries" is being drafted by a subcommittee headed by David Sabsay of California. The resulting paper, expected to produce a long-range proposal for federal library legislation by ALA, is being developed through discussions between the divisions, the Legislation Committee and Sabsay.

The subcommittee paper has paralleled a draft proposal for a new national program for library and information services being written by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The latest NCLIS draft program has encountered stiff criticism by some librarians, however, for giving hardware and networking techniques priority over human values.

Speaking at the Legislation Committee's traditional Monday morning information meeting, Louis Lerner, member of the National Commission, told the audience the commission proposal "does not consist solely of . . . gimmickry" and that the final program would not ignore the personal side of librarianship. Lerner also told the meeting he does not see the federal library commission as setting up a new library bureaucracy in Washington. The commission, he said, should remain strictly as a planning body.

New steps being taken to set up a nationwide legislative network at the state level were evaluated by the committee and its consultants working under a J. Morris Jones-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goals Award. To date 13 states have received or are scheduled within the next few months to receive assistance in establishing state-level library legislative networks to press for revenue sharing funds and state and federal government support. The committee is also working with Joe Shubert, Ohio state librarian, in an effort to record statistics on library use of revenue sharing funds.

With Congress moving to extend the obligation period of money appropriated in fiscal 1973 and 1974 until June 30, 1975 and the administration proposing its "library partnership" plan, the prime legislative push for the coming year appears to be in the area of elementary and secondary education and copyright.

ALA General Counsel William North told the committee's information meeting that copyright legislation, reintroduced last spring in the Senate, if enacted in its original form, "would stop all in-house and interlibrary loan copying." As to problems of enforcing such a law, North warned librarians that enforcement was "not impossible" and that it would be "a prohibitive risk to expose a library to statutory damages" through questionable photocopying. □

McGraw-Hill Where your big books

January

MADNESS AND THE BRAIN
Solomon H. Snyder $8.95

THE LAST AMERICANS
William Brandon $12.95

THE POWER TO INFORM
Media—The Information Business
Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber $9.95

VOICES FROM THE WILDERNESS
The Frontiersman's Own Story
Edited by Thomas Froncek $9.95

AUTOGRAPH POETRY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
P. J. Croft $75.00 per set

February

LUNATICS, LOVERS AND POETS
The Contemporary Experimental Theatre
Margaret Croyden Illustrated $15.00

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF A. M. KLEIN
Edited by Miriam Waddington
$15.00, $5.95sc

SWEET BOBBY
Joel Kurtzman $5.95

QUEEN KATHERINE PARR
Anthony Martienssen $7.95

THE BARRIER
Robin Maugham $6.95

THE ROWDYMAN
Gordon Pinsent $7.95

THE BOOK, THE RING, AND THE POET
A Biography of Robert Browning
William Irvine and Park Honan
Illustrated $15.00

GOING LIKE SIXTY
A Lighthearted Look at the Later Years
Richard Armour $5.95

THE HORIZON CONCISE HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIA
Ewan Butler Illustrated $8.95*

JANE'S FREIGHT CONTAINERS, 1973-74
Edited by Patrick Finlay $65.00a

AMERICAN HERITAGE MAGAZINE
Editors of American Heritage $5.00*

WHAT EVERY SUPERVISOR SHOULD KNOW 3/e
Lester R. Bittel $12.50

INSIDE GROUPS
A Practical Guide to Encounter Groups and Group Therapy
Thomas R. Verny $7.95

Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

THE ACADEMIC SYSTEM IN AMERICAN SOCIETY
Alain Touraine $12.50

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE LABOR MARKET
Margaret Gordon $17.50

March

PASSERMAN'S HOLLOW
Jane Stuart $5.95

32 VOTES BEFORE BREAKFAST
Jesse Stuart $7.95

LOLITA: A SCREENPLAY
Vladimir Nabokov $7.95

JOSEPH STALIN: MAN AND LEGEND
Ronald Hingley $12.95

OF ALL THINGS MOST YIELDING
John Chang McCurdy, Marc Lappe, David Brower Illustrated $14.95

ENCYLOPEDIA OF THE UNEXPLAINED
Magic, Occultism, and Parapsychology
Edited by Richard Cavendish.
Special Consultant on Parapsychology: Professor J. B. Rhine Illustrated $17.95

BRIGHT EYES
The Story of Susette La Flesche, an Omaha Indian
Dorothy Clarke Wilson $8.95

CONFESSIONS OF A BIRD WATCHER
Roger Barton $7.95

MEMOIRS OF A CAPE BRETON DOCTOR
C. L. MacMillan Illustrated $7.95

JANE'S WORLD RAILWAYS 1973-74
Edited by Henry Sampson $65.00a

THIS NEW MAN, THE AMERICAN
John C. Miller $15.00

POPULATION POLICY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Bernard Berelson $17.50c

April

WATERSKIING
Kenneth Stephens Illustrated $6.95

CANOEING AND KAYAKING
Wolfgang E. Ruck Illustrated $6.95

INDIA
Edited by Frank Moraes and Edward Howe,
Introduction by John Kenneth Galbraith.
Illustrated $8.95

TO LIFE
Elmer Gertz $8.95

THE NEW ANTI-SEMITISM
Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein
$7.95

BRITAIN THROUGH AMERICAN EYES
Henry Steele Commager $15.00

JOE BOYLE: KING OF THE KLONDIKE
William Rodney Illustrated $11.95

TRAINWHISTLE GUITAR
Albert Murray $6.95

KARL MARX ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND CENSORSHIP
Volume IV of the Karl Marx Library
Edited by Saul K. Padover $10.00, $3.50p

THE HORIZON CONCISE HISTORY OF ITALY
Vincent Cronin Illustrated $8.95*

JANE'S MAJOR COMPANIES, 1974
Edited by Jonathan Love and Lionel F. Gray $60.00a

THE BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE TO ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION
Herschell Gordon Lewis $6.95

AMERICAN HERITAGE MAGAZINE
Editors of American Heritage $5.00*

HORIZON MAGAZINE—Spring
Editors of American Heritage
$6.00*

May

THE YEAR OF DECEMBER
Lucy Cores $8.95

ALLEN VERBATIM
Lectures on Poetry, Politics, Consciousness
Allen Ginsberg. Compiled and edited by Gordon Ball $6.95

ON TAKING GOD OUT OF THE DICTIONARY
William Hamilton $8.95

THE HOUSEBUILDING BOOK
A Step-by-Step Illustrated Demonstration
Dan Browne Illustrated $9.95, $5.95sc

PLEDGE TO DESTINY
Charles de Gaulle and the Rise of Free France
Robert S. Thompson Illustrated $9.95

LIVING TOGETHER
A Year in the Life of a City Commune
Michael Weiss $6.95

June

OPPENHEIMER AND SON
Anthony Hocking Illustrated $12.95

FLY
The Complete Book of Safe and Successful Sky Sailing
Rick Carrier Illustrated $6.95

AMERICAN HERITAGE MAGAZINE
Editors of American Heritage $5.00*

HORIZON MAGAZINE—Summer
Editors of American Heritage
$6.00*

THE HORIZON CONCISE HISTORY OF THE LOW COUNTRIES
Anthony Bailey Illustrated $8.95*

THE COMMODITY FUTURES GAME: WHO WINS? WHO LOSES? AND WHY? 2/e
Richard J. Teweles and Charles V. Harlow $14.95

July

FIELDBOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY
Second Edition
E. Lawrence Palmer and H. Seymour Fowler Illustrated $18.95

RECORD HOUSES OF 1974
Editors of Architectural Record
Illustrated $4.50

MARKETING FOR BUSINESS GROWTH, 2/e
Theodore Levitt $12.50

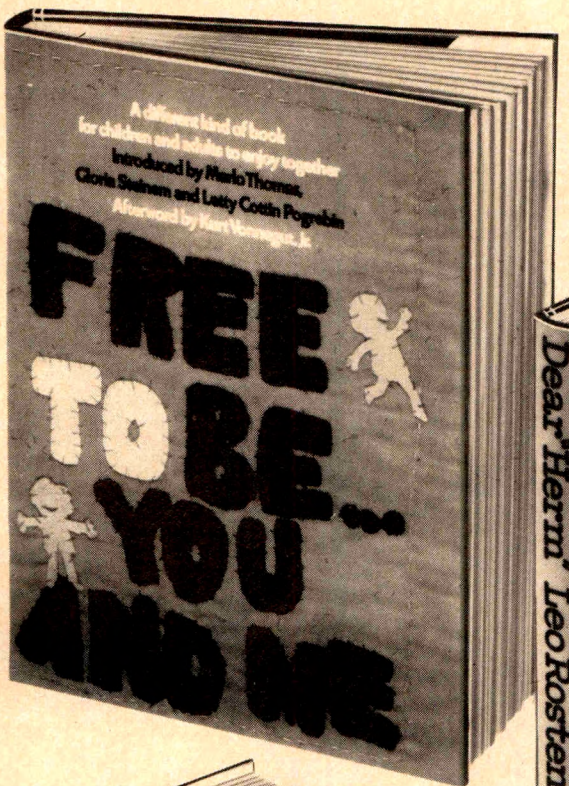
MANAGER TODAY, EXECUTIVE TOMORROW
Charles C. Vance $10.50

*Published by American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc.
A subsidiary of McGraw-Hill, Inc.

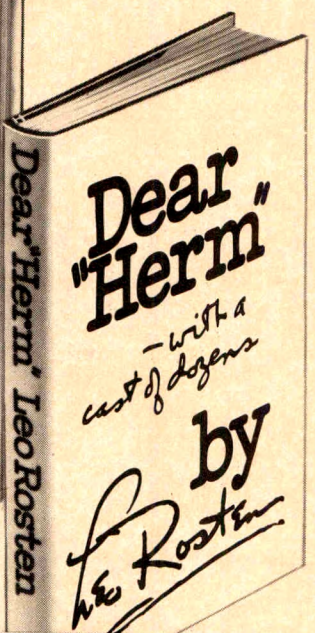
Regular trade discount applies except where otherwise noted. All titles and prices are subject to change.

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY
1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020

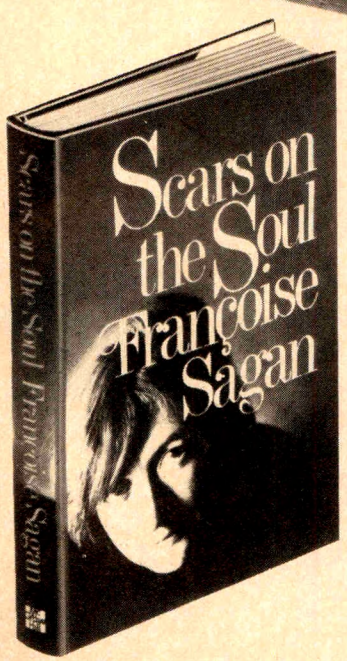
are coming from this Spring!



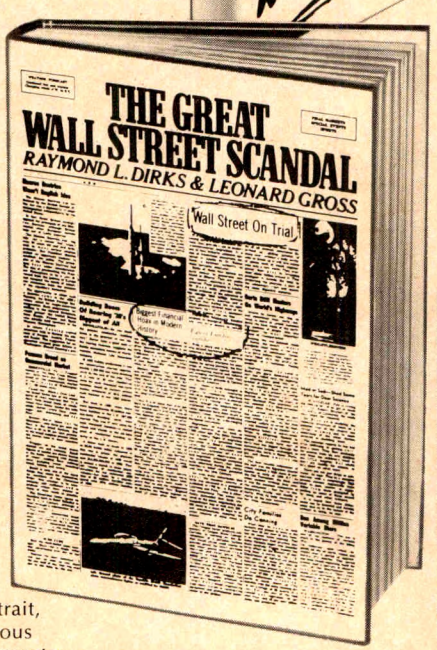
A book of humor and adventure that defies all the old boy/girl conventions as it opens up new possibilities for individual growth and change. It's an extraordinary new form of entertainment inspired by the best-selling record. 1st printing: 80,000. Major ads & promotion: $30,000. Publication coincides with nationwide mid-March TV special starring Marlo Thomas. Illustrated. 8½" x 11". Hardcover $7.95, softcover $4.95



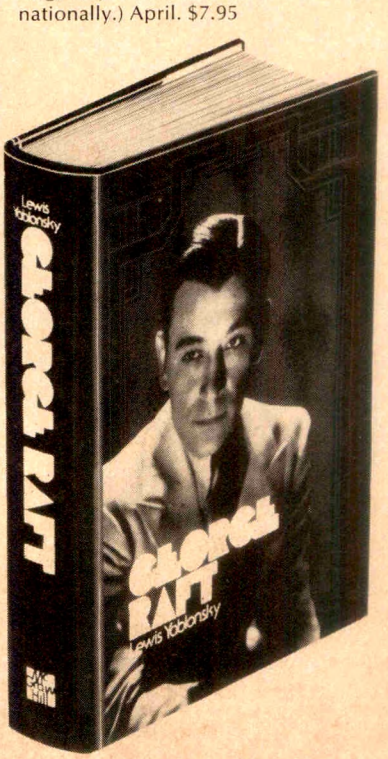
The author of *H*y*m*a*n K*a*p*l*a*n, Captain Newman, M.D.*, and other beloved bestsellers now breathes new life into the epistolary novel form with this hilarious portrait of the midwestern Klitcher family. Author appearances. February. $8.95



A sultry blend of love story and self-portrait, this superb new novel by the world-famous novelist stars a most fascinating main character —Mlle. Sagan herself. A bestseller in France, over 250,000 copies sold. May. $5.95



With all the fascination of a bestselling novel, this book reveals the full story of Equity Funding—the greatest financial fraud of this century. (Mr. Dirks—who originally broke the scandal—will tour nationally.) April. $7.95



Movie star, gambler, dancer, friend of the underworld, ladies' man—his life is as colorful as the tough guy movies he made famous. Here now is George Raft's astonishingly candid biography, written with his full cooperation. Photographs. National publicity by Raft. June. $8.95

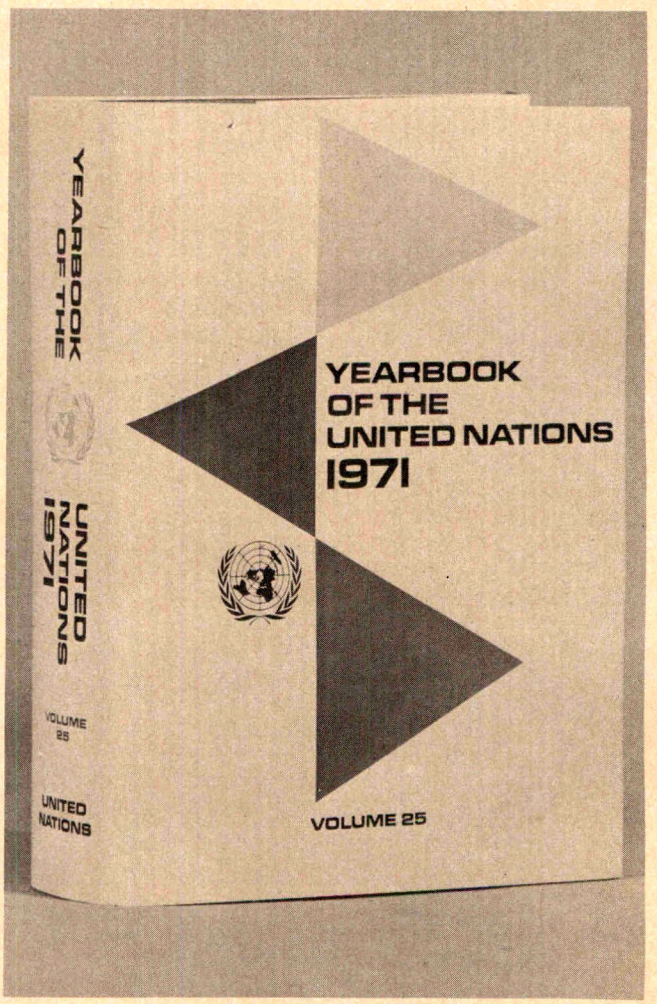
PUBLICATIONS FROM UNITED NATIONS

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS 1971

"At a time when the United Nations is approaching its goal of full universality of membership," says United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in his foreword to this volume, "and when its work affects virtually all human activities, the role of the Yearbook of the United Nations is more important than ever."

This is the 25th volume of the only single-volume series giving an annual, fully indexed, compact but comprehensive account — organized by subject — of the activities of the United Nations and the inter-governmental organizations related to it. The Yearbook is designed as a tool for use by diplomats and other public officials, by writers, scholars and educators, by librarians, journalists and others seeking a fuller understanding of the work of the United Nations family of organizations.

Order No. E.73.I.1 Clothbound $35.00



UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

Room LX-2300, New York, N.Y. 10017 or *Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland*

SOURCES

The ninth annual convention of the Association of Jewish Libraries will be held at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago June 23–26. For details write Samuel M. Aksler, Convention Chairman, Asher Library, Spertus College of Judaica, 72 E. 11th St., Chicago, IL 60605.

Project Aurora; An Experiment in Expanding Library Awareness, Final Report is available free from the Ohio Library Foundation, 40 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Manual of Manuscript Processing Procedures, a 93-page document compiled by Richard Strassberg, is available at $4 per copy from Elizabeth M. Murphy, Cornell University Libraries, 234 Olin Library, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Anyone seeking to form a Friends of Libraries association might be interested in obtaining a new how-to kit created by the Friends of California Libraries. In it are samples of bylaws, memos on book sales, and "everything you need to know to organize a Friends group." Kits may be purchased from Mrs. Lexie Nall, 287 Mapache Dr., Portola Valley, CA 94025, for $2.50 each.

Brightly colored posters, bookmarks, membership cards, and achievement certificates for the 1974 Summer Reading Program are available from the Children's Book Council. For price and ordering details contact the Children's Book Council, Inc., 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010.



McMaster University, Ontario, Canada has announced plans for the third McMaster university library tour in conjunction with the College of Librarianship, Wales. The three-week tour will take place in June or early July. Twenty participants must be enrolled by March 31 in order to insure that the tour will occur. For details contact Dorothy I. Davidson, McMaster University, Mills Memorial Library, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4L6.

Applications for the ALA Exhibits Round Table John R. Rowe Cash Award ($500) are now being accepted. The award is "an annual award for an individual or group to aid or improve some particular aspect of librarianship or library service on the basis of need." Send applications to Mrs. Beatrice M. James, Jury Chairman, 90 Harcourt Ave., Bergenfield, NJ 07621.

The eighth annual conference for school administrators is being sponsored April 5 by the Syracuse University School of Library Science. Details of the conference are available from Dorothy McGinniss, Syracuse University School of Library Science, 113 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, NY 13210. Telephone (315) 423-2911.

Two new bibliographies are available from the Children's Book Council. *Outstanding Science Trade Books for Children in 1973* and *Notable Children's Trade Books in the field of Social Studies* are available as off-prints from the council. Please send stamped (16 cents) self-addressed envelope to CBC, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010. Mark envelope Attn: Science Books or Attn: Social Studies bibliography.

A newsletter, information brochures, and other materials are available from the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee, P. O. Box 255, Sioux Falls, SD 57101. The cost of a newsletter subscription is $10 per year.

The Lehigh University Center for Information Science (Bethlehem, Pa.) has received a grant for $93,800 from the National Science Foundation. The money will be used to support further refinement of LEADERMART, the center's computerized information storage and retrieval system.

The first issue of *Continuing Education in Librarianship,* a newsletter published by the Office for Continuing Education at the College of Library Science, University of Kentucky (Lexington), is now available. The newsletter, which

New Catalogs from G.K. Hall

DICTIONARY CATALOG OF THE SLAVONIC COLLECTION, The Research Libraries of The New York Public Library
SECOND EDITION
44 Volumes (10x14)
ISBN: 0-8161-0777-7
Prepublication price: $2,700.00
Price after October 31, 1974: $2,900.00

THE CATALOG OF THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES MONOGRAPH SECTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH, Indiana University
4 Volumes (10x14)
ISBN: 0-8161-1141-3
Prepublication price: $240.00
Price after October 31, 1974: $300.00

OCEANOGRAPHIC INDEX: Organismal Cumulation 1946-1973
2 Volumes (10x14)
ISBN: 0-8161-0933-8
Prepublication price: $160.00
Price after October 31, 1974: $195.00

All prices 10% higher outside the United States.

A complete catalog of publications available upon request.

G.K. HALL & CO.
70 Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

YOU WILL HAVE—
"CONFIDENCE"
In Our Complete Periodicals Service—
All American and Foreign Titles

Promptness is a Traditional part of McGregor Service . . . as well as:

- EXPERIENCE
- TRAINED PERSONNEL
- FINANCIAL STABILITY
- AMPLE FACILITIES
- RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

An attractive brochure is available for the asking.

Subscribe to McGregor Periodicals Bulletin

Our 41st Year



McGREGOR Magazine Agency
MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS 61054

SEEKING SUPPORT?
216

different kinds of bookends are available from BRO-DART in sizes, shapes, weights and colors that can be used in the stacks . . . on a desk . . . or for table-top displays. You have a choice of several different bases in either metal or a plastic that's virtually indestructible—the strongest available anywhere. And bookends are only one of hundreds of items shown and described in *The Complete Catalog of Library Supplies & Equipment*—from BRO-DART. If it's used in libraries, you'll find it in our catalog. Need a copy? Write today. We'll be glad to send you one FREE.



BRO DART

Eastern Division
1609 Memorial Avenue
Williamsport PA 17701

Western Division
15255 East Don Julian Road
City of Industry CA 91749

solicits any continuing education information of interest to Kentucky librarians, will be published irregularly. For details contact Jim Nelson, Office for Continuing Education, College of Library Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

The Scandinavian Summer Seminar for 1974, "Public Libraries in Scandinavia," will be conducted in English June 26–July 5. The cost, Danish kroner 1450, includes accommodation, meals, lectures, and excursions. For more information about this and other summer seminars contact Det Danske Selskab, Danish Institute for Information About Denmark and Cultural Cooperation with Other Countries, 2 Kultorvet, DK-1175, Copenhagen K.

1974 (11″ x 17″) calendars featuring portraits of 12 contemporary Detroit black leaders are available from the Public Relations Dept., Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave., Detroit, MI 48202. $2.

Correction: The address for requesting *Combined School/Public Library Service* (cf. *AL*, January, p. 49) is the Ontario Library Association, School Libraries Division, 2487 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario. □

IT TOOK TWO CENTURIES TO WRITE THEM
AND
SIX HOURS TO PRESERVE THEM.

Every page, every crevice, every square inch of these irreplaceable manuscripts and documents was totally fumigated.

Protected from fungus, termites, bookworms, moths, silverfish and larvae for a significant period of time.

By placing them in an 18-cu. ft. chamber for just six hours.

The **VACUFUME**-18 document Fumigator.

Vacudyne has developed it from nearly 20 years of experience in solving vacuum technology problems for all types of industries all over the world. No other fumigation process does its job so effectively, so simply, and so safely in so little time.



Call or write for more information on VACUFUME Document Fumigator now.

It's a one-time investment to preserve so many lifetimes of labor.

Vacudyne Altair
375 East Joe Orr Road
Chicago Heights, Illinois 60411
312-374-2200

Springtime at ALA

DOUBLE ELEPHANT FOLIO
The Story of Audubon's *Birds of America*
Waldemar H. Fries
The full story on the little-known struggle of James Audubon to prepare, print and sell this great work. Includes a census and survey of extant complete sets. Exquisitely illustrated.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0103-4 (1974) $45.00

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
A Guide to the Literature, 2d Edition Revised
Carl M. White and Associates
Prime selection tool for collection development and as a guide for reference librarians, scholars, and students. Helpful cross-reference keeps the individual social sciences in focus.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0134-4 (1973) $25.00

THOMAS BRAY'S GRAND DESIGN
ACRL Publications in Librarianship No. 35
Charles Laugher
The grand design of the eighteenth-century scholar and missionary was to establish a system of clerical and secular libraries throughout the colonies. Obtaining funds, placement of books, passing needed legislation, etc.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0151-4 (1974) $9.95

PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
An Annotated Bibliography of Almost 400 Picture Books for Children
by Patricia Jean Cianciolo and Members of Elementary Booklist Committee, NCTE
Picture books — the most effective way to stimulate learning and faster reading habits. For preschoolers through junior high school students. Each book listed shows age recommendation, annotation, retail price, publisher, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-0157-3 (1973) $5.95

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, 1945-1952
An Annotated Bibliography of Western-Language Materials
Robert W. Ward, compiler and editor, with Masashi Nishihara and Frank Shulman
The American occupation of Japan introduced a major discontinuity into Japanese history. A definitive bibliography classifies all significant printed and archival documents bearing on serious study of the occupation.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0127-1 (1974) $50.00

COMPUTER BASED REFERENCE SERVICE
M. Lorraine Mathies and Peter G. Watson
Today's librarian and library student must learn the language and techniques of automated data bases. This work traces the data bases through all sections. Appendixes and bibliography.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0156-5 (1974) $9.95

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARIES
Second Edition, Revised
Selected by a Committee of the References Services Division of the ALA
The buying list of the 770 most convenient, useful, and productive adult reference works for small and medium-sized libraries. Arranged in 17 major subject categories with complete buying information, etc.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3140-5 (1973) $5.50

THE RISE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN CALIFORNIA
Ray E. Held
Diverse and scattered source material to show how public library development on the state level may systematically be described. An essential book on library history, social history, and the history of California.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0124-7 (1974) $12.50

AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS
New 4th Edition
Alex Ladenson, editor
Replaces the 1964 third edition and four supplements; brings American Library Laws up to date in a single volume. Contains federal laws and laws of the states.
Cloth ISBN 0-8389-0158-1 (1973) $35.00

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Public Library Association, ALA
A monograph written as a background study of measurement techniques as applied to public libraries. This study opens the door to new ways of gathering library statistics and applying them to decision-making, planning, budget allocations.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3149-9 (1974) $3.50

LIBRARY FUNDING AND PUBLIC SUPPORT
Robert W. Frase
Responds to the need for continuous support of national library policy and programs. Describes the impact a change in public policy on library support will have on libraries—including the possible crisis when $176 million in federal library funding ends. All phases of library funding are intelligently handled.
Paper ISBN 0-8389-3150-2 (1973) $2.00

American Library Association
50 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

Chiang 1970s' Model — $64.50

Catalog Card Duplicator

Important improvements achieved from wide experience, assure to produce high quality catalog cards, with enlarged space good also for printing post-card, book card, book pocket, address, etc.

Plus new features in stencil, new ink to dry in 10 minutes, & new catalog cards.

Patented • Performance Guaranteed • Order "On Approval" Invited

Order now directly from the Inventor:

Chiang Small Duplicators

53100 Juniper Road

South Bend, Indiana 46637

BOOK RETURNS

CURB SIDE
IN BUILDING
IN CIRCULATION DESK

ALSO

BOOK TRUCKS

3 sizes

with automatic depressible tray

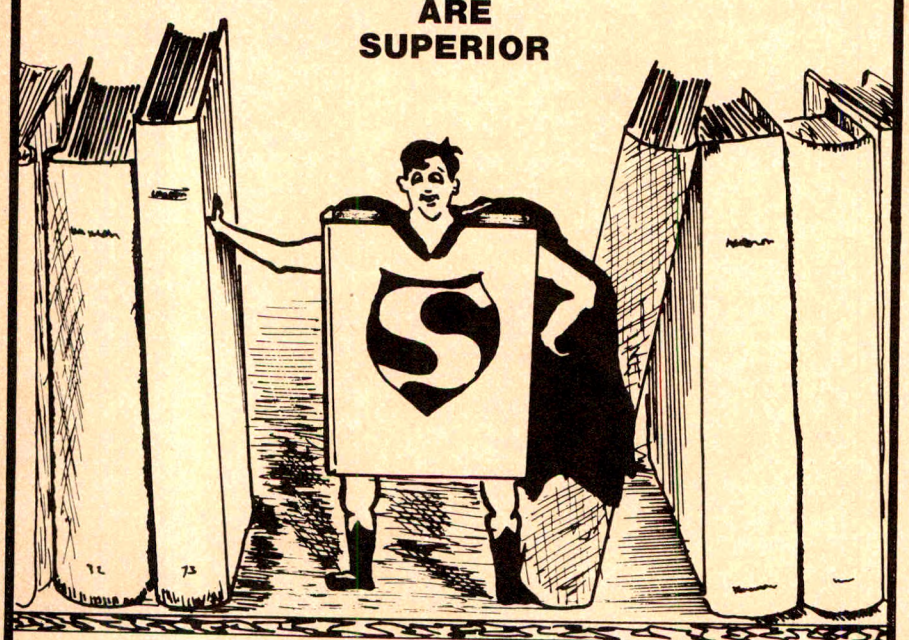
KINGSLEY LIBRARY EQUIPMENT CO.

1879 Mt. Vernon Ave.

Pomona, Ca 91766

SUPER-BOOKS

ARE SUPERIOR



Don't be fooled by our mild-mannered appearance, because Bound-to-Stay-Bound Super-Books will outlast any book in your collection. Each Super-Book is library pre-bound to provide more than five times the circulation of ordinary books, making your cost per reader as low as 3¢ each. The money saved by specifying Super-Books can then be used to purchase new titles, instead of continually replacing old ones.

Our current catalogs list over 24,000 popular, in-stock titles, more than 1,000,000 books. We also offer cards, kits, and full processing at little additional cost; special discounts for quantity orders.

Send for free catalogs today and start realizing super savings with Bound-to-Stay-Bound Super-Books.

BOUND TO STAY BOUND *Books Inc.*

West Morton Road, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

CLASSIFIED

NOTICE

Respondents to advertisers offering faculty "rank" and "status" are advised that these terms are ambiguous and should inquire as to benefits involved.

Applicants to positions should inquire as to residency requirements. ALA policy states that it is "opposed to any rule, regulation, or practice imposing as a condition of new or continued employment in any library or a requirement of residency or U.S. citizenship except where a demonstratable danger to national security is involved."

All advertisements submitted by institutions offering positions **must** include a salary range. The range should provide the applicant with an indication of the salary the institution is willing to provide for the position offered.

All advertisements for the Positions Wanted and the Positions Open classification will be edited to exclude direct or indirect references to race, creed, color, age, and sex as conditions of employment.

Rates: $2 a printed line. ALA Personal members for Positions Wanted will receive 5 lines (limit, 2 consecutive issues) and Organizational members for Positions Open will receive 15 lines (limit, 3 consecutive issues) free. State if ALA member when placing advertisement. **Prepayment not accepted.**

Deadlines: Copy receipt and cancellation—**2 months preceding date of issue;** send to American Libraries, Classified Advertising.

BOOKS

NEARLY A MILLION BOOKS FOR SALE. All priced. Hour from London. Peter Eaton, 'Lilies', Weedon, Aylesbury, Bucks. Write for Brochure.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 3M Exec. I reader takes fiche, 35 and 16mm rolls; $175 FOB Menlo Park. Information Design, 3247 Middlefield Rd., MP, CA 94025.

INFORMATION

Will the librarian who was tie-dying **U*N*-A*B*A*S*H*E*D LIBRARIAN** T-shirts please contact **U*L,** G.P.O. Box 2631, New York, NY 10001.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

OUT-OF-PRINT, Colonial "out-of-print" Book Service, Inc., specialists in supplying out-of-print books as listed in all library indexes (Granger: Essay & General Literature, Shaw Standard, Fiction, Biography, Lamont, Speech, etc.) Want lists invited. 23 E. 4 St., New York, NY 10003.

BOOKS located for you. Any out-of-print titles. Free searching. Never an obligation to buy any book. We will locate 1 or 1,000 books for you. Write Brainard Book Co., Box 444AL, La Grange, IL 60525.

EXCLUSIVE want lists get prompt attention, wide search, reasonable prices from International Bookfinders, Inc., Box 1-ALA, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

200,000 out-of-print, scholarly books in all subject areas. Want lists invited. Free search service. Lincoln Book Shoppe, Inc., 905 Westminister St., Providence, RI 02903.

SETS. Out-of-print—history, literature, reference, etc. Dealer discontinuing this department. Excellent buy for new college or library system. Box No. B-683.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

BACK ISSUE magazines: general, scholarly, technical. Designed to serve public libraries as well as high school and junior college libraries. Please send want lists to Back Issues West, a Division of Ludwig Periodica, P.O. Box 6688, Tucson, AZ 85716.

306 FREE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS. Business, education, leisure. Directory complete addresses, $2. New, Revised edition. Kept up to date with inserts when necessary. Resourceful Research, Box 642 FDR-v, New York, NY 10022.

PERIODICALS bought & sold. Sets, files, back issues. Canner's ALA Dept., Boston, MA 02215.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOOKSELLERS, INC., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, carries one of the most comprehensive inventories of periodical backfiles. We invite inquiries for complete sets, runs, volumes, and issues required. We also buy scientific and scholarly journals in all fields for cash or credit.

U.S. GOVERNMENT publications, out of print. We buy, sell, and exchange. Samuel Ward, La Plata, MD 20646.

BACK number magazines. Established 1889. Largest and best selections anywhere. Please send us your list of Duplicates for Sale. Abrahams Magazine Service, Inc., Serials Department, 56 E. 13 St., New York, NY 10003.

BACKDATE magazines. Over 2,000,000. Send want lists. Prompt and efficient service. Midtown, Box 917-AL, Maywood, NJ 07607.

BUILDING SPECIAL COLLECTIONS are one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out-of-print. Albert J. Phiebig, Inc., Box 352, White Plains, NY 10602.

LUDWIG PERIODICA SERIALS and Periodicals Back Issues has expanded its functions to include a full-service subscription department. Designed to serve all classes of libraries. Periodica Subscriptions, 3801-07 E. Kleindale Rd., Tucson, AZ 85716.

SCHISM reprints representative, provocative articles and cartoons culled from Left- and Right-wing journals. Provides a wide range of opinions without subscribing to dozens of mags. "Highly recommended . . ."—**American Libraries.** ". . . recommended highly."—**Magazines for Libraries.** Quarterly, $7.50 yr. **SCHISM,** 1109 W. Vine St., Mt. Vernon, OH 43050.

SPECIAL SERVICES

MEXICO: Statistics, laws, periodicals, official publications, literature, history, economics, etc. Request our lists. MACH, Apdo. 7-854, Mexico 7, D.F.

CROSS REFERENCE CARDS for school and children's libraries put the Sears list to work. Over 1,300 **see, see also** and **notes** cards + 144-p. manual/list of headings with Dewey numbers, $30. Woods Library Publishing Co., 12131 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, IL 60643.

POST-ALA TOUR OF GERMAN libraries leaves N.Y.C. on July 12, 1974. Write to German Library Tour, P.O. Box 187, Bellport, NY 11713 for complete details.

POSITIONS WANTED

MLS 1974 (Rutgers), **BM 1971** (Catholic University). Position desired in western Massachusetts preferably in school or public library. Experience: 3 yrs. teaching; 1 yr. supervisor of school media center. Available summer 1974. Write B-680-W.

ACQUISITIVE ACQUISITIONS LIBRARIAN—collection developer, **MALS, MA** (Rom. langs.), 5 major European langs., currently employed in a medium-sized academic library, wishes to relocate as a generalist or a **subject bibliographer** for humanities, Hispanica or Slavica. Write B-681-W.

MLS. Experienced documents librarian. Some acquisitions experience. Desires position in **academic library** but will consider others. Write B-682-W.

FULL-TIME POSITION SOUGHT. AMLS graduate of University of Michigan. Reference, cataloging, children's librarian. Information retrieval. French, German spoken and read. BA Univ. of Michigan, comparative literature. Will locate anywhere. References available. Write S. Boensch-Czubay, 3108 Williamsburg, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

POSITIONS OPEN

NATIONWIDE

Multiple

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Librarians: Volunteer Peace Corps/VISTA. Overseas or U.S. volunteers needed to set up school libraries, classify agricultural information, help develop medical libraries, U.S. citizen. Single or couples only. Information: Bruce Mazzie, ACTION, OCP Box T-26, Washington, DC 20525.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Administration

CALIFORNIA. Chief librarian, special collections (65,000 vols./800,000 mss), Renaissance and Reformation Europe; 16th–18th cent. England; Western American political mss;

WATS OUR LINE?
1-800-225-7894

F. W. Faxon Company, the only fully-automated library magazine subscription agency in the world, is now the only agency to offer you immediate accessibility on a toll-free WATS line.

Just pick up the phone and dial us toll-free from anywhere in the United States. We'll be pleased to tell you about our current innovations:

- our three different ordering services and six ordering plans,
- our library information service and its benefits for your library,
- FACS, our new automated claims system, and
- our new Serials Updating Service Bulletin.

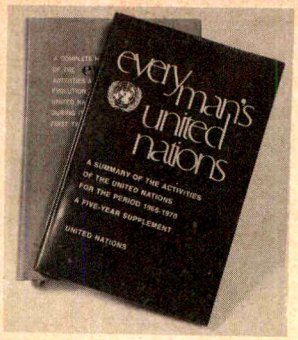
We'll also send you our Service Brochure which details our capabilities in terms of *your* library, and our annual Librarians' Guide, which lists over 50,000 titles.

If you're looking for a fast, accurate, and efficient magazine subscription agency, remember — we're only a dial-direct toll-free call away.

Library business is our only business—since 1881.

FWF **F.W. FAXON CO., INC.**

15 Southwest Park, Westwood, Massachusetts 02090
Tel: 1-800-225-7894 (toll free)
617-329-3350 (collect in Mass. only)



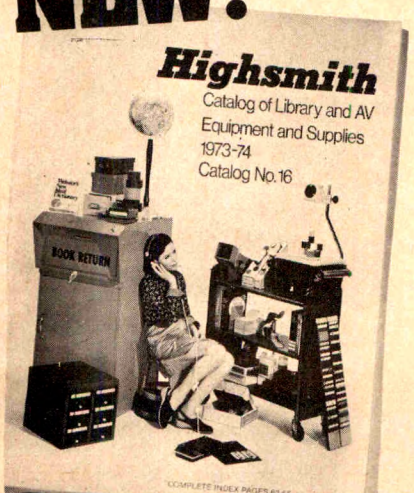
EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS

Taken together, the Eighth Edition (1945-1965) and the Supplement (1966-1970) comprise a complete handbook of the activities and evolution of the United Nations and its related agencies, giving a basic history of the Organization.

Eighth Edition	Clothbound	$6.00
	Paperbound	$2.50
Supplement	Clothbound	$4.00
	Paperbound	$1.95
Special price for both volumes	Clothbound	$7.50
	Paperbound	$3.95

United Nations Publications
Room LX-2300, New York, N.Y. 10017
or
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

NEW!



CATALOG

Have your own copy of the new Highsmith catalog for librarians. It's the convenient source for almost everything you need – over 7,500 items, including sixteen pages of new AV equipment and supplies. Write . . .

The Highsmith Co., Inc.
P. O. 25-0204 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 53538

20th cent. literary mss; and 19th–20th cent. English and American literature. Subject master's degree required; PhD desirable. MLS desirable, not mandatory. Salary $15,000–$20,000 depending on experience and qualifications. Send resume immediately to Personnel Officer, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, CA 94305.

CONNECTICUT. Head catalog librarian, Divinity Library, Yale University. Position open July 1, 1974. Administers cataloging staff of four librarians and five library assistants. Duties include cataloging and classification (LC), personnel supervision, and participation in determining policies and procedures including interface of cataloging practices with main library system. Qualifications: MLS and academic/professional training in religion with emphasis on Protestant Christianity; demonstrated superior ability in cataloging and classification, particularly subject analysis; reading knowledge of German and one other language, preferably Latin; previous experience in a large complex library system and supervisory experience desirable. Salary from $13,000 depending on qualifications. Benefits include TIAA, group health and life insurance, 5 weeks vacation. Send resume to Pamela M. Dempsey, Asst. Librarian for Personnel, Yale University Library, Box 1603A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. An equal opportunity and affirmative-action employer.

SOUTH DAKOTA. South Dakota State University Library is seeking a qualified librarian to head its reference department. This individual will plan, organize, and direct the reference program, develop the reference collection, and supervise a department of 3 professionals and 2 clerical. A master's degree in library science and minimum of 3 years' experience in reference are required. Subject master's highly desirable but not mandatory. Preference will be given to candidates with a subject background in the sciences. Minimum salary $11,000. An equal opportunity employer. Apply with resume to Leon Raney, Dir., South Dakota State University Library, Brookings, SD 57006.

Multiple

ILLINOIS. Three faculty vacancies starting fall semester 1974: one specialist in **public library administration and services,** one specialist in **reference services,** one specialist in **school and children's services and materials.** Secondary specialization in one of the following:: bibliography, library as a social institution, selection, nonbook materials and services. Minimum qualifications: master's degree from accredited library school, PhD completed or at candidacy stage, relevant library experience. Rank open but appointments are expected at assistant professor level. Salary: $13,500 or more for 9 months, depending on qualifications. Strong possibility of summer teaching at 2/9 regular salary. Interested applicants should write Prof. Robert N. Broadus, Chmn., Personnel Committee, Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115. An equal opportunity and affirmative-action employer.

Services

WEST VIRGINIA. Audiovisual librarian for young community college in Wheeling, West Virginia for July 1974. MLS with specialty and experience in audiovisual services. Must demonstrate a strong interest and ability in encouraging students and teachers in the use of instructional technology and in the production of media and the care and maintenance of equipment. Salary range $900 a month and up, according to experience and ability. **Please submit resume in complete confidence to Director of Library, 87 Fifteenth St., Wheeling, WV 26003.**

NEW YORK. Rare book bibliographer. Position includes acquisition, cataloging, and reference with emphasis on public service. Library science degree and subject master's degree in humanities or social sciences required. Experience in rare books and supervisory ability required. Effective immediately. Salary minimum $9,500. Send resume to R. Max Willocks, Asst. Dir., Syracuse University Libraries, Syracuse, NY 13210. An equal opportunity employer; M/F.

WISCONSIN. Music librarian, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library. Responsible for public service to faculty and students, including administration of audio dial-access facility located in central library building. Assists in development of collections in music, including processing of materials. Qualifications: MLS from ALA-accredited school. Additional graduate degree in musicology and relevant music library experience desirable. Academic or faculty status appointment, depending on qualifications and experience. Starting salary range $9,000-$12,000. Generous vacation and fringe benefits. Position open. An equal opportunity, affirmative-action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send resume to William Moritz, Assoc. Dir., University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Teaching

CANADA. University of Toronto Faculty of Library Science openings for the positions of **assistant and associate professor of library science,** effective July 1, 1974, or September 1, 1974. Competency required in one or more of the following areas: bibliography and reference, collection development, information organization and retrieval, the library in contemporary society. PhD or equivalent scholarly qualifications in library science or related disciplines desirable; demonstrated research ability important. Canadian experience preferred. Salary dependent on qualifications and experience (minimum at assistant professor rank, $12,300; at associate professor rank, $15,300). Apply to the Dean, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Administration

WASHINGTON. Director: MLS degree, 8 years' professional experience, including 5 years' supervisory experience preferably in county, regional or college library. Ability to continue growth and develop innovative programs. Building experience desirable; published material in library field desirable. Progressive library system serves population of 185,000. 8 branches, staff of 60. Center of Pacific Northwest, site of EXPO '74 World's Fair. Salary $15,000-$17,000. Benefits: retirement, social security, vacation, sick leave, hospitalization. Applications close June 1, 1974. Apply with complete resume to Mrs. Dolores Quigley, Chmn., Board of Trustees, Spokane County Library, E. 11811 First Ave., Spokane, WA 99206.

TENNESSEE. Chief of technical processing for metropolitan system consisting of main library and 19 branches. Should be systems analysis and management oriented, able to effect improvements in all technical areas of the library's operation, such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials, and circulation control. MLS degree + administrative experience required. Data processing experience desirable. Expanding system with $500,000 materials budget and 2½ million circulation. Salary $13,908-$16,908. Apply to Mrs. Mildred O'Connor, Pers. Ofcr., Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, 1850 Peabody Ave., Memphis, TN 38104.

SCHOOL LIBRARY

Administration

ILLINOIS. Assistant librarian. Maine Township High School District 207, Park Ridge, Illinois, located in Chicago's northwest suburban area has an opening for a well-qualified librarian for the 1974-1975 school year in large high school (enrollment 3,600); prefer strong background in AV media and methods. Salary range $8,900-$15,815; excellent fringe benefits. Write John T. Benka, Asst. Supt., Ralph J. Frost, Administration Center, 1131 S. Dee Road, Park Ridge, IL 60068.

At Baker & Taylor, you can choose your type of CATALOGING & PROCESSING!

This service available with book orders only

DEWEY/SEARS

Abridged Dewey Classification, Sears Subject Headings
From Baker & Taylor's computerized file of more than 120,000 K-12 titles.

DEWEY/LC

Unabridged Dewey Classification, Library of Congress Subject Headings . . .
FROM MARC TAPE!
(Unedited)

LC/LC

Library of Congress Classification and subject headings . . .
FROM MARC TAPE!
(Unedited)

DEWEY/ SEARS	DEWEY/LC AND LC/LC	
60¢	**89¢**	**for cataloging and processing, and that includes complete processing:** • Complete set of catalog cards • Book pocket mounted in the book • Book card • Spine label mounted on the book • Mylar jacket attached to the book (or specify no Mylar jacket and pay only 40¢ for Dewey/Sears; 65¢ for Dewey/LC and LC/LC.)
29¢	**35¢**	**for our book processing kit, left unattached so that you may complete your own processing. Kit components are:** • Complete set of catalog cards • Book pocket • Book card • Spine label
Not Available	**25¢**	**for single components :** • Complete set of catalog cards only (without book pocket, book card or spine label)

Numerous call number options are available at no extra cost.
There is no extra charge if LC numbers are not included in your order.

Write today for our detailed specification sheet to include with your next book order.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

BOOK WHOLESALER B&T FOUNDED 1828

EASTERN DIVISION
SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08876
50 Kirby Avenue, Tel: 201-722-8000
N.Y. City Tel: 212-227-8470

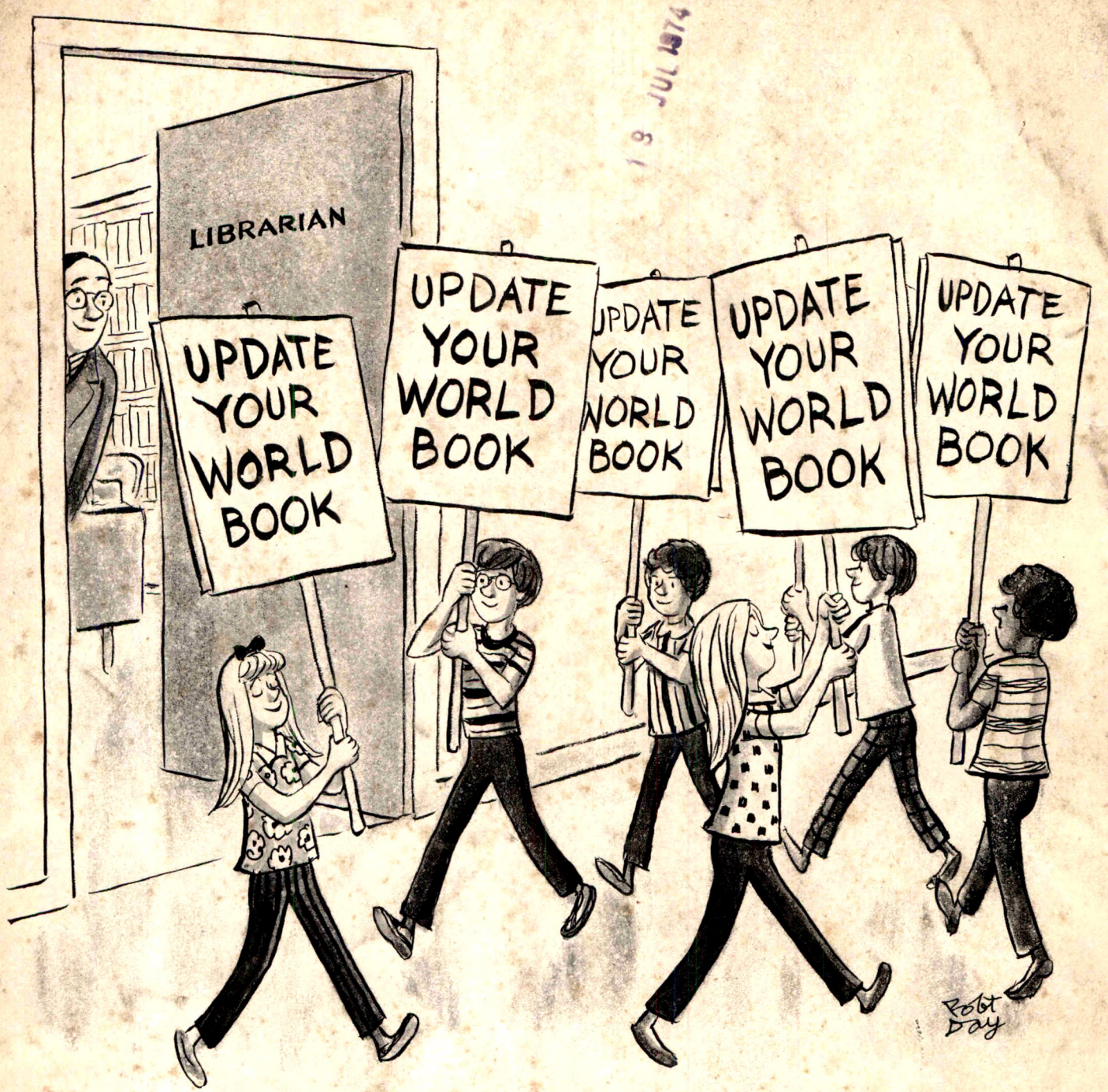
SOUTHEAST DIVISION
COMMERCE, GEORGIA 30529
Tel: 404-335-5000
Atlanta Area
Tel: O-WX-5555

MIDWEST DIVISION
MOMENCE, ILLINOIS 60954
Gladiola Avenue
Tel: 815-472-2444
Chicago Tel: 312-641-3233

SOUTHWEST DIVISION
CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS 75426
Industrial Park
Tel: 214-427-3811

WESTERN DIVISION
RENO, NEVADA 89502
380 Edison Way
Tel: 702-786-6700

Inspection Center for Books and Media: 5820 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90036, Telephone: 213-938-2925



Encyclopedia "shelf-life"... librarians need to know the time span for the use of all contemporary reference works.

Most librarians agree, a program of frequent replacement for reference materials is necessary.

One added caution to remember. The world changes faster these days than ever before. Naturally, World Book does, too.

Check your local World Book representative (listed in the Yellow Pages) to find out what's been added and/or changed this year.

He'll help keep the items on your reference shelves fresh.

School/Library price, $144.00. Tax and transportation not included. (Slightly higher in Canada.)

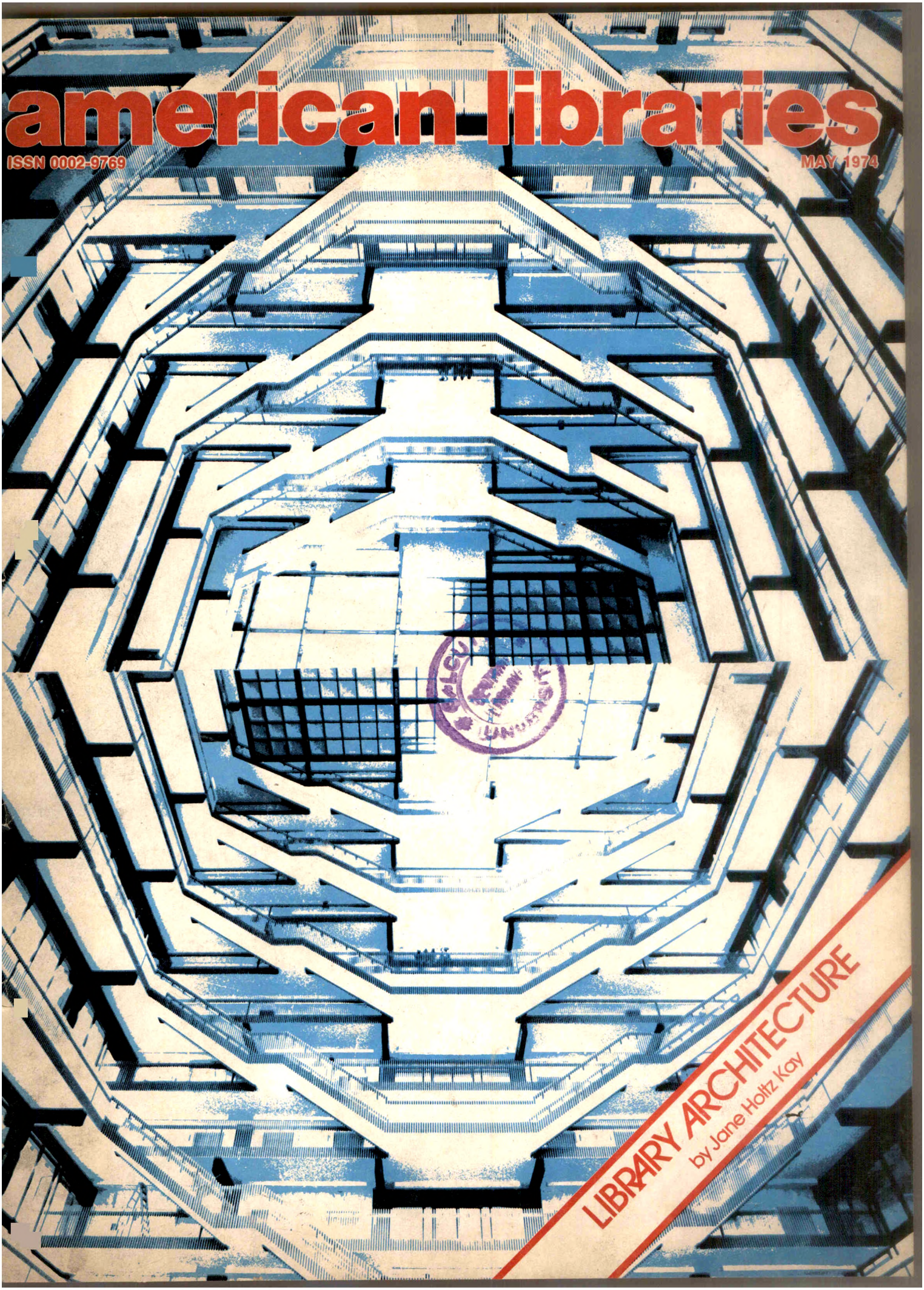
World Book

Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, a subsidiary of Field Enterprises, Inc., 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654

american libraries

ISSN 0002-9769

MAY 1974



LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

by Jane Holtz Kay



FILL YOUR PAPERBACK NEEDS

through Baker & Taylor's new, expanded paperback service

Now your library can get mass market and juvenile paperbacks as quickly as higher-priced paperbacks and hardbound books from Baker & Taylor.

Choose from thousands of titles available for immediate delivery from over five regional book service centers. Our inventory of paperbacks has been vastly expanded to meet the growing demand for paperbacks in all libraries—elementary, secondary, public and academic.

Baker & Taylor's new paperback service allows you to buy economically. You can buy more titles—and more copies of each title—because you receive generous discounts on these lower-priced paperbacks.

For additional information on our paperback book service, send for our free brochure or contact your Baker & Taylor representative. Or order your paperbacks now through your regional Baker & Taylor book service center. Whenever possible please submit separate orders for paperbacks and hardbound books.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

BOOK WHOLESALER B&T FOUNDED 1828

EASTERN DIVISION
SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08876
50 Kirby Avenue, Tel: 201-722-8000
N.Y. City Tel: 212-227-8470

SOUTHEAST DIVISION
COMMERCE, GEORGIA 30529
Tel: 404-335-5000
Atlanta Area
Tel: O-WX-5555

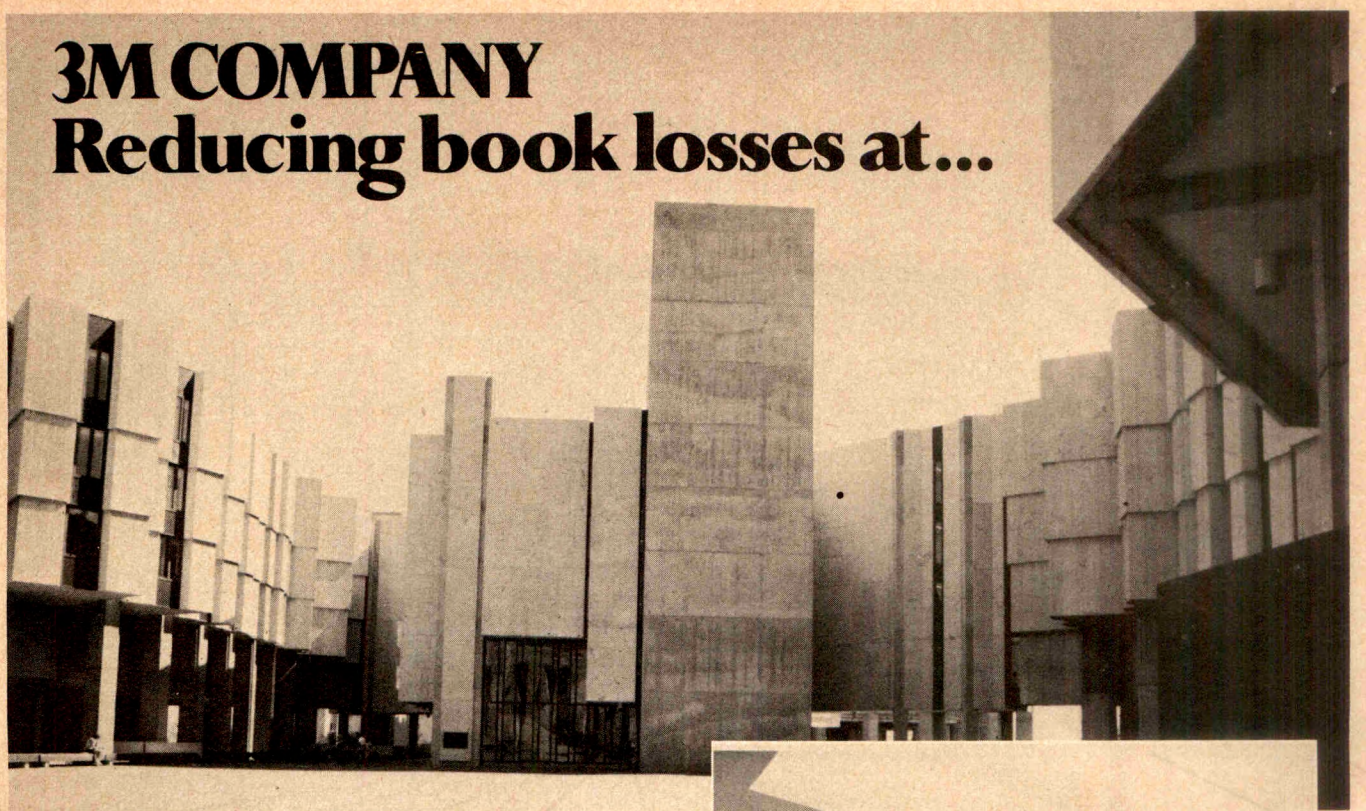
MIDWEST DIVISION
MOMENCE, ILLINOIS 60954
Gladiola Avenue
Tel: 815-472-2444
Chicago Tel: 312-641-3233

SOUTHWEST DIVISION
CLARKSVILLE, TEXAS 75426
Industrial Park
Tel: 214-427-3811

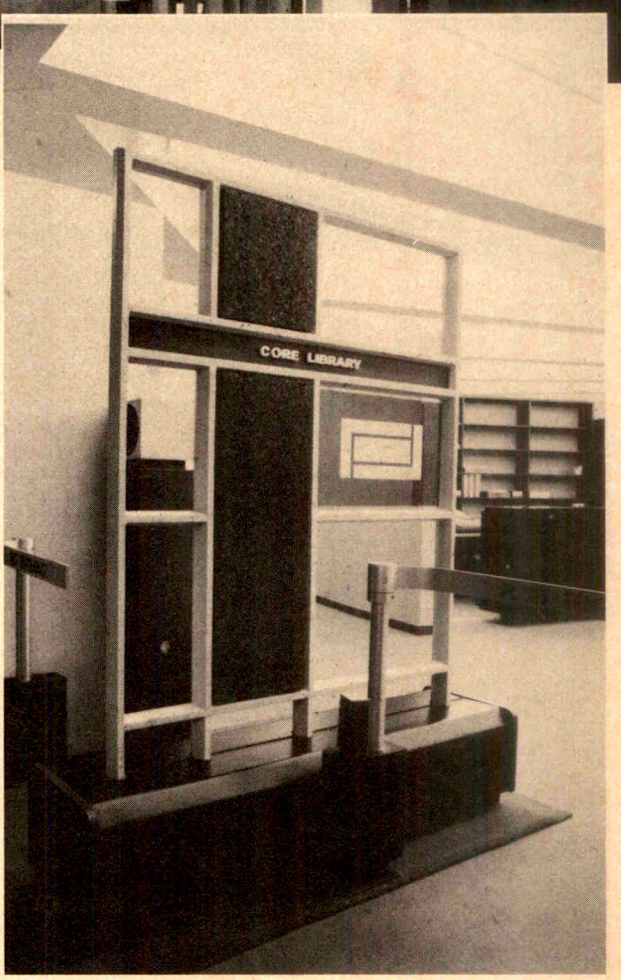
WESTERN DIVISION
RENO, NEVADA 89502
380 Edison Way
Tel: 702-786-6700

Inspection Center for Books and Media: 5820 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90036, Tel: 213-938-2925
Audio Visual Services Division: Box 230, Momence, Illinois 60954, Tel: 815-472-2444

3M COMPANY
Reducing book losses at...



Northwestern University



and we're doing it with: "Tattle-Tape" Brand Book Detection Systems, invented* by 3M Company and helping to provide functional security.

Research and development programs constantly improving and expanding our detection technologies.

Sales representatives in your area.

Detailed proposals, written and presented around your specific needs and requirements.

Hidden sensing devices enabling you to reduce the overall cost of a system by selectively "treating" some books and periodicals to guard the entire collection.

A fully-trained, nationwide service organization.

A growing number of major college and university library customers across the country.

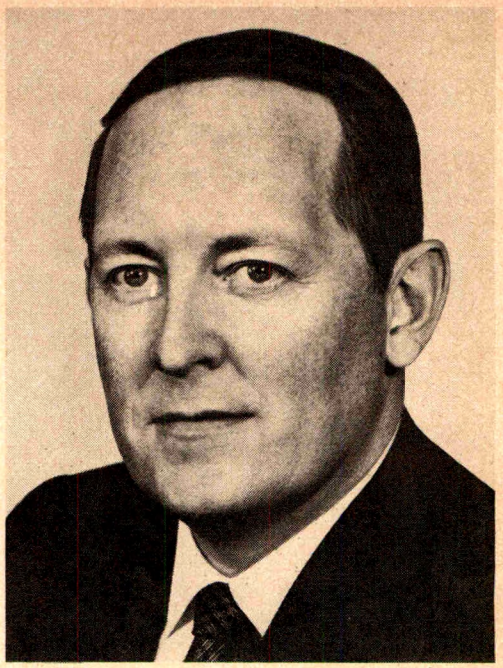
System components that are reliable and flexible providing the availability of a full-circulating and a by-pass system.

When you purchase a "Tattle-Tape" Book Detection System from us, you really have the resources of 3M Company behind you. We think that's worth something to you. Write for a comprehensive brochure that explains it all in much more detail. The address: 3M Company, Detection Systems, Bldg. 551-2, 3M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

*3M Co. Patents Nos. 3,673,437; 3,665,449; 3,697,996.

3M COMPANY

Appearing in
April 20
Saturday Review
World



What are Librarians doing to our Libraries?

Improving them . . . tremendously!

There was a time, and not too long ago, when libraries were considered quiet, rather formal places, devoted almost exclusively to books and magazines . . . in short, the printed word.

But times have changed. And so have libraries.

Today's library is a friendly, active place offering a wide range of important services, not only the printed word in all its forms, but sound, color and action as well: tapes, records, movies, filmstrips . . . exhibits of prints, photographs, handicrafts . . . fine art reproductions for youngsters and grown-ups to borrow, take home and enjoy . . . group discussions on subjects of community interest, book reviews, lectures by visiting specialists.

Some of this progress is a reflection of changing needs, but the giant's share of credit goes to the talented, imaginative attitude and energetic efforts of today's hard-working, highly trained, more aware librarians . . . dedicated professionals who serve as custodians of our expanding culture . . . knowledgeable advisors, understanding counselors, who don't always receive the support, recognition and appreciation they deserve.

Visit your library . . . a public investment in the good things of life that need and deserve your enthusiastic support.

Walter W. Curley

Walter W. Curley, President
Gaylord Bros., Inc.

National Library Week April 21-27

GAYLORD

SUPPLIERS TO THE LIBRARY PROFESSION FOR OVER 75 YEARS

GAYLORD BROS., INC. • SYRACUSE, NY 13201 • STOCKTON, CA 95208

american libraries

VOLUME 5 NUMBER 5 MAY 1974

THIS MONTH **218** Inside the May issue of *American Libraries.*

COMMENTARY **220** Letters from our readers.

ON MY MIND **221** A publisher talks about photocopying by William Passano of the Williams & Wilkins Company.

IN THE NEWS **225** The new Information Partnership Act and a contract ratification at New Jersey's state colleges are among the news stories.

LIBRARIES **231** An unusual Columbia, Md. collection, and money-raising by Brandeis University's Friends of the Library are featured.

CURRENT **234** Our first column on popular music appears along with another look at young adult books and some original paperbacks.

FEATURE **240** "Ideals and Axioms: Library Architecture"—Jane Holtz Kay offers some personal views on library design.

MATERIALS **248** A bibliography of medical books for public libraries appears this month.

MEMO **255** Official news of ALA prepared by the Executive Offices, featuring important reports on the new personal dues proposal by Robert Wedgeworth, Edward Holley and Frank Sessa.

SOURCES **264** Services, library materials, and continuing education opportunities.

CLASSIFIED **268** Including professional positions available.

Contributors [Sacramento, Calif.]—Robert Schmidt, Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram. [Boulder, Colo.]—Linda Cornett, Boulder Camera. [Washington, D.C.]—Peter Masley, Washington Post. [Waltham, Mass.]—Bernadine Coburn. [Trenton, N.J.]—Joseph Gale. [Niagara Falls, N.Y.]—Jimmy Thompson, Buffalo News. [Cleveland, Ohio]—Noel Wical, The Cleveland Press. [Ogden, Utah]—Corey Peterson, Ogden Standard-Examiner. [Madison, Wis.]—Roger Gribble, Wisconsin State Journal.

Cover The Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University.

american libraries

Editor John Gordon Burke

Assistant Editors Mary C. Lux
Edith McCormick
Jill S. Reddig

Office Assistant Deborah J. Davis

Washington Correspondent—Peter Masley, 9482 Kilimanjaro Road, Columbia, MD 21045. Telephone 301 730-2889.

Advertising—Advertising Sales Manager, Frank Beck; Advertising Promotion, Alfreda A. Mendelsohn; Advertising Traffic Coordinator, Janice Sher.

Advertising Representatives—East: Erwin H. Baker & Assoc., 20 Evergreen Pl., East Orange, NJ 07018. 201 673-3950. West: Whaley-Simpson-Miller, Inc., 6725 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90028; 213 463--7157. Midwest: Frank Beck, ALA Headquarters, Chicago; 312 944-6780.

American Libraries is the official bulletin of the American Library Association. Authors' opinions are to be regarded as their own. Due to space limitations, letters published in "Commentary" are subject to editing. Editorial content of departments and features, unless otherwise noted, is the responsibility of the editorial staff of American Libraries and is not to be construed as an official statement of ALA policy.

Acceptance of advertisment does not constitute an endorsement by the American Library Association, nor by the editors of this magazine.

Published monthly except bimonthly July—August by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, IL and additional mailing offices. Subscription price is included in membership dues. ALA membership required. Single copies $1.50. Printed in U.S.A.

This publication is indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Education Index, Library Literature, and Library & Information Science Abstracts, and Book Review Index. Microfilm editions available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. Out-of-print numbers from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 5th Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Current officers: President — Jean E. Lowrie, School of Librarianship, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Vice-president, president-elect—Edward G. Holley, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Treasurer — Frank Sessa, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15213.

Headquarters Staff

Chicago: 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. 312 944-6780. Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth; Deputy Executive Director, Ruth R. Frame; Membership Services, Thelma Woods; Subscription Services, Denisse Baldwin.

Washington Office: 110 Maryland Ave., N. E., Suite 101, Washington, DC 20002. 202 547-4440. Director, Eileen Cooke.

Postmaster: Please send notice of undeliverable copies on Form 3579 to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611.

Change of address: Please enclose recent mailing label or facsimile to Membership Records, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Allow a minimum of six weeks for correction.

Copyright © 1974 American Library Association.

All material in this journal subject to copyright by ALA may be photocopied for the noncommercial purpose of educational or scientific advancement.

THIS MONTH

Library architecture is a continuing topic of concern to the profession, and though there will probably be fewer buildings constructed in this decade than the last, libraries will continue to be designed and built in good and bad ways.

In her essay "Ideals and Axioms: Library Architecture," Jane Holtz Kay examines library design and offers her personal views of successes and failures in buildings present and past. Ms. Kay has spent her journalistic life seeing, reading, and writing – three pursuits that too often are mutually exclusive. Her thoughts on libraries here attempt to show how one influences the other.

For the last dozen or so years, Ms. Kay has tried to translate the jargon of art and architecture writing into English; first on a suburban daily, then as art critic for the *Christian Science Monitor* and architecture critic for the *Boston Globe;* more recently as editorial commentator for Channel 2, Boston's educational TV station, as architecture critic for *The Nation,* and American correspondent for *Building Design* (London). In the name of bringing art and architecture beyond her writings in professional magazines like *Architectural Forum* and

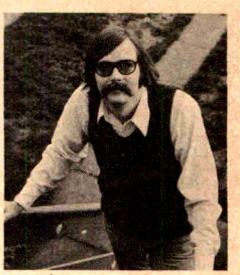


ELLEN GOODMAN

Jane Holtz Kay

Landscape Architecture, she has written on these subjects for the Sunday magazines of the *Detroit Free Press,* the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* and other newspapers. She has also written for general-interest magazines such as *TV Guide* and *Mademoiselle.* Ms. Kay is currently expanding her architectural - environmental views for a book which is tentatively titled *Siting, A Manual for Grounding Architecture on Spaceship Earth,* now under consideration by a publisher. As Ms. Kay notes in her essay, "Of all the glass and wood, brick and plastic, big and little, monumental and tiny structures that make up a world of public places, the library is most home."

John Burks, known to readers of *AL* as the author of "Songs and Sounds of the Sixties" (February 1972), will survey the trends in popular music for "Current." Burks, a reporter for the *San Francisco Examiner,* has recently spearheaded a project to redesign that newspaper's editorial content and graphics. The first managing editor of *Rolling Stone,* the rock biweekly, and formerly a *Newsweek* correspondent, Burks is preparing a book about journalism. His expertise as a music critic is wide ranging, and he promises nothing less than a comprehensive survey of trends and buying hints for libraries that want to keep up with popular music for their patrons.

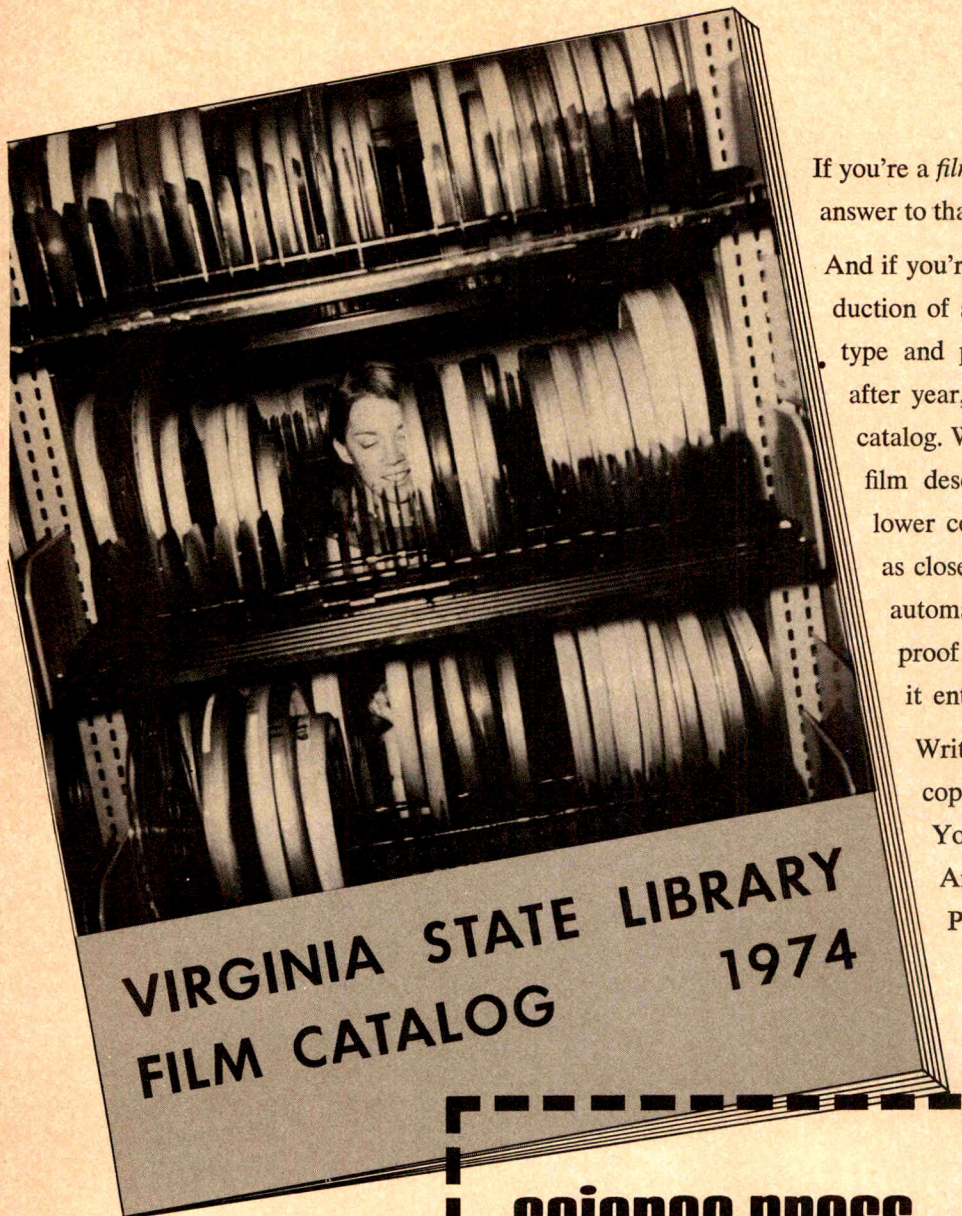


Burks

With the adoption of a new personal dues schedule by ALA Council at the annual midwinter meeting, rather substantial changes would be in store for the ALA if the dues schedule is approved by the membership this spring. In "Memo," ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth presents his "State of the Association Report to Council" and President-Elect Edward Holley and Treasurer Frank Sessa offer a paper on "The New Personal Dues Proposal." Both contributions include rather extensive discussions of ALA and its fiscal problems, and urge membership adoption of the new dues schedule. Both make interesting and worthwhile reading.

Our April issue contained the first *American Libraries* readership survey (pp. 164-65). If you have not done so, may we urge you to fill out the questionnaire and return it to Major Service, Inc., P. O. Box 3008, East Orange, NJ 07019 before April 30, the survey's cut-off date. We are hoping for as large a response from our readers as possible, in order that we can have some idea of your interest in *American Libraries.* – *The Editors.*

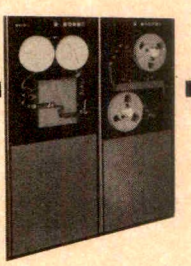
Film Catalogs. Who needs 'em?



If you're a *film librarian,* you already know the answer to that question. The Patron, of course.

And if you're the one responsible for the production of a film catalog and must carefully type and proofread the same entries year after year, why not consider an automated catalog. Whether you wish to use your own film description or ours, the answer to lower costs and automated know-how is as close as the nearest mailbox. With an automated system, you only have to proof an entry once . . . the first year it enters your catalog!

Write today for your free, personal copy of "Film Catalogs for Libraries." Your Patrons need a Film Catalog. And you can benefit from Science Press Catalog efficiency.



science press

P. O. Box 342-A
Herndon, Virginia 22070
Phone: 703/450-4477

Gentlemen: Please send "Film Catalogs for Libraries."
(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME _____ TITLE _____

LIBRARY NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

COMMENTARY

Hannibal Pilgrimage

Looking for an excuse to put off coming to work this morning, I happened on your article "Marking Twain in Hannibal" (March, pp. 128–34). The time was well spent—I think you caught just the right balance between the spirit of the man and the way he is now remembered. I think Clemens would have enjoyed it.

My roots are in Hannibal, too. My grandfather was born there in 1862, my father 40 years later. I have been back once, but through your sensitive description it came alive again.

TERENCE CROWLEY, Associate Professor, University of Toledo, Department of Library and Information Services

Re your March '74 *American Libraries* essay: Now I feel like my own pilgrimage is complete. I took it back in 1966—it took two trips; the car engine fell apart the first time, so it was a real pilgrimage, with hardships and all. Do you know. I never saw all those signs, or let the hard sell touch me? It just was lovely to stand in his parlor, and roam through his cave, and feel a little of his life. When a man's your mental father all your livelong life, you've just got to do it. But only a very few can do it all around and laugh at themselves and write about it quite as intimately as you did. I knew I *ought* to look at all the things you've described, but I just couldn't quite bear it. I took home a postcard picture of the house, and will forever enjoy looking at it on my kitchen bulletin board.

Anyway, thanks very much. I've stuck the clipping of your article inside my copy of *The Favorite Works of Mark Twain* (falling apart because it includes the *Connecticut Yankee*), and no greater compliment can I offer you.

JUSTINE ROBERTS, Mill Valley, California

Amen to Maximum Service

AMEN to William Locke's proposal for a national bibliographic center ("Do We Need a National Library?" February 1974, p. 59)! Many states and several regions have networks, union catalogs and other cooperative bibliographic endeavors operating or in the planning stage. A coordinating agency using existing cataloging services and directing new ones as needed would, as Mr. Locke indicates, redirect efforts toward maximum service and minimum duplication of effort. This is a worthy idea for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to expand and seek funding for.

ELAINE VON OESEN, Assistant State Librarian, Raleigh, North Carolina

A Word for Evangelicalism

Martin Marty has set the stage for the fulfillment of his only forecast in his bibliographic essay, "Religion Today and Tomorrow" (February, pp. 69–72). After pointing out the "astonishing network of evangelical bookstores" and taking care not to recommend the only recent evangelical book he mentions, he studiously avoids even a whisper concerning the presence of evangelicalism in America today. This, in spite of the fact that it is the theologically conservative churches that are growing significantly while many of those that flirted with the passing theologies that were "on center stage in the mid-sixties" are on the decline.

Is it any wonder that he can accurately predict that "someone" will call to the librarian's attention a gap in a collection that only stocks what he has identified as the major voices of Christianity today?

JAMES R. JOHNSON, Columbia, South Carolina

If the primary intent of the generally fine review "Religion Today and Tomorrow" is to provide a selection of "representative titles for libraries," it is with some disappointment that one observes a scholar of Marty's stature and personal sensitivity disposing so casually of the resurgence of conservative evangelicals within Christianity. Many would question whether they can be dismissed simply as the pentecostal, Jesus-freakish, eschatological doomsday fringe with two or three citations, one of which is "not recommended here." The evangelical renaissance incorporates such widely read authors as Keith Miller (*The Becomers*, 1973) and Francis A. Schaeffer (*The God Who Is There*, 1969), who represent different approaches without being fundamentalistic. If Marty's review is to serve as a checklist for a balanced collection, then it falls somewhat short by slighting a large segment of American Protestantism. Granted that religion collections in public and academic libraries pose many problems in selection, one does not require a theological degree to provide a semblance of balance for covering "Protestantism after neo-orthodoxy."

DONALD G. DAVIS, JR., Assistant Professor, University of Texas at Austin Graduate School of Library Science

Correction

For the sake of the record (see "ALA's Deficit Budget," January, pp. 10–11), Mr. Denis Thomison was not denied access by the Executive Board to the ALA archives, but to the ongoing files. He consulted the archives freely in 1969 and again on August 8, 1973 in accordance with the declared policy of the ALA headquarters library on the ALA archives.

ROBERT WEDGEWORTH, Executive Director, ALA

Excuses, Excuses

When President Nixon sent his 1973 budget to Congress proposing deletion of funding for many social programs, including libraries, his excuse was that they had not proven their value. Now his HEW secretary Caspar Weinberger tells us ("Our Reasons for Diminished Library Support," March, p. 115) we were highly successful and we don't need the help any more.

The administration appears highly adept at finding excuses for doing whatever it wants, which may explain its continuing low credibility rating.

MAURICE P. MARCHANT, Associate Professor, Graduate Department of Library and Information Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Possible Membership Benefits

This magazine has frequently mentioned the need for ALA to recruit new members. Such a membership drive appears inconsistent with the high dues structure for ALA members. As an unemployed librarian for the last year and a half, I cannot afford to pay $25 for ALA dues and so am dropping my membership this year. The California Library Association granted free registration to unemployed librarians at its San Francisco meeting in December. Why can't the ALA make some similar provision?

The American Chemical Society has a number of aids for its unemployed members which could be considered by ALA, such as (1) deferment of dues payment until employment is procured, (2) free space in its news magazine for placing "situation wanted" ads, and (3) free admission to short courses on current topics in the field of chemistry.

CAROLYN WARDEN, Berkeley, California

ALA's "Fiscal Peril"

I have been a life member of the association for many years and I must say that until midwinter's discussion of the association's financial crisis as it relates particularly to dues, it had never occurred to me to look beyond the privileges inherent in such a membership. This leaves me somewhat chagrined.

I have sent my check in the amount of dues which I would normally pay for the current membership year and will plan to do the same henceforth. Perhaps there are other life members who just haven't focused on their opportunity, not to say obligation, to give support of this character to the association in its time of fiscal peril.

THEODORE WALLER, President, Grolier Educational Corp., New York City

Help!

I would be glad if any of your readers could donate books to this library. The library is naturally open to all and readers from different parts of the world come. Many Westerners come to this library to study Buddhist thought. We would prefer if you can donate books on Tibet and its neighboring countries to the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Gangchen Kyishong, Dharmsala, Dist. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India.

NGOUDP, Assistant Librarian, Library of Tibetan Works & Archives, Dharmsala, India □

A Publisher's View of Photocopying

by William Passano

Medical libraries and medical publishers have a common objective—the dissemination of scientific knowledge. They are mutually interdependent and historically they have regarded one another with confidence and respect. There is no sound reason why the photocopying problem should disrupt this long-standing relationship. Both parties recognize that the scientific journal must continue to survive (hopefully free from government domination), if the libraries and the publishers are to fulfill their respective roles. The question therefore resolves itself into whether or not uncompensated photocopying harms the scientific periodical, and, if so, how can it be managed without interfering with the flow of knowledge and without placing a burden on the libraries.

When photocopying began to be prevalent some 12 years ago many persons believed that it would prove harmful to the scientific periodical. It seemed obvious that an individual scientist would be less likely to subscribe to a given journal if he could readily obtain photo copies of random articles in which he was interested. It also seemed logical



William Passano

that a library would be less likely to subscribe if it could obtain photo copies of articles requested by its patrons from a lending library in the interlibrary loan complex.

The economics of the situation are quite simple. As the number of subscriptions declines the cost per subscription increases sharply, because well over 60 percent of the total cost of printing and publishing is incurred before a single copy is printed. If subscription prices to individuals are raised to cover the increase in unit cost, the move is self-defeating and even more subscribers are encouraged to cancel their subscriptions in favor of photocopying (especially as the cost of photocopying decreases).

The solution to the problem, which is not only effective but is also fair and equitable, is for those who use the journals by photocopying them to contribute to their support. One way that this can be done is by increasing the rates that libraries pay for subscriptions over the amount paid by individuals. A three-tier rate structure would seem adequate with a modest increase paid by all libraries, great and small, a somewhat larger increase paid by the largest lending libraries in the interlibrary loan complex, and a still higher rate charged to the 11 regional medical libraries in recognition of their greater activity in supplying interlibrary loans by way of photo copies.

One may ask why place the charge on the libraries? They are not the end users of the photo copies, but simply supply them as a part of library service. A partial answer to this question is that the libraries supply the journals to photocopy. The real answer, however, is that library budgets would not suffer if the increased subscription charge were passed on to the end user as an addition to the transaction charge which they make, be it interlibrary loan or whatever. Passing the license charge to the person who uses the photo copy is not easily done, but also one must recognize that he is the user of the scientific journals and he should therefore share in their support.

The results of implementing a blanket licensing plan such as has been described are three-fold: (1) Photocopying would be in no way interfered with; (2) libraries would not be required to keep records or to do accounting; and (3) income of the journals would be supplemented to replace what is lost in the sale of subscriptions, reprints, back numbers, and advertising.

No discussion of photocopying would be complete without reference to the Williams & Wilkins suit against the United States government for copyright infringement. The suit was brought in 1968, with great reluctance, because in no other way could we seem to get persons to seriously seek a solution to the plight of the scientific journal. Exactly four years later trial Judge Davis of the United States Court of Claims rendered his opinion, which was completely in our favor. The government then appealed the case to the seven judges of the Court of Claims, who on Nov. 27, 1973, in a four to three vote, found in favor of the defendant.

The differences between the majority and minority opinions were such that one might wonder if the judges were hearing the same evidence. Consider these quotes drawn from the decisions.

> In view of the large numbers of scientific personnel served and the great size of the libraries, NIH has over 100,000 volumes of journal materials alone and NLM is currently binding over 18,000 journals each year, the amount of copying does not seem to us to have been excessive or disproportionate.—*Majority, Court of Claims.*

> What we have before us is a case of wholesale machine copying and distribution of copyrighted material by defendant's libraries on a scale so vast that it dwarfs the output of many small publishing companies . . . as the trial judge correctly observed, this extensive operation is not only a copying of the copyright articles, it is also reprinting by modern methods in publication by a very wide distribution to requesters and users.—*Dissent, Chief Judge Cowen, Judge Kunzig, concurring.*

> However hedged, the decision will be read that a copyright holder has no rights a library is bound to respect.—*Dissent, Judge Nichols.*

The following letter received from a research scientist in the Middle West expresses our feeling in the matter most effectively.

> Sirs: I urge you to appeal to the Supreme Court the decision of Court of Claims which would destroy scientific publications in this country, except for those subsidized or controlled by federal government. It is surely fantastic that Xerox Company should receive royalty on every page copied, while publisher and author receive nothing.
>
> Keep up your efforts. I think the Supreme Court will listen to reason.

The case is being appealed. It is hoped that the Supreme Court will decide to hear it.

William Passano is chairman of the board of Williams & Wilkins Co. □



We harnessed the
with the all-new

A totally new concept in encyclopedias. The first of its kind.

Britannica helps students get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

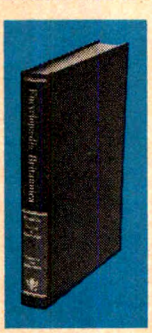
Somebody had to harness the information explosion.

The sum of all human knowledge has doubled in scarcely more than a decade. But it's useless if people can't get at it.

So we designed the new *Britannica* to make access easier, as well as to store more information.

Encyclopedias should have *always* worked like this. The new *Britannica* is the first one that does.

The most remarkable thing about the totally new *Britannica* is its unique organization.



We divided it into three individual reference sections: the *Propaedia*, the *Micropaedia* and the *Macropaedia*.

They're like three encyclopedias in one.

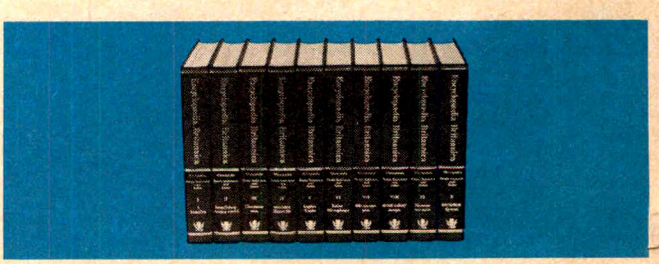
Outline of Knowledge and Guide to the Britannica:
The *Propaedia*.

The *Propaedia* is a systematic outline of all human knowledge, in one volume.

In addition, it's a rich resource for teachers who seek subjects for open classroom or independent study. And for librarians who recognize the opportunities the *Propaedia* provides for personalized self-education.

In one million words, the *Propaedia* divides knowledge into ten major areas—which, in turn, are divided into numerous subsections. Thus anyone can explore a wide area of interest systematically.

Ready Reference and Index:
The *Micropaedia*.

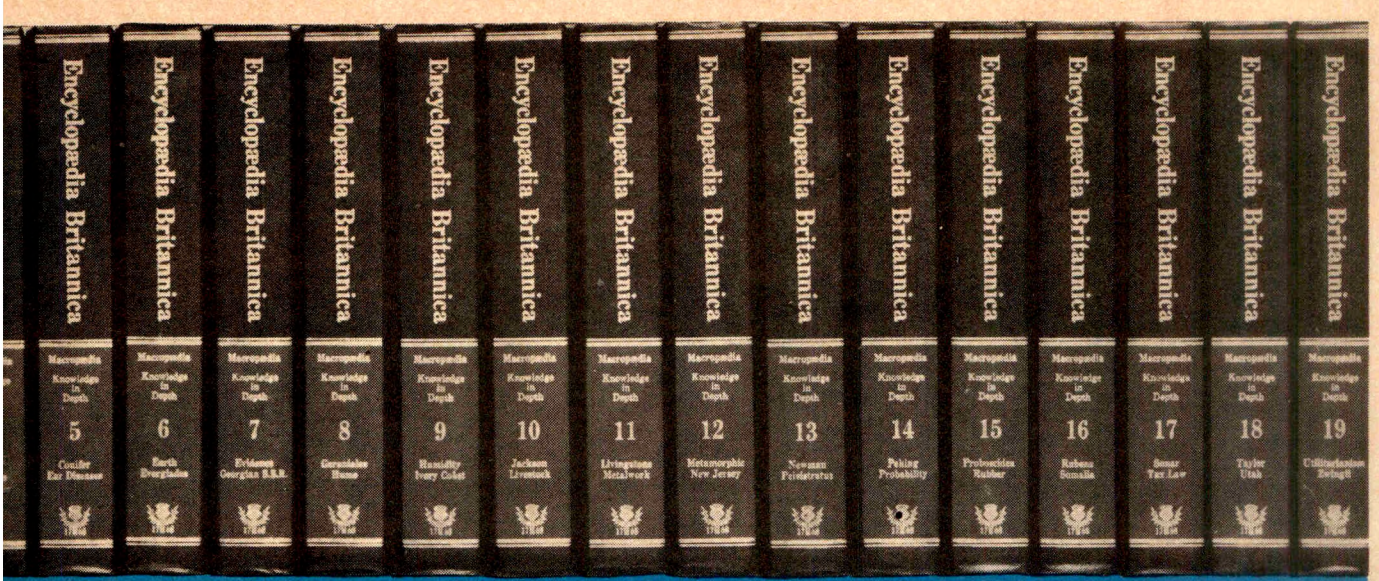


The *Micropaedia* is a treasury of concise, accurate information in ten volumes. Just what you need "to look up the facts."

With 14 million words and 15,990 illustrations, the *Micropaedia* is more comprehensive than most encyclopedias in their entirety.

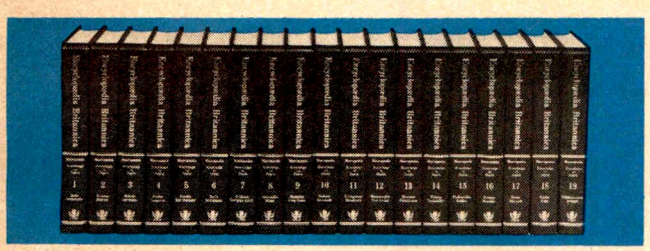
Over 102,000 information capsules, none longer than 750 words, cover topics of general interest in easily readable terms.

Numerous cross-references lead interested *Micropaedia* readers to more extensive coverage in the *Macropaedia*.



nformation explosion Britannica 3.

Knowledge in Depth:
The *Macropaedia.*



The *Macropaedia* is an unrivaled source of in-depth articles in 19 volumes. They probe every facet of our world, our life and our learning.

Leading authorities interpret their chosen subjects in more than 4,200 thoughtful and comprehensive essays. Of these, over 2,800 go into detail about particular people and places. The others cover a wide variety of general subjects.

Eight thousand illustrations complement and clarify the written word. And most articles feature a unique, annotated bibliography of books and periodicals for further study.

The learning center that looks like an encyclopedia.

With the new *Britannica 3,* librarians and teachers can help students get to the facts any number of ways. And make ideas stick.

Children of average ability can be directed to facts from the concise *Micropaedia* articles.

Others, with more competence, can go to the comprehensive *Macropaedia.*

And advanced students can develop their own self-study programs from the *Propaedia.*

The new *Britannica's* cross-references—and short and longer articles—meet the needs of virtually every pupil. Assignments can take individual abilities into account, yet encompass the whole class.

Now students can get at more topics, from more places, in more ways.

What, more facts?

The totally new 15th Edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* includes: 30 volumes • Over 33,000 pages • 43 million words • 24,000 illustrations (Nearly a quarter of them in color) • Almost 1,200 maps • Over 106,000 separate articles, ranging up to 240,000 words in length • An investment of more than one million dollars per volume • 2½ million man-hours.

We'd like to tell you a lot more. Write for our free, full-color brochure, and get all the details.

We can harness information. But only you can lead students to it.

EBE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION

425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

Britannica. We make ideas stick.

where else can you get 120,000 *AV* titles from one source?

Baker & Taylor eliminates media selection problems with the most comprehensive single source of available AV materials —over 120,000 titles in 25 media from more than 700 producers—and a selection system that lets you find the title you want in minutes, not hours.

In our "Quick-Lists," for example, you can find comprehensive, in-depth listings arranged in "Dewey Compatible" sequence by subject, series and grade level. There are currently 11 "Quick-Lists" in print, and more in preparation.

What's more, Baker & Taylor not only makes media easier to select; we make it easier to get. You use a single form to order from one source with no charge for delivery, handling or service.

And we don't forget about you. With your first order...or at your request...your name goes on a list to receive information on new AV media, titles, and developments as soon as they happen. For more information, send in the coupon.



Baker & Taylor...
we're making it happen in media selection.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

The Baker & Taylor Co. Audio Visual Services Division
Box 230, Momence, Illinois 60954

Please send me "Quick-Lists."

My area of interest is_____

Name_____ Title_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

OE Proposes New Library Legislation

[Washington, D.C.] The Nixon administration's new library initiative—the proposed Information Partnership Act—is aimed at fostering more interlibrary cooperation and providing demonstration projects with temporary infusions of federal money. It has the potential of generating large amounts of state and local money for libraries.

"Our rationale for the proposed Information Partnership Act is based on the precept that the federal government has a joint role with the states and localities," U.S. Commissioner of Education John R. Ottina said in a statement prepared for officials of the American Library Association at a meeting in Chicago early in March. His Office of Education had refused to release any details of the proposal—other than those published in the President's budget request for FY 1975 – until that meeting (the full text will appear in June *AL*).

Ottina and his aids indicated that they were seeking advice from various interested parties on what the proposal should contain before it was sent to Capitol Hill as a formal legislative request. Several days after the meeting with ALA officials, Ottina met with representatives of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Although the President's budget contains a request for $15 million to fund the first year of the Information Partnership Act, appropriation of the money is contingent on Congress enacting the legislative authority. This means that bills to authorize the Information Partnership Act will have to be introduced in Congress, hearings will have to be held by the House and Senate education subcommittees, favorable reports issued by the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and favorable votes on each floor to pass the legislation and send it to the President for signature. At each of these stages prior to final passage, the proposal can be shaped and reshaped according to the wishes of a majority of congressmen and senators.

Ottina said that the proposal's purpose is to "encourage support and provide incentives to local, state, and regional groups to work together to provide more accessible and comprehensive informational services to greater numbers of people. It is also intended to provide seed money for the library and information demonstration projects which are designed to demonstrate new information delivery systems and improved library services which can better meet the education and information needs of the population in the 1970s."

Emphasis in the new program, he said, "should . . . be given to encouraging communities to pool their own library informational resources to provide better services for all . . . We propose that a wide range of cooperative information activities among many types of educational and social agencies be supported under the Information Partnership Act."

The proposal contains a funding innovation designed to guarantee that the federal role would be limited automatically and that state and local money would be brought into a demonstration project after its first year. Ottina said all projects would be fully funded by the federal government their first year, but "a built-in escalating clause will be recommended in the act to require an increasing contribution of state and local funds for subsequent years for multi-year grants." Or, as one official described



Commissioner in Chicago

U.S. Commissioner of Education John Ottina met informally with 30 representatives of the American Library Association and their invited guests on March 8 in Chicago. The meeting provided a forum for discussion of the proposed Information Partnership Act and opened dialogue on the broader issue of the federal government's role in library funding and support, a topic which has evoked considerable difference of opinion between OE and ALA in the past. Following the morning meeting with Commissioner Ottina (second from left), the ALA representatives held an afternoon planning session.

Shown with Ottina are (left to right) Ethel S. Crockett, California state librarian; Alphonse F. Trezza, director, Illinois State Library; Elizabeth P. Hoffman, director of school libraries, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and Alice B. Ihrig, trustee of the Oak Lawn (Ill.) Public Library.

it, "we phase out while the states and localities phase in."

Under Ottina's plan, the Information Partnership Act would be phased in as federal categorical grants to libraries would be phased out. "The position of reduced or no funding was based on the assumption that programs sponsored successfully by the federal initiative might now be more properly run by state and local governments and institutions," he told ALA officials.

"I believe it is time for all of us—the Office of Education, the library community, and the Congress—to take stock of this federal effort in light of the budgetary concerns outlined . . . and to determine where those limited federal dollars might be targeted best to support the needed development of our nation's library and information services."

Noting that Congress has successfully rebuffed OE efforts to zero fund library grants, Ottina said that his office now "is prepared to seek a more gradual phase-out of existing library programs and consider new initiatives based on a known administration posture: that is, the assumption that all federal initiatives be tied to state and local innovative services."

In this regard, Ottina said that the Office of Education, in seeking $25 million for Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act for fiscal 1975, would request a smaller amount in fiscal 1976. "This gradual, two-year phase-down would provide time and funds for a reasonable conversion to state and local support for public library programs," he said. The administration seeks no funds for LSCA Title III in FY 1975 and will not seek any in FY 1976.

N.J. Contract Ratified

[Trenton, N.J.] The 125 librarians employed at New Jersey's eight state colleges have won gains in a two-year contract recently ratified at the conclusion of a year of bargaining with the state, but they are unsure what these gains are. Examination of the contract, which has been termed "an open-end confusion subject to interpretation," reveals that the librarians regained something of what they lost in a reclassification four years ago and that they won contractual promises of further deliberations.

The contract was negotiated between the State Department of Higher Education and the Council of New Jersey State College Locals, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, and it narrowly averted a strike among the 3,000 professional employees at Jersey City, Montclair, Trenton, Glassboro,



Ms. Siegeltuch, one of the litigants.

Stockton, William Paterson, Kean, and Ramapo Colleges.

The librarians, who shared in a 6 percent across-the-board salary raise, were concerned mainly with wage and professional parity on an academic level and with the perquisites accruing to instructors and professors but not to service personnel with which some classifications of librarians were identified.

Specifically, the librarians won the right to apply for a change in status from 12-month to 10-month employment for one year. Written in as "Letters of Agreement"—clauses open to further discussion and negotiation—were:

1. The right to further negotiations during the length of the contract with the state board of higher education.

2. The promise of a recommendation to ask for regulations providing for "concurrent academic ranks for librarians . . . who shall, upon approval, be eligible for tenure. This agreement shall not be construed to limit the authority of the board of higher education to act on the matter consistent with its statutory authority . . ." (It is this clause that has caused the most confusion, since it appears, on one hand, to promise tenure, and on the other, to carve out loopholes.)

3. Appointment by Gov. Brendan Byrne of a commission to study the broad question of employer-employee relationships in higher education with the aim of resolving conflicting interrelationships. The commission must hand down recommendations within 45 days of its appointment, but no time limit is set upon the governor's response, and the language of this letter of agreement seems to postpone all relevant articles of the contract until the governor decides to move.

The long-standing battle for academic status among the nation's higher-education librarians may be climaxed ultimately in New Jersey. The American Federation of Teachers, in bringing the pact to a successful conclusion, appears to have taken the play away from the New Jersey Education Association, the dominant professional and bargaining force in this state, and has vowed to pursue with vigor the clarification of ambiguous wording in much of the agreement. The Association of College and Research Libraries, an ALA division, has offered the AFT and the librarians its full assistance.

The situation in New Jersey is the result of political in-fighting, management versus professional concepts, and the desirability of alleged financial savings. In the view of observers close to the problem, it is ironic that New Jersey, one of the first states to have achieved academic equality for higher education librarians, should have lost it when other states were beginning to emulate its example.

The difficulty began in November 1970, when the state implemented an independent study of the Civil Service structure that declared library work to be nonacademic. State college librarians learned of the changes that were to affect their lives only when they received their first paychecks following the implementation date.

Prior to that, they had enjoyed most of the prerogatives that academic faculty members had, including a 10-month year, professional leave, a basis for promotion on merit, and tenure. After the study, which had been justified by a move toward efficiency and budgetary saving, librarians found themselves redesignated for wage purposes and apparently denied most of the perquisites they had enjoyed.

In September 1971, Marian Siegeltuch, periodicals librarian at Montclair State College, and four colleagues filed suit in superior court for restoration of tenure rights and other benefits. The coplaintiffs were Rena W. Rogge of Kean College, Amy G. Job of William Paterson, Epp Tsirk of Jersey City, and William Kardas of Glassboro.

The ruling, handed down 22 months later, declared the suit to be premature and advised the litigants to seek consideration from their boards of trustees.

But the boards of the eight colleges were themselves in a quandary due to conflicting regulations or no regulations at all, to statutes in the process of being phased out or in and to a behind-the-scenes tug-of-war with the state board of higher education over autonomy, responsibility and "home rule."

The librarians were caught in the middle. With no clear-cut standards to adhere to and without the reassurance

of academic status, a number of librarians left the system. Adequately qualified replacements have since been hard to find.

The new contract, with its provisions for ongoing negotiations, offers the brightest hope the embattled librarians have seen in five years. The value of the "Letters of Agreement," however, remains to be seen.

Supreme Court CATV Ruling

[Washington, D.C.] In a decision on copyright infringement by CATV, the Supreme Court has placed new pressure on Congress to enact revision of the 1909 statute. The 6 to 3 ruling handed down in early March may give some clues on how the Court might view a case such as the Williams & Wilkins suit against library photocopying that the Supreme Court is expected to accept for decision.

In the March decision, the Court held that it is not an infringement for cable or community antenna television system to rebroadcast distant signals from a copyrighted network broadcast, in some cases, hundreds of miles away. On the copyright decision, the three dissenters provided an unusual lineup: Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, considered conservatives, joined by Associate Justice William O. Douglas, considered to be the more liberal member.

"The court today makes an extraordinary excursion into the legislative field," Burger and Douglas wrote. Calling CATV rebroadcast without paying license fees "acts of piracy" and "flagrant violations of the Copyright Act," they said that "the result reads the Copyright Act out of existence for CATV. That may or may not be desirable public policy. But it is a legislative decision that not even a rampant judicial activism should entertain."

Their views were not persuasive to the six-man court majority led by Associate Justice Potter Stewart. The six rejected the arguments by CBS that CATV rebroadcast without license fees caused economic loss, an argument similar to the one rejected by the Court of Claims last November in its 4 to 3 decision against the Williams & Wilkins suit on National Library of Medicine and National Institutes of Health Library photocopying.

"Unlike propagators of other copyrighted material, such as those who sell books, perform live dramatic productions, or project motion pictures to live audiences, holders of copyrights for television programs or their licensees are not paid directly by those who ultimately enjoy publication of the material—that is, the television viewers—but by advertisers who use the drawing power of the copyrighted material to promote their goods and services," the majority wrote. By extending the viewability of a broadcast program, they added, "CATV systems thus do not interfere in any traditional sense with the copyright holders' means of extracting recompense for their creativity or labor."

The majority said that "shifts in current business and commercial relationships, while of significance with respect to the organization and growth of the communications industry, simply cannot be controlled by means of litigation based on copyright legislation enacted more than a half century ago, when neither broadcast television nor CATV was yet conceived. Detailed regulation of these relationships, and any ultimate resolution of the many sensitive and important problems in this field, must be left to Congress."

Meanwhile, the progress on the pending copyright revision bill continued to slip as the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyright passed the February 1 deadline set for marking up the bill and let it slide into late March. The subcommittee still is hopeful that the Senate can pass the bill this year.

Library Allocation Deadlock

[Madison, Wis.] Wisconsin's Gov. Patrick Lucey proposed a cutback in state funding for regional libraries next year but now is prepared to support the higher funding level originally spelled out in the biennial budget bill. The library funding picture in Wisconsin remains clouded, however, because the governor's annual review budget bill containing the library funding proposal has been tabled by the legislature.

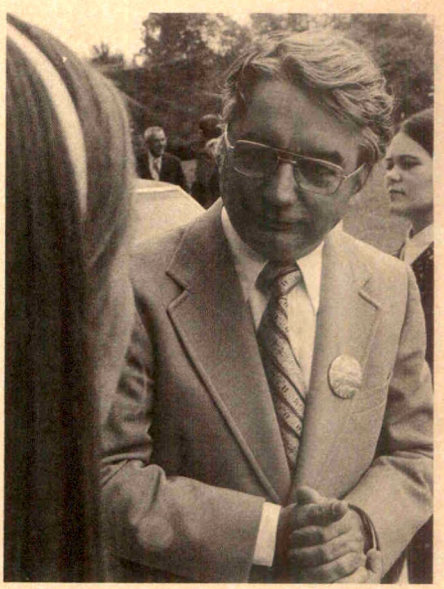
Efforts to work out a compromise have so far been unsuccessful. Failure to reach an agreement could mean no additional funds for libraries will be available next year and funds approved earlier would have to be prorated. Under such an arrangement each of the 12 regional libraries would receive only about 60 percent of the funds they would have gotten under the original biennial budget, said Alan Zimmerman, state aids coordinator for the department of public instruction division of library services.

Should that happen, he said, the most seriously hurt area would be Milwaukee, where the result would be about a 40 percent cut in state funding. The overall effect of such reduced funding in the state would be "a very unstable situation" in which any kind of planning would be difficult, Zimmerman added.

In agreeing to support the original measure providing full funding for regional libraries rather than a formula calling for reduced state support, Lucey said: "Wisconsin has one of the best—if not the best—regional library systems in the country. As we have in the past, state government intends to continue its support for regional libraries and the important role they play in helping educate citizens of all ages."

A spokesman for Lucey's office said his earlier proposal to provide less than full funding for the second year of the biennium was not based on an "anti-library" position but because of economic uncertainties in the year ahead.

W. Lyle Eberhart, administrator for the division of library services, contended that Lucey's earlier proposal to provide a reduced level of additional funds next year violated legislative intent in the biennial budget bill. "The state aids were not envisaged as demonstration or stimulus funds," he said "but rather as a state commitment to desirable regional coordination of library services."



Gov. Lucey—prepared to compromise.

The original biennial budget bill provided $4,188,500 for library system use in the biennium. At the time the bill was passed there were seven such regional libraries but later one more was approved by the department of public instruction and four more are to be added. Zimmerman said that an additional $1,306,700 would be required next year to provide full funding for all 12 districts.

LC Recommendations

[Washington, D.C.] The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recommends that the lend-

ing and lending management function of the Library of Congress be upgraded to that "of a National Lending Library of final resort." In a report produced earlier this year, the commission endorsed seven recommendations by its Committee on the Library of Congress headed by Dr. Frederick H. Burkhardt, also NCLIS chairman. It withheld a number of further recommendations "in the interest of emphasizing the recommendations that can have the greatest impact." But it said that the seven recommendations put forth "have been considered as elements necessary in the development of a national plan and are related to a total pattern of commission recommendations."

The commission prepared the recommendations "in the interest of progressing rapidly toward the most effective use of a great national resource for library and information sciences," it said. "Certain activities in the transfer of information from producer to user, such as cataloging, can be accomplished most comprehensively, consistently, and economically if they are done only once, centrally and efficiently," NCLIS said. "Duplication of activities and consequent waste of resources result if such tasks are left to individual or local effort. The Library of Congress is the agency that can most economically perform these activities for the citizens of the nation."

Besides making LC the library of "final resort," NCLIS recommended:

—Expansion and fulfillment of coverage of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. "The commission believes that the Library of Congress should seek to acquire, catalog, and process for current and future use a larger percentage of the world output," it said. Pegging it at 90 percent, it said this level could be accomplished at a cost of $15 million a year and result in a national saving, "conservatively estimated," of at least $66 million a year for research libraries.

—Expansion of machine-readable cataloging to include cataloging in substantially all languages of current monographic, serial, and other significant materials being acquired by LC.

—Distribution of bibliographical data through on-line communication. The potential of a "complete machine-readable data base can be fulfilled if a central organization speeds the products of these services to the user through his library and his information service network."

—Further development of an expanded general reference program to support the national system for bibliographic service.

—Development of a comprehensive National Serials Service to integrate and expand the present serials activities at LC and provide an organized set of serial services to the nation.

—Improved access to state and local publications should be developed by state and local agencies with the assistance of the Library of Congress in cataloging and other organizational methods.

Colorado's Budget Plight

[Boulder, Colo.] Caught between a $10,000 shortage in operating funds and a hard-nosed assistance policy, University of Colorado libraries are "ad-libbing" through the rest of the fiscal year. For the past several years the libraries' $4 million budget has been overshot by up to $30,000, according to Ellsworth Mason, director of libraries. And each year the university has bailed them out with surplus funds from other programs.

It was not until December 1973, halfway through the current fiscal year, that library administrators became painfully aware that this year there would be no help—an increasing number of programs were consuming all their budgeted funds or even over-spending. The greatest problem, according to Leo Cabell, associate director of libraries, is that the warning sounded so late in the fiscal year, leaving only six months to make up the year's deficit.

When library administrators cut back closing hours from midnight to 10 p.m., the problem became an issue—hundreds of determined students launched a week-long study-in, refusing to leave libraries until midnight. A compromise offer of 11 p.m. was ignored, and regular hours resumed. That, however, returned libraries to their original problem—how to squeeze $10,300 from an already lean program.



BARRY KOLTNOW

A week-long "study-in" restored regular hours at University of Colorado library.

Suggestions of a supplemental budget request from the state legislature were rejected by university officials favoring "in-house" solutions. As a state legislator said, a $10,000 deficit in a $4 million budget doesn't "send up the red flag." Library problems were compounded by a December increase in wages for hourly workers from $1.60 to $1.95.

To squeak through until the fiscal year brings funds, "We are just ad-libbing," Mason said, cutting expenses on a week-to-week basis. In the most consistent cut, hourly worker assistance has been reduced, with full-time and professional librarians filling in. Other cuts are being made individually.

Provost Lawson Crowe has said the university will offer help if libraries are unable to cope, but Cabell predicts "the university has no help to give," in a year when many less visible programs are also coming up short.

To insure against the same problems next year, Crowe has submitted a revised library request budget for 1974–1975 to the legislature. Revisions call for a reduced request for the higher-paid professional librarians, and an increased request for classified staff and funds for hourly wages. Even with sympathetic funding from the state, however, university libraries face a barren four months before July.

Complications in Cleveland

[Cleveland, Ohio] While seeking a new director, the Cleveland Library Board struggled with its familiar problem of finance and faced public resistance of board actions and policies. The director would succeed Dr. Fern Long, interim director, appointed in January when the resignation of Walter W. Curley became effective. Miss Long, associated with the system since 1928, was chief of its adult education division for 24 years. She was also interim director during 1970, before Curley was appointed. For the past three years she has been deputy director. She plans to retire early next year.

Miss Long's administration, no matter how brief, is considered a crucial one. A move by the trustees to win public approval immediately for additional tax revenue has been forced aside, despite evidence submitted for the need. The resignation of all seven trustees has been urged by influential public officials, by civic spokesmen, and by Cleveland editorial writers.

The attack was opened by the Cleveland Board of Education which, under

Ohio law, appoints the library trustees of the district. Arnold R. Pinkney, president of the school board, declared that the library trustees did not appear able to solve the library's troubles, nor capable of attracting a qualified director to the system. Pinkney had called on the trustees to quit by February 28. They resisted. Meanwhile, a citizens advisory committee, created by Pinkney and his school board, prepared and delivered a report on the state of the library.

The 14-member committee, under the chairmanship of Robert Bry, a vice-president of Otis Elevator Co., censured the library trustees for curtailing services to the branches and "for failing to aggressively seek revenue sharing funds from Cleveland City Hall." The committee charged that library trustees were insensitive to community needs, were divided among themselves and indecisive, had procrastinated in adopting affirmative action, had held to "status quo" financing instead of being innovative and imaginative in fiscal matters. "The treatment of employees, financially, has been deplorable, and has resulted in high turnover, and the loss of many of the younger persons on the staff," the committee report asserted. This advisory group, seconding the school board, said the library trustees should resign.



FRANK REED

Fern Long, Cleveland's interim director.

The demands for their resignations were turned down by a 4 to 3 vote of the trustees. However, one trustee, Neil R. O'Malley, did leave the board, saying it was for business reasons. Thomas J. Kiousis, president of the trustees, said: "I don't believe in running away from the problems." Dr. Martin R. Sutler, a physician and trustee, said he had been willing to step aside if the others would, but said he did "question whether the precipitous attempt to eliminate this board . . . is in the best interests of the library."

A second post on the library board will be open when a term expires June 30 and, in addition to O'Malley's former seat, will be filled by the board of education. "Two carefully chosen new trustees," said the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* "could do much to restore the library board to its proper status." The terms are for seven years.

The selection of a permanent library director, the board of education said, should be postponed until the library trustees were all replaced. The incumbents, however, continued seeking applicants for the directorship.

In their quest for additional library revenue the trustees were blocked, or at least delayed. They had proposed that Cleveland voters be asked, at the May 7 primary election, to pass a 1.9-mill tax issue that would yield $5 million annually for five years. The yield, they said, would represent the difference between the additional income they sought for 1973 and the amount actually allowed by the county's budget commission.

The proposed May vote was opposed by the board of education which, by Ohio law, claims authority to override a library levy request before it ever goes to district voters. Simultaneously, the citizens advisory committee urged that any library tax request be held off the ballot until November. Four library trustees pressed for a May vote. They showed "unbecoming arrogance," said the *Plain Dealer.*

The trustees met March 8 to reconsider their stand. By then the proposition was dead. The board of education, without directly killing the issue, had in effect delivered a pocket veto. The school officials had not forwarded the proposal to the board of elections in time for it to qualify for the May ballot.

Public Library Study

[Sacramento, Calif.] California's public library systems are being given an intensive, twin-pronged scrutiny — two separate studies with the common objective of improving service to library patrons immediately and in the future. One study, already three months along, is being conducted by the state department of finance. Its main thrust is to analyze existing delivery mechanisms for library materials, to consider alternatives, and to recommend improvements. The other study is being conducted by the Los Angeles firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., and will include a "comprehensive review of public libraries' system development" and proposals for "guidelines for statewide library services in California for the decade 1974–1984," according to the proposal prepared by State Librarian Ethel S. Crockett. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. was awarded the contract in February, and the study is already underway.

Neil Fippen, the finance department's senior program analyst, is directing the state study, with Douglas Laue supervising the review teams. Robert S. Schulz is Peat, Marwick, Mitchell's project manager, with Charles A. Nelson the study director, and Richard D. Berg serving as technical advisor and lead consultant in an analysis of library financing programs. They will all work with Mrs. Crockett to assure that the studies are complementary.

Fippen said the finance department study will concentrate on four areas: physical and jurisdictional overlaps at the local library level; accessibility of materials to users, based primarily on data collected in populous Los Angeles and Orange Counties; a hold/pickup study to determine the relationship between speed of availability and patron pickup of requested materials; and an analysis of the ability of librarians to predict demand for specific titles.

Other subjects being investigated by the department of finance, Mrs. Crockett said, include relationships between the cost and benefit of interlibrary loan systems, and the potential economies and service improvements from increased automation. The state study is expected to last through 1974, Fippen said, and is expected to produce recommendations involving major changes in library operations.

The Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. effort is expected to consume some 4,000 man-hours at a total cost, including expenses, of just under $200,000, according to Schulz. It will be conducted in two phases, with one report dealing with the first phase due in September and the second due next January. Phase I will be primarily a data-gathering effort, with an emphasis on obtaining information contributing to an evaluation of cost/benefit relationships. Phase II will be an evaluation of Phase I data, a projection of future library needs throughout the state, and recommendations on how present library systems can accommodate themselves to those needs. The ability and willingness of nonpublic libraries to participate in cooperative endeavors will also be probed.

Two librarians of national renown have been retained as consultants in the Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. study. They are Genevieve M. Casey, professor of library science at Wayne State University and former state librarian of Michigan, and S. Gilbert Prentiss, former state librarian of New York. □

FACTS ABOUT FACS

Fact 1: FACS stands for Faxon's Automated Claim System

Fact 2: FACS is a new automated system intended to make life a lot easier for you.

Fact 3: To place a claim, all you do is complete and return our claim notice form. We then activate our computer to process the claim to the publisher with complete order and payment information included.

Fact 4: You receive a quarterly report of all your claim request activity.

Fact 5: This is only one reason, among many, why you should choose Faxon, the world's only fully automated library magazine subscription agency. For particulars, *write for a copy of our Service Brochure and annual Librarians' Guide to Periodicals.* Or call us on our toll-free line: 1-800-225-7894.

Library business is our only business — since 1881.

F.W. FAXON COMPANY INC.

15 SOUTHWEST PARK, WESTWOOD, MASS. 02090

Friends Are Money-Raisers

[Waltham, Mass.] In 1948 Mrs. Harry Michaels of Boston gathered seven of her friends to start what has grown to probably the largest "friends of the library" group in the country. The group is the Brandeis University National Women's Committee. It now numbers 65,000 members in 125 chapters across the nation "from Seattle, Washington, to Maine to Southern Florida and all points in between," says the committee's Executive Director Ruth Weiss.

The committee's sole purpose is to support Brandeis's two libraries: the Goldfarb which was equipped with 1,000 volumes on the university's opening day thanks to the women's group, and the new Gerstenzang Science Library. The library collection is about a half million volumes and microfiche. The committee's goal is a million volumes.

Since a university's excellence depends greatly on its library, the seven-woman committee in 1948 was an integral block in the university's structure. The committee, says its director, provides library staff salaries, buys new books, periodicals and library materials —such as tapes, tape recorders, microfilm, readers and projectors—and supports work scholarships for 160 students. "We even pay the janitors," says Ms. Weiss.



Illinois chapter members (from left) Mrs. Marvin Chapman, Mrs. Nat Zivin, and Mrs. Glenn Felner get ready for the annual sale.

The committee also provides the library with "living history" tapes; recorded hour-long interviews with survivors of the Nazi holocaust. Committee members do the interviewing with equipment provided by the committee.

Last year the committee cut the libraries' $1 million operating costs by giving the university $837,000. "We hope that the committee will eventually entirely support the libraries," says Ms. Weiss, "as it did in the university's early days." Because Brandeis is a baby in the academic world it does not have large numbers of alumni to depend on for financial support. So far it has graduated only 7,000 students.

"The women's committee then serves a dual role," says Ms. Weiss, "financial support and good will." The money comes from the $10 annual membership dues, memorial contributions, and special projects such as book sales.

Brandeis gets local news coverage from committee activities such as "new books for old" sales which help to keep the university's name alive, says Ms. Weiss. The book sales are the best and most natural committee fund-raisers, says Ms. Weiss. The North Shore, Ill., chapter of 200 members, for instance, raises at least $40,000 yearly at its mammoth sale held in a shopping mall.

Members collect, clean, catalog and price books all year long for the sale. "We get dealers who follow the sales state to state," says Ms. Weiss. Some of the best customers are a group of parochial school nuns in Minneapolis who stretch their school library budget with Brandeis bargains, she says.

In return for dues and the time they spend on committee activities, members may take part in any of the 28 study programs Brandeis faculty prepare especially for the women's group. "It is a high level of adult education," says Ms. Weiss. Programs include literature, history and sociology.

Ms. Weiss says the women's committee is one of the most successful such groups around and she often is asked what the secret is. "I tell everyone the same thing: Does Macy tell Gimbel?"

One Volunteer Experiment

[Ogden, Utah] Volunteers can bring expertise and new ideas that often escape professionals to a library system, according to Alberta Blue, coordinator of the experimental volunteer program at the Weber County Library in Ogden, Utah. Chief Librarian Don Trottier adds that voluntary citizen involvement has been a traditional part of many social institutions, but libraries have been slow to create volunteer programs.

The volunteer program began here in October primarily as a way of stretching a tight budget. "The library board approved the idea as a way of better providing the service we're already committed to, as well as creating new services we have planned," Trottier explains.

The program, still in an organizing and planning stage, has shown the Weber staff what to look for and be wary of in using volunteers in libraries. The most important, Trottier says, is to make sure the library's professionalism is not diluted. "Our first policy is that no volunteer will ever take over a professional position," he states.



Coordinator Alberta Blue (top) and aide Teresa Carroll prepare a film presentation.

Organization and planning for the program is also a vital factor. Important to that was the appointment of Mrs. Blue, a sociology graduate with experience in community organizing and communications, as volunteer coordinator. Another thing the Weber staff has done to insure professionalism is recruit individuals to fit the program—hopefully to create a corps of experienced volunteers.

"We've always used volunteers," Mrs. Blue explains, "but we waited until they walked in the door, then tried to fit something around them. Now we try to fit the individual into the program."

At last count, the Weber library listed more than 100 projects for the volunteers, which brought up another detail—volunteers are not free. Trottier has estimated that funding for a one-year exploratory program that would meet the full objectives of the proposal would be $17,000, far beyond the limits of the official budget.

"We've tried to follow all of the guidelines set by the American Library Association in using volunteers," he says. "One of the most important is that vol-

unteers must be reimbursed for work-related expenses. Besides that, a project needs money to operate. If we deliver books to shut-ins, we have to buy the gas —that's just one example."

Several projects, however, have been successfully brought to life by the volunteers. Mini-libraries for senior citizens' centers, as well as local nursing homes, have been built through volunteer labor and donated materials. Other projects include an information desk manned by members of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, book deliveries and book drives.

Charting the Experiment

[Washington, D.C.] In the middle of the Washington-Baltimore corridor a new town is springing up, another experiment by private enterprise in planning, developing, and regulating man's urban environment. The course of the social experiment called Columbia, Md., population 32,000 and shooting for 108,000, is being charted by the Howard County Library System which started a New Town Collection in 1967 when a dozen huge notebooks packed with newspaper clippings were donated to the library. The collection is located in the Wilde Lake Village branch library, right in the middle of the new town experiment.

It has grown since 1967 to a collection of more than 570 volumes and reprints, 20 bibliographies, and thousands of clippings, with 54 subject headings ranging appropriately from "Aging" to "Zoning." In charge of the collection is Louise Riemer, a librarian who is earning a master's degree at the University of Maryland and who has had a long-standing interest in the urban environment. She said that the initial gift of the 12 notebooks by Columbia developer James Rouse was "really a white elephant." The clippings, in chronological order, had to be rearranged under subject headings and duplicative and extraneous material weeded out. "I've tried to make it something that people will use," she says.

However, the circumstances are not optimum. The Columbia library, one of two that comprise the Howard County Library System, is housed in a small building that cannot grow as the library expands. "We hope that when we have our own library to have a section" for the New Town Collection, Ms. Riemer said. She believes that Columbia is the only new town to house a special collection on itself and on the broader area of new towns.

The Howard County Library System has 111,000 volumes, of which more than 30,000 are at the Wilde Lake Village branch. Its circulation figures reflect the interest Columbians take in their library. From January 1973 to last January, Wilde Lake circulation rose from 37.8 percent of the county total to 43.5 percent, while circulation at the other branch, located outside Columbia, fell from 51.1 percent to 46.1 percent.

Ms. Riemer compiles "New Towns: A Bibliography" which was updated in January and costs a dollar. Its strongest subtitle is "Planning and Urban Design" which lists 14 pages of books and magazine articles on the subject. Other titles include citizen participation, economics, electronic data processing, housing, land use, and urban renewal.

Columbia's New Town Collection attracts attention from around the nation. Typical was a group of 18 students and instructors from the University of South Carolina in February, which spent a week in Columbia on an urban planning project, starting their research at the New Town Collection in the Wilde Lake library.

Building Disputes and Delays

[Niagara Falls, N.Y.] Such words as "fantastic" are used by veteran library official Oswald H. Joerg to describe the new Earl W. Brydges Library. He said, "This will be the one they want to come and see for years ahead." The rhombus-shaped structure, designed by architect Paul Rudolph, is part of a 20-acre site in the north end of the city that will be an educational and cultural center for the honeymoon city of the world.

Named after former Senate Majority Leader Brydges of this city, the $4.8 million structure had been scheduled to open last year. The Albert Elia Building Company of Niagara Falls, handling the general contract, ran into a roofers' strike, delays in obtaining some equipment and furniture, a bankruptcy action involving the contractor doing millwork, and water leaks.

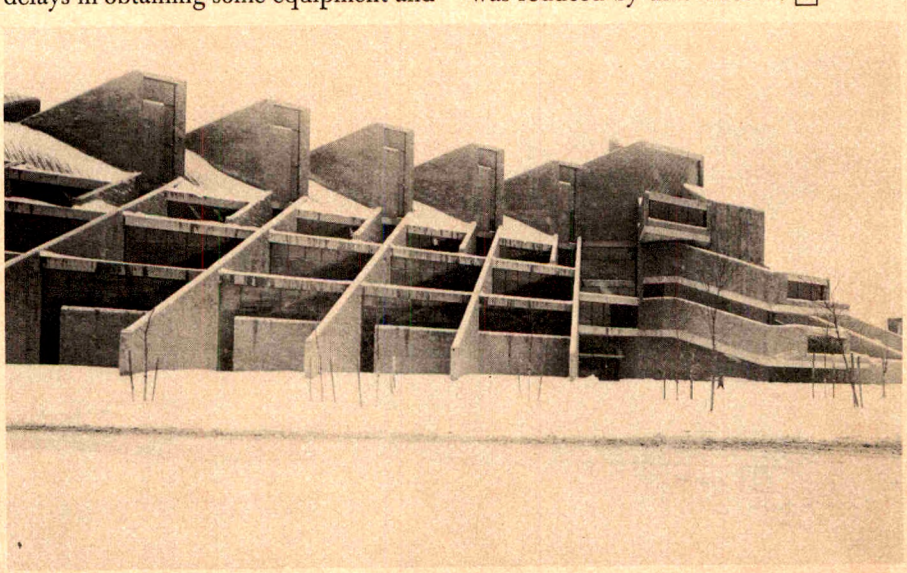
The latter problem resulted in a hassle between architect and contractor for several months to determine responsibility. Meanwhile, city officials hired a consultant to solve the problem itself which Joerg said "is practically completed." Establishment of responsibility is to be determined through litigation.

The new Brydges Library, with 87,000 square feet of floor space, will house 150,000 books from the present public library and two branches on the first two floors. The Nioga Library System will be a tenant on the third floor and is moving 75,000 volumes to the new facility.

Rudolph, ranked as one of the top architects in the country, was chosen by the city council's architectural advisory committee. Visitors to the Main Street business district have been dazzled and bewildered by the large structure. Critics contend the library doesn't relate to the buildings around it. Several local architects have praised the structure.

One of them, James Bazemore, said, "It will grow on people as they use it." He noted the angular design "responds to the site," the junction of roads at shallow angles. The local architect said "Rudolph carries the expression all the way through—to the buttresses or wing walls, for instance, which give the building its guts and punch, besides making it easily expandable."

A down-payment of $300,000 came from city budgets over a three-year period and the sale of municipal bonds raised the remaining $4.5 million. When the project received a federal grant for $700,000—the maximum available to any library in the state—the city's debt was reduced by that amount. □



Earl W. Brydges Library—contract delays and questions of responsibility.

SINGER
EDUCATION DIVISION

35mm Rear-Screen Filmstrip Projector

READER MATE

ideal for individual instruction and general self-pacing



Readermate* design and function simulates muscular reading mechanics that hasten or guide development in key areas of reading progress. Its operational simplicity is foolproof, adjusts from 20 to 120 lines per minute, a perfect tool for reinforcing most essential reading skills. For information write Singer Education Systems, 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14603.

FREE literature upon request.

*A trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

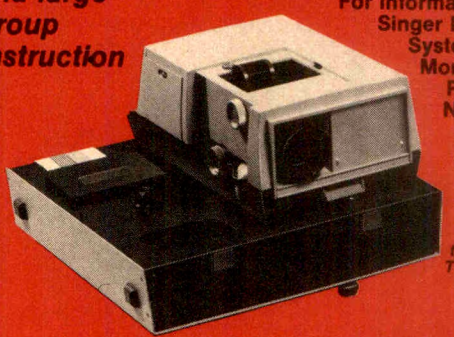
REINFORCE READING SKILLS

SINGER
EDUCATION DIVISION

35mm Front-Screen Projector

INSTRUCTOR

combine synchronized sound with filmstrip or slides for medium and large group instruction



The Instructor* low profile design never gets in the way of the presentation. Add both slide and filmstrip capability. Build in 950 watts of cool, safe power that permits presentations in normal room light. Incorporate a modern cassette tape system that puts sound on a par with picture quality. For information write Singer Education Systems, 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14603.

FREE literature upon request

*A trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

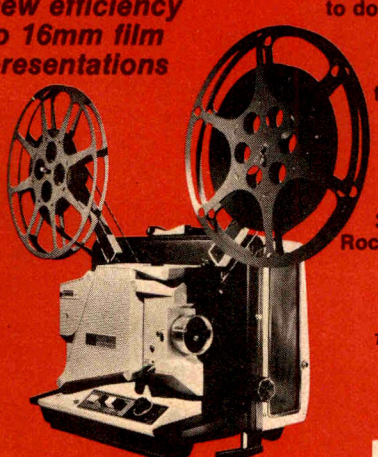
GROUP PRESENTATIONS

SINGER
EDUCATION DIVISION

16mm Projector

INSTA-LOAD

fast-forward, fast-rewind adds new efficiency to 16mm film presentations



Insta-Load* is the answer to more consistent use of 16mm film instruction. Loading takes only seconds from go to show. Simply slip the film from dot to dot along the clearly defined Orange Route. Jam-proof mechanism protects precious film, assures valuable time is never lost. For information write Singer Education Systems, 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14603.

FREE literature upon request.

*A trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

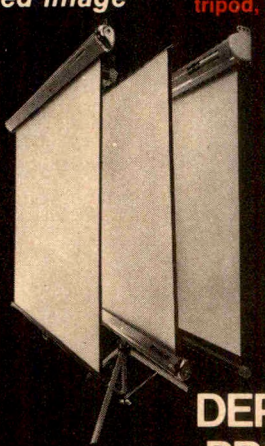
LOADING SPEED AND SIMPLICITY

SINGER
EDUCATION DIVISION

Tripod, wall & ceiling, electric

PROJECTION SCREENS

Singer projection screens lend a new look to the projected image



Singer* manufactures a complete line of projection screens that meet Singer standards of dependability. Whether you require the stability of a wall or ceiling mount, or the mobility of a tripod, Singer can meet your size and price requirements. Surfaces include lenticular, fiber glass, glass beaded and matte white. For information write Singer Education Systems, 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14603.

FREE literature upon request.

*A trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

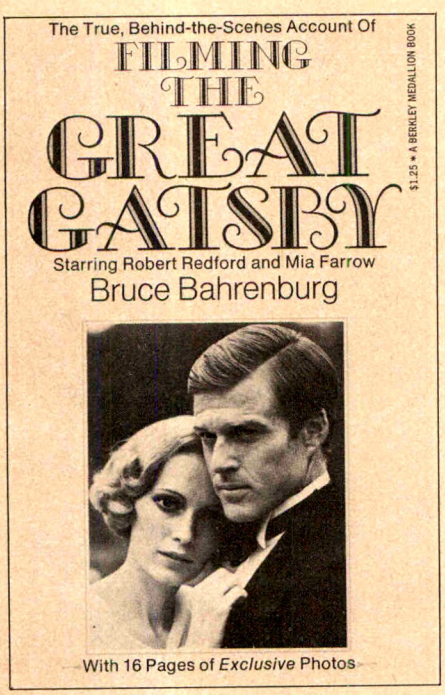
DEPENDABLE PROJECTION SCREENS

ORIGINAL PAPERBACKS/Edith McCormick

Bringing Off Gatsby

Not all the 300,000 Americans who bought copies of *The Great Gatsby* last year have by now seen the film version, but both "the magic of the movies" and the authentic hero personified by Gatsby will entice more than film aficionados to venture a night out so they can relive this classic romance. As Bruce Bahrenburg tells it in *Filming the Great Gatsby* (Berkley, 1974, $1.25), the real enemies to bringing off the film were not budget considerations—the production stayed within the $6.5 million originally allocated—but pressures among the unions and the wet weather conditions at every location (Newport, New York City, and London).

Bahrenburg stayed with the film for the four months of shooting and gives a day-to-day account of the problems that can beset a film that everyone involved truly believes in. He brings to this book a fine sensibility of Fitzgerald's world, the actual novel, and an appreciation of how director Jack Clayton and the actors were forced to fill in the gaping hole Fitzgerald admitted (in a letter to Edmund Wilson) having little



knowledge of: "the emotional relations between Gatsby and Daisy from the time of their reunion to the catastrophe."

All the actors in the film explain their conception of the roles they are playing. Whether Bahrenburg is giving us glimpses of hundreds of assembled extras dancing away their perishable costumery during a harrowing night-into-morning shooting in the rain or describing Karen Black's inauspicious entrance at Providence airport one night with a craving for a hamburger, the pacing is excellent. A fascinating behind-the-scenes look written in unsensational style by someone with as much respect for the production, and as much candor, as the participants themselves. Commentary on previous Gatsby film attempts and on Newport society today, as well as 16 pages of photos are included. This is also a document for future literary historians to help explain today's Fitzgerald revival.

Cerebral Solitaire

For those who feel compelled to prove everything just for the mental exercise it affords them, working out magic squares could become as consuming a pastime as it was for Albrecht Durer and Benjamin Franklin. John Lee Fults's *Magic Squares* (Open Court, 1974, $1.95) treats this difficult material in a careful and logical progression to encourage students' interest in this ancient form of gamesmanship (it dates back to 2200 B.C.). A self-study course, the presentation allows the reader to master magic squares from the printed page where principles are clearly explained with accompanying charts and review exercises to test one's understanding. Chinese legend maintains that King Yu discovered the first magic squares etched on the shell of a turtle while strolling through his court garden.

Choosing the Future

The premise to *Creating the Future: A Guide to Living and Working for Social Change* (Bantam Books, 1974, $1.95) is that one of the toughest but surest ways of maintaining one's humanity in this period of public cynicism is through social change. Authors Charles Beitz and Michael Washburn insist one "must intervene," and have provided an excellent tool to help the reader find (or create) a job that will improve the quality of people's lives. Surveying the current status of the social change community, it catalogs opportunities while offering a wide range of approaches to change being pursued by people of different ideologies. Rich in resources largely researched by the Vocations for Social Change Collective, this book can be offered confidently to anyone who wants an income *and* a satisfying lifestyle while serving positive social values. Ten "Key Arenas for Change" (e.g., law, health, education) make up the heart of this guide and, read for their own sake, challenge even a zombie's capacity for indignation.

Third World Writers

The first titles in a new series being developed by Washington Square Press on Third World writers gives skilled and adoring attention to two distinctive literary developments whose achievements few Americans know. *Caribbean Rhythms: The Emerging English Literature of the West Indies* by Dr. James T. Livingston and *Asian American Heritage: An Anthology of Prose and Poetry* edited by David Hsin-Fu Wand (Pocket Books, 1974, $1.95 each) offer a splendid showcase of original works – short stories, poetry, essays, novel excerpts and plays—in these anthologies of writers who are "a part and yet apart."

The islanders, who live at our very doorstep in geographical terms, though cut off not only from each other but from us and the rest of the world's cultural centers, are represented by such figures as Errol Hill, Derek Walcott, Edward Brathwaite, Alfred Mendes, and V. S. Naipaul. Americans of Asian ancestry who have suffered merciless anti-Oriental legislation in the too recent past and exist "as marginal men in a society that often treats them as strangers," affrm their ethnic identity and concern themselves with the human condition.

Editor David Hsin-Fu Wand, himself the author of three books of poetry under the pseudonym David Rafael Wang, contributes helpful commentaries examining Oriental immigration to America and the development of a literary heritage. Dr. Livingston sees the history of the fragmented peoples of the Caribbean as coalescing with the emergence of a middle class in the 1920s and the awakening to national consciousness. Biographical sketches of contributors illuminate the readings in both volumes.

Chinese Kung Fu Superstar

Why read or why even care about *The Legend of Bruce Lee* by Alex Ben Block (Dell Books, 1974, $1.25)? Because, as Block says, "while the martial arts are still generally misunderstood in the West, he made them harder to ignore." One of this decade's most charismatic figures known to most as the "King of Kung Fu," his part in moving the West

closer to the East by finding new converts to the martial arts—about 300,000 people now practice this ancient life force in the U.S. – cannot be overestimated. This excellent account, based on a newspaper series prepared for the *New York Times* Special Features Syndicate in 1973, will be especially popular with young adult users, and valuable for film collections because of its examination of Lee's role in revolutionizing the Hong Kong film industry. Final chapter offers bibliography and realistic advice on kung-fu training and store-front rip-offs.

Science Illustrated

School and public libraries may find an illustrated *Frontier of Science* series written and produced by S. T. Butler and Robert Raymond (Anchor Books, 1974, $1.95 per volume) a popular item, for each monograph is attractively presented in lively and easily understandable graphic strips. Depending upon when these subjects are introduced in the curriculum, the series will be useful in libraries serving grades 7 to 10. Attempting to record science's achievements, four introductory monographs are available: Vol. 1, on physics, covers Einstein, atoms, and the relationship of mass and energy; 2, on modern medicine, treats the control of heart disease and cancer; 3, on earth sciences, reviews earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.; and 4, astronomy, discusses formation of the galaxies, evolution of life on earth, and the possibilities of life on other worlds.

Young People and Drugs

Editors Dennis T. Jaffe and Ted Clarke have artfully used the information collected for a study done under HEW funding in 1971–72 to write *Worlds Apart: Young People and Drug Problems* (Vintage Books, 1974, $1.95). Prompted by the wish to get information about young people and their use of drugs to policy-makers and the public the editors allow their subjects to speak for themselves. Utilizing taped interviews of 123 users, they present a picture distinctly at odds with the government's anti-drug position—that one has failed to confront the problems of adolescents in a realistic and responsive way. This study examines attitudes, youth's search for meaning, how people begin to use drugs, counseling programs, drug education and law enforcement, the constructive and self-destructive uses of drugs, and a potent final chapter on the effects of governmental drug "policies" on youth. Real personal-experience information on the hows and whys, with helpful tables.

YOUNG ADULT BOOKS / Richard Peck

Teenagers' Tastes

Two sprightly librarians at the Fort Belvoir library in Virginia have temporarily flipped from a surfeit of requests for the series books that continue their hold on early teenage reading tastes.

Asked once too often for the latest Sue Barton product, Mrs. Palmer Clark and her colleague, Mrs. Una Huggins, keep their equilibrium by compiling a noncirculating title list to entertain themselves: *Superbowl Nurse, Hijack Nurse, Massage Parlor Nurse, Consumer Advocate Nurse, Soul Nurse, Environmental Quality Nurse, I Ching Nurse Meets Yoga Nurse, Devaluated Nurse,* and ultimately, *Computer Nurse.*

Librarians deserve any surreptitious chuckles they can get on their side of the card catalog. And these days the grim, single-problem novels lingering on from the 1960s are overripe for similar satire.

A notably tired cliché is the paranoia-producing parent characterization. The parade of gross and grotesque adult figures in youth fiction continues. By now they'd be laughable if they didn't risk alienating young readers in search of positive models and feeding the fantasies of those looking for scapegoats.

Isabelle Holland's *Heads You Win, Tails I Lose* (Lippincott) is a case in point. The flap copy warns us that the novel is about "a young woman growing up in today's confused, pill-oriented society." Fifteen-year-old Melissa Hammond is far from womanhood, and so is her mother, a pseudo-liberal, fake-intellectual, pill-popping, suburban sot. Melissa's sneering father, mildly glamorized by a good profile and a war wound, is redeemed in his daughter's eyes only by the intervention of his mistress.

Overweight Melissa freaks out on her mother's diet pills, and life is pretty awful until the final chapter. The young reader needs a robust skepticism to remind himself that the major source of illegal drugs is rarely mama's medicine cabinet.

But Isabelle Holland introduces a welcome note: a sympathetic and adroit portrayal of a teacher. As drama coach, Miss

Best Sellers: The Status of Paperback Rights

(as of March 18, 1974)

*Adams, Richard. **Watership Down.** Avon, 3-75, $1.95
Auchincloss, Louis. **The Partners.** Houghton Mifflin, rns
Barron, John. **KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents.** Bantam, dns, pns
Benchley, Peter. **Jaws.** Bantam, dns, pns
Browne, Harry. **You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis.** Bantam, dns, pns
Charell, Ralph. **How I Turn Ordinary Complaints Into Thousands of Dollars.** Stein & Day, rns
Christie, Agatha. **Postern of Fate.** Bantam, 11-74, $1.50
Comfort, Alex. **The Joy of Sex.** Simon and Schuster, 3-74, $4.95
Cooke, Alistair. **Alistair Cooke's America.** Knopf, nav
Craven, Margaret. **I Heard the Owl Call My Name.** Dell, 2-75, tent. $1.50
Drucker, Peter F. **Management.** Harper & Row, rns
Drury, Allen. **Come Nineveh, Come Tyre.** Avon, 10-74, $1.75
Gardner, John. **Nickel Mountain.** Ballantine, 12-74, $1.75
Greene, Graham. **The Honorary Consul.** Pocket Books, 9-74, $1.50
Kemelman, Harry. **Tuesday the Rabbi Saw Red.** Fawcett, tent. 4-75, pns
Krantzler, Mel. **Creative Divorce.** New American Library, tent. mid-1975, pns
Levenson, Sam. **In One Era and Out the Other.** Pocket Books, 2-75, pns
MacInnes, Helen. **The Snare of the Hunter.** Fawcett, tent. 3-75, pns
Miller, Merle. **Plain Speaking.** Berkley, tent. 1-75, pns
Newman, Mildred & Berkowitz, Bernard. **How To Be Your Own Best Friend.** Ballantine, 12-74, $1.75
Nicolson, Nigel. **Portrait of a Marriage.** Bantam, 11-74, $1.95
Royko, Mike. **Slats Grobnik and Some Other Friends.** Dutton, rns
Sanders, Lawrence. **The First Deadly Sin.** Berkley, 8-74, $1.95
Scherman, David E., editor. **The Best of Life.** Time-Life, nav
Schlesinger, Arthur. **The Imperial Presidency.** Popular Library, tent. 8-74, pns
Tompkins, Peter & Bird, Christopher. **The Secret Life of Plants.** Avon, 10-74, tent. $1.75
Trevanian. **The Loo Sanction.** Avon, 12-74, $1.75
Vidal, Gore. **Burr.** Bantam, early '75, $1.95
*Wells, Dee. **Jane.** Avon, 1-75, pns
West, J. B., with Mary Lynn Kotz. **Upstairs at the White House.** Warner, 9-74, $1.95
White, Patrick. **The Eye of the Storm.** Avon, 1-75, tent. $1.75
Wilder, Thornton. **Theophilus North.** Avon, 11-74, $1.75

dns date of publication not set
nav will not be available in paperback
pns price not set
rns rights not yet sold to paperback house
***** Publishers Weekly best-seller candidate

Ainslie's wise handling of a student cast, dissuaded from performing *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* in favor of *Antigone,* almost redeems the novel.

Another disturbing case is Vera and Bill Cleaver's *Me Too* (Lippincott). This is a single-problem novel with a vengeance that never looks up from the contrived relationship of a pair of 12-year-old twins. They are Lydia and Lorna. Lorna is retarded, "exceptional" in Lydia's dogged euphemism. Bright and managing Lydia is determined to cure her afflicted sister. She's spurred in this futile exercise by their father's desertion. "In another of her mind-plays her father returned alone but she could never get beyond the point where he stood in the doorway with his mouth hanging open, unable to tell the difference between her and Lornie." A villainess is the mother of two cloyingly normal daughters living across the street.

There are some telling moments in the story, and there is need to probe the problems of the retarded. But *Me Too* is distorted by a pat situation and facile adult characterizations.

The mind begins to withdraw from all this earnest, slanted, redundant present-tense anguish. And surely outright fantasy isn't the only alternative. There are just not enough good novels with historical settings. Young prisoners of the youth culture need to find something in the library beside bleak reflections of the here-and-now.

"Luring today's teenagers into the past is a risky business," one New York editor says flatly. And yet television does it every night. For young watchers of "The Waltons," Adrienne Richard's splendid *Pistol* (Dell/Laurel-Leaf) is a sharper view of the Depression era in its portrayal of Billy Catlett in the Montana of the 1930s.

Betsy Haynes's *Cowslip* (Thomas Nelson) is a story of a slave girl in the Old South whose situation beggars anything in the present day for sheer grimness. Yet a period story is enlivened by authentic, exciting plot turns and some valid and contemporary comment on freedom and bondage.

The British haven't sacrificed storytelling and the glamor of the past to contemporary psychotherapy masked as fiction. Some of their best include these:

—K. M. Peyton's *A Pattern of Roses* (Crowell), illustrated by the author. A 17-year-old protagonist finds his life involved with the ghost of a farm boy.

—Mary Stewart's *The Hollow Hills* (Morrow). Merlin's tale of Arthur's rise is a sequel to *The Crystal Cave* (Morrow).

—Hester Burton's *Riders of the Storm* (Crowell), illustrated by Victor G. Ambrus. A view of England's early 19th-century economics with contemporary overtones. It follows the fortunes of young Stephen Parkins as sequel to *The Rebel* (Crowell).

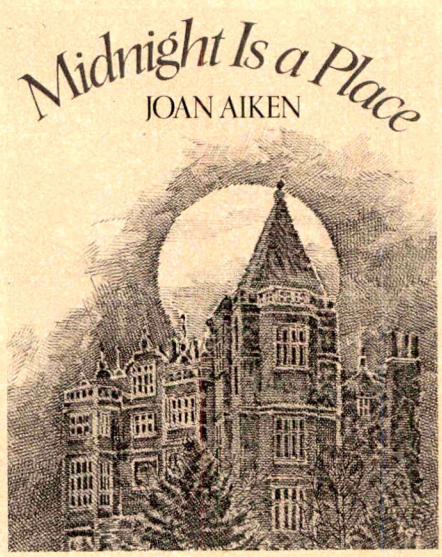
—Aylmer Hall's *Beware of Moonlight* (Thomas Nelson) chronicles an uprising in Ireland two centuries ago.

—Norah Lofts's *Rupert Hatton's Story* (Thomas Nelson), illustrated by Anne and Janet Grahame Johnstone. The adventures of a boy determined to be a violinist against considerable odds.

Two novels about to be released in both England and America are Joan Aiken's *Midnight Is a Place* (London: Jonathan Cape and Viking) and Leon Garfield's *The Sound of Coaches* (London: Longmans and Viking).

Miss Aiken, daughter of the late Conrad Aiken, lives and works in England. Her *Midnight Is a Place* is a cracking good yarn, recreating a mid-19th-century world and evoking the Brontes. There are the dark satanic mills of child labor and the fire storm that consumes a mysterious mansion ("Midnight Court") and its monstrous master.

The protagonists are a 12-year-old boy and an 8-year-old girl (orphans, of course). They are authentic period pieces, Victorian miniature adults, with finished speech patterns and fully developed survival instincts. The small girl, Anna-Marie, speaks no English at the outset and continues making pithy Gallic comments throughout. She is an embryonic Frenchwoman—tough, practical, and alluring. Just the thing to spark the interest of a reader in the midst of first-year French. For while Anna-Marie's dialogue is not precisely childish, it is elementary.



VIKING PRESS

Garfield's *The Sound of Coaches* is one of those British novels that bridge the gap between youth and adult reading. The adult finds the honorable picturesque tradition alive in this yarn of old Georgian coaching days and a strolling band of Shakespearean players.

The young reader meets a protagonist whose checkered history takes him from birth to the tacky tinsel of show business. En route, a colorful age arises in an historical novel crafted with minute accuracies and highly literate wordplay.

The symbol beneath the tangled narrative is a mysterious pistol, the only legacy left to Sam Chichester, adopted by a pre-Dickensian couple—a rugged old coachman and his even more rugged wife who rides shotgun. Their landscape is storybook England with gibbets at the crossroads and assassins at the pass.

Ribald London plays its role as well, in the person of Jenny, the mendacious chambermaid who "keeps herself clean" and falls in love with Sam. When a cruel fate separates him from his foster parents, he discovers both his past and his future in a company of hilarious, acutely drawn theatrical types.

The full flavor of *The Sound of Coaches* depends upon the young reader's tolerance of the politics of 18th-century coaching and innkeeping and the particulars of stagecraft and Shakespearean allusion. We can never have too many novels like this one. They lead young people along untrodden paths away from their own preoccupations. They parole the young from the present.

POPULAR MUSIC/John Burks

A Look at 1973

This column will deal with rock, soul, pop, country, jazz, musical comedy, blues, and folk recordings, though we'll not necessarily hit every category every time.

If there is a heavy emphasis on rock, it's because that's where the heaviest interest is centered on contemporary popular music—both in terms of the amount of money the public spends and in terms of rock's impact on our society. A good share of jazz, the bedrock of American popular music, will also be represented.

The listings that follow were made partly on the basis of record sales, partly on the kind of critical attention they received, and on my own hunches as to which will best serve to exemplify what was happening in today's popular music from the perspective of five, 10, 20 years.

I hope I've overcome personal prejudices: my dislike for Slade (the band) is active, nor am I a fan of The Who's *Quadraphenia;* and I think Bette Midler's latest is a serious botch. But these

albums are listed, botched or not, because they're important as documents—and because I'm certain you'll get many more requests to hear Bette's worst than McCoy Tyner's best.

Rock

Bette Midler parlays the brassy camp nostalgia of her first album *(The Divine Miss M)* into one of the more disagreeable albums of recent vintage on her second try, *Bette Midler* (Atlantic SD 7270). Every song is overdone one way or another, worse than the worst excesses of Streisand or Garland, and that takes some doing. The ballads are mawkish and limp, the scatting is cuter than too cute, the Swing Era business is very lumpy gravy indeed, and Dylan's "I Shall Be Released" is simply murdered. Then why, you may wonder, is this LP on this list? Because Miss M has got most of the media and a legion of fans convinced she's the Queen of Pop—didn't *Rolling Stone* magazine name her Rock Star of the Year?—and like everything else this lady does, this album *is* spectacular, both in terms of immediate whopping sales and its esthetic deficiencies.

The Rolling Stones' *Goat's Head Soup* (Rolling Stones Records COC 59101) partially answers the question of how rock's worst creeps could maintain that hard-won reputation in a time when two-thirds of Rockdom seems bent on out-creeping the Stones. The answer—this time, anyway—is that the Stones have given up trying. After a procession of progressively creepier, steelier and anxiety-edged recordings, the Stones pulled switcheroo with *Goat's Head,* wherein the aging bad boys almost sound laid-back, in the parlance. "Angie"—a genuinely sweet ballad from the Stones, of all people—was released as a single from this LP and was a smash Top 40 radio hit.

A perfect example of the Stones' problems is David Bowie, the superglitter rock transvestite who seems to possess a lifetime supply of high-intensity creepiness, and who is, coincidentally, prodigiously talented. Not only as stomp/mince/belting singer (styled very much along the lines of the Stones' Mick Jagger) but also as a composer, recorder, and choreographer/theatricist. His *Pin-Ups* (RCA-Mainman-APL-1-0291) is his best-realized album so far, even if the songs are borrowed. *Pin-Ups* rips along like the Stones used to. Whatever else you care to say about David Bowie, this is one creep who knows how to make rock come alive, eyeliner, lipstick, full-length gowns notwithstanding. Breathlessly awaited on LP: Bowie's *1980 Floor Show,* which was perhaps 1973's outrageous TV hour, excluding Watergate and the various war stories. And you could dance to it.

Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits (Columbia KCS 9463) and *Bob Dylan's Greatest Hits, Volume II* (Columbia KG 31120). At this writing, Bob Dylan, the sixties' prophet of pop, is in the midst of his first national tour in eight years, by his own admission a bid to reaffirm his popularity. That popularity was actually reaffirmed before the tour even began, when 10 times as many fans mailed in ticket requests as there were seats available. Early reviews say he's performing many of the better-known numbers on these two albums. Stock them and you'll be covered when a new wave of Dylan fans start asking the inevitable: "Hey, Mr. Librarian, got any Dylan?" Actually, any library making any attempt at chronicling pop should have long ago laid in the complete recorded works of Dylan (on Columbia).



On *There Goes Rhymin' Simon* (Columbia KC 32280), Paul Simon varies his attack nicely, swinging from Dixie to Jamaican to folkish to down and dirty rock. There's a deliberate sort of Simon lilt underlying it all. The standouts are "Kodachrome" ("When I think back on all the crap I learned in high school . . ." it begins) and "American Tune," which has surely the most stinging lyric to surface during the Year of Watergate: "And I don't know a soul who's not been battered/I don't have a friend who feels at ease/I don't know a dream that's not been shattered/Or driven to its knees..."

The Beatles are back, more or less, on the wings of three recent albums—Ringo Starr's *Ringo* (Apple SWAL 3413), John Lennon's *Mind Games* (Apple SW-3414), and Paul McCartney's *Band on the Run* (Apple SO-3415). You might well ask: Where's that other guy, George Harrison? He plays guitar on the *Ringo* album in several spots. In fact, the tune "I'm the Greatest" on that album features Ringo, John (who wrote it) and



George, and it sounds as Beatlelike as anything on any of the albums they cut back when they *were* the Beatles. If the best tracks from these three LPs were melded into one, you'd have to say (as I was saying) that the Beatles are back.

This is the best work the Beatles have done since disbanding. John is arch, intense, utopian (Nutopian, he calls it) and rocking. Ringo is Everyman, tougher than usual and rocking. Paul is typically lyrical, sweet, and rocking. And George is just plain rocking—an immense relief from the Eastern mystic trip he's navigated through the seventies. You should definitely buy these and all other Beatle and post-Beatle productions, be they brilliant, good, or mediocre. These guys, like the Stones, Dylan and Jimi Hendrix, are the pivotal figures in the emergence of rock from a fifties teen subcultural phenomenon to its present status as the dominant force in entertainment and the performing arts.

Note: According to *Forbes* magazine, pop music grossed over $2 billion (with a "b") a year ago, making it a bigger economic factor than movies and TV combined. And pop brings in *four times* as much dough as pro sports.

Also recommended:

Allman Brothers Band, *Brothers and Sisters* (Capricorn CPO 111).

Alice Cooper, *Muscle of Love* (Warner Bros. BS 2748).

Elton John, *Goodbye Yellow Brick Road* (MCA Records MCA-2-1003).

Led Zeppelin, *Houses of the Holy* (Atlantic AT 7255).

Joni Mitchell, *For the Roses* (Asylum SD 5057).

Wendy Waldman, *Love Has Got Me* (Warner Bros. BS 2735).

The Who, *Quadrophenia* (MCA 2-10004).

Soul

Three albums ago, Stevie Wonder broke from the simplified Motown/soul

tradition of heartache/heartbreak/I-love-my-baby to venture into a much more personal realm, mostly untried in soul music (unless you include the earlier bluesmen in this category, and I don't). On *Innervisions* (Tamla T 326 L) Wonder's songs often work like miniature movie scenarios, with whole plots and characterizations compacted into a few lyric lines. This new vision, alternately lighthearted and foreboding, comes at you rather like a Corso or (Samuel) Beckett. It also comes at you



like a steam engine, driven by Wonder's smoldering arrangements and performances.

Jazz

After making a name for himself as Miles Davis's pianist, Chick Corea stepped out on his own with a band he calls Return to Forever to follow his own free-flowing conception. One indication of his progress is that *Down Beat* magazine's readers just voted him Jazzman of the Year. Other indications are his records, most notably, *Hymn of the Seventh Galaxy* (Polydor PD 5536), recorded with his own band, and *Crystal Silence* (ECM 1024 ST), recorded as a keyboard-vibraphone duet between Corea and Gary Burton. *Hymn* is supercharged, built upon powerful overlapping rhythms and high energy improvisation. *Crystal* reveals Corea's more intimate side, more introspective, weaving delicious melodic lines with Burton. This is the vibist's best recording since the original Gary Burton Quartet.

Like Corea, Keith Jarrett gained his renown as a keyboard player with Miles Davis; in fact they played together in the Davis band at one point. Jarrett has since performed in a variety of settings and earned a following to rival Corea's. Jarrett is the more nimble of the two, somewhat wittier, somewhat more erratic. At his best—as on *Fort Yawuh* (Impulse AS-9240) and *Ruta and Daitya* (ECM 1021 ST)—he is delightful. *Yawuh* features an airy swing driven by Charlie Haden's bass playing, with Jarrett cocky and bright. *Ruta* is another ECM Records duet, with Jarrett playing piano, electric piano, organ and flute, and Jack DeJohnette, another Miles Davis alumnus, handling percussion. The interplay between Jarrett and DeJohnette approaches ESP.

Miles Davis *In Concert* (Columbia KG 32092) is the latest from the highly influential trumpet player. To me and others it's a big disappointment. The occasional flashes of Davis's old brilliance are surrounded by long, vapid stream-of-consciousness stretches where something seems like it should be happening, but never quite does. Others—Sun Ra most prominently—do this netherworld sort of jazz a lot more effectively. However, Miles is always in transition from one Davis period to the next. His present period, un-together as it seems, may bear the seeds of something important for the future.

Surely the very farthest-out large ensemble in jazz is Sun Ra's whose best offering in years in the *Nuits de la Fondation Maeght* (Shandar SR 10.003) album, winner of the Grand Prix International du Disque 1972 of the Academie Charles Cros. Shandar, a French label, is distributed by RCA in the US. So with a little enterprise the record is obtainable. I bought mine at a San Francisco record shop. There are moments of great Ellington-like serenity on this recording, and moments when all 19 men and women in Sun Ra's Arkestra wail independently of one another, full volume, in control/out of control. Not for the faint of heart.

Also recommended:

Airto, *Fingers* (CTI 6028).

Woody Herman, *Giant Steps* (Fantasy 9432).

Mahavishnu Orchestra, *Birds of Fire* (Columbia KC-31990).

McCoy Tyner, *Song of the New World* (Milestone Stereo 9040).

Origins

This section is devoted to reissues of unusual merit. *Original Soundtrack Music from American Graffiti* (MCA 2-8001) is 41 of rock and roll's choicest hits mostly from the fifties, narrated by Wolfman Jack, that era's raunchiest disc jockey. From the best fifties rock movie this reviewer's ever seen. Who could ask for anything more? If I had to pick a two-record Top of the Fifties rock album it would differ from this one in no important way.

James Brown *Soul Classics* (Polydor SC 5401 and *Soul Classics Vol. II* (Polydor SC 5402) are black pop at its toughest and funkiest from Mister Dynamite himself, Soul Brother Number One, etc. Mick Jagger never sounded so nasty.

Soundtrack Recordings from the Film Jimi Hendrix (Reprise 2 RS 6481), from the movie detailing the high spots in the life of the late J.H., far and away the most innovative musician to emerge from rock. An excellent cross section of Hendrix, and one alternative to purchasing all his albums *plus* this one.

The Genius of Louis Armstrong, Volume I: 1923–1933 (Columbia G 30416). The best from the most dazzling period of the foremost American musician of the twentieth century. He recorded so extensively that it may be impractical for many libraries to stock his complete works. This one's great for starters.

Count Basie, *Super Chief* (Columbia G 31224). From Columbia's John Hammond Collection, a tribute to the artists Hammond discovered and to the man who discovered them. This is from the late thirties and early forties, Basie's key period, with generous helpings of Lester Young's evanescent tenor sax. The spirit of Kansas City jazz—lithe and joyous—lives again!

Another in the Hammond series, *Teddy Wilson and His All-Stars* (Columbia KG 31617), is a cornucopia of the best New York-based jazz players of the thirties recorded in small band settings with the impeccable swing pianist, Wilson. These recordings were considered avant-garde in their day, but it's hard to imagine that hearing them now. Timeless stuff.

Recording with Wilson and many of his favorite musicians, Billie Holiday became a legend in her own time, and was the crucial influence on then-young Frank Sinatra and a legion of other forties and fifties pop singers. The best of her work, also recorded by John Hammond, is to be found on two Columbia three-record sets (C3L 21 and C3L 40).

Equally indispensable is the five-album (total of 10 records) Bessie Smith set, the last of which Columbia finally released last year. They called her The Empress of the Blues, but Bessie Smith was a lot more. Her record sales not only saved Columbia from bankruptcy back in the twenties, they also made her the first towering superstar of American pop, a fact that is very hard to comprehend almost 50 years later, knowing what we do about attitudes toward blacks—let alone black women—during the Coolidge years. The sheer power of Bessie Smith radiates from these grooves despite the inadequacies of accompaniment and recording technique. There are 159 performances (on Columbia albums GP 33, G 30126, G 30450, G 30818 and G 31093). □

Small library, but BIG reference needs? Apply now for an ISI Matching Grant.

At *ISI*® we don't think the scope or quality of your reference services should be limited by the size of your library. Simply because your library is in a four-year college, community college, or small non-profit research institute, doesn't mean your needs for reference services are any smaller than the large university and research libraries. But your budget probably is.

To help small libraries like yours, the Institute for Scientific Information is providing dollar-for-dollar matching grants toward the purchase of the *Science Citation Index*® and the new *Social Sciences Citation Index*.™ These grants apply to past, present and future issues and provide you 50% of the purchase price.

You are invited to apply for these grants if you are the librarian in a

- **Two or Four-year College**
- **Veterinary, Pharmacy, or Dental School (SCI® only)**
- **Community or Junior College**
- **Municipal, State or Public Library (SSCI™ only)**
- **Departmental Library**
- **Non-profit Research Institute**
- **Hospital (under 1,000 beds)**
- **Library or Information Science School**
- **Developing Nation**

To receive your application forms, simply fill in and mail the coupon below.

Save 50% toward your purchase of the Science Citation Index or the new Social Sciences Citation Index

©1974 ISI

To: Grant Administrator

I am interested in determining whether my institution is eligible to save 50% toward the cost of the references checked below under *ISI's* Matching Grant Program. Please send me an application form for the

☐ *Science Citation Index*® ☐ *Social Sciences Citation Index*™

Name _____ Title _____

Organization _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

ZIP _____ Country _____

166-392

ISI® Institute for Scientific Information
325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, U.S.A.
Tel: (215) 923-3300, Cable: SCINFO, Telex: 84-5305

IDEALS &

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

by Jane Holtz Kay

"Libraries Are Fun!" said a cardboard sign above the checkout desk.

"Amuse me," I scowled darkly, silently.

"Your Public Library Tells It Like It Is," said a second mobile pink message swinging at eye level.

"How *is* 'it'?" I wanted to grump back.

The signs were dangling innocuously enough from strings secured to the ceiling of a new library in Foxboro, Mass., during one spring's National Library Week. But—as I wanted to jabber back at the signs—I was not visiting the library to have "fun" or even to read and study. (Library visits, need I say, may be fulfilling, helpful, a delight, or any one of a number of adjectives, but . . . "fun" . . . well, I could only compare what had happened to Manhattan when they tagged "Fun" onto that "City.") The jovial signs stirred memories of childhood during World War II when anyone who dared think libraries were "fun" was sent to the yard posthaste to pursue such hedonistic pleasures in more appropriate places.

So much for my puritan past, I sighed, adieu. Libraries were now supposed to be Fun. My purpose that cold day some half dozen years ago was to discover—not judge—what libraries were and, thus armed, comment on how their architecture filled, or did not fill, that function.

A Foxboro neighbor of the library on the Common had alerted me. The journalistic Paul Revere had called the *Boston Globe* one morning to report an "ultra-modern" building in the center of the old town. From his voice and my experience, I could predict that his "ultra-modern" was likely to be as "ultra" as the other objects to which the assemblyline word was fixed (automobiles, refrigerators, toasters, and so forth sprang to mind). This, as the case would turn out, meant that the library would be more or less straightforwardly new. It would simply be a contemporary structure untamed by some Colonel Sanders "colonial" paste-up over the workaday interior.

I was right. The Foxboro library was somewhat heavy in mass but attractive enough. It was also about as radical as baked beans as it sat there squaring the corner of the town's Common. The Common, the historic grassy square that had reached a polite standoff with the latter-day commerce on one side, still shaped an urban and even poetic center here as in so many New England towns. Around its green edges clung an architecture mix of church, houses, store. The new structure carried on its literary duties quite properly there. The library wore conservative modern dress as church and houses had each worn the "modern" garb of their day. Only later did I learn the struggle for that style. When the Foxboro town fathers had told the architect they wanted him to build a "colonial building" to match the "colonial buildings" on the other sides of the Common, the architect asked what they meant. Find him one to fit the label. Sure enough, what the committee dubbed "colonial" had been constructed three-quarters of a century after the label. So emboldened, the architect built to the order of the day. Hence, my caller's "ultra."

That was my initiation into the subject of the library as architecture.

My initiation into the library as womb began at an earlier age, of course. It started, I suppose, as many other book lovers' did: the day my mother stalwartly plunked me in the middle of the weekly circle of Story Hour. Story Hour was Friday afternoons and I still remember the scene. The smell of oak walls. The late afternoon sunlight filtering in dusty streaks through the panes. The air, chilled or spring, breezing in through the open windows. (Are there any windows that open out there today?) And, of course, the sweet, lilting voice of the librarian reading the tale of Bartholomew Cubbins and however many hats he had. I remember it with all my senses.

Remarkably, for me, the scene has not changed. In this mobile "Nation of Strangers," I happen to be raising my children where I was raised. They have sat in the same magic circle. But barely. Even now, my town library is expanding into new quarters. Briefly, the golden oak bookcases of the children's room remain. For a while, still, I can fancy myself big as Gulliver as I squat beside the picture books and Early Readers with my children. I am all the ages of my life, young and grown-up alike there. The

library rooms carry layers of association, as do all old places. Of heritage, if you will. Indeed, all architecture is continuity, onion layers of growth and decay, life and death, the sense of generation. Like literature, architecture is tradition and innovation. New design forms—like new literary modes—evolve from the old, reflect the mores, move and stir to new words/forms. Civilization, in literature or in architecture, is evolution. In the most mundane sense, my daughters love my mother's battered *Uncle Wiggily* (though their library doesn't stock it as serious enough) and the new Maurice Sendak alike. Perhaps old buildings, old books, are a bit too pungent. They hold their own rather brazenly for the technocrats, refusing to slot into the pedagogy or technology a la mode. But both old and new have place. Or should one have to write this for keepers of books? One would think not. Yet only last week, I drove to a 19th-century library in Wellesley. Handsomely quirkish, it is an eccentric collection of bits and pieces of design, a rascal even in its time, and it is in danger. I am told it is quite impractical, too small; its fate is uncertain. Everywhere expansion is inevitable. Other libraries share its uncertain state. But makers of libraries, of all people, should know the special sense of place and time old works possess. We can whip *Uncle Wiggily* into print again when fashion comes its way; we get no second chance if we level these rich and human libraries now deemed impractical.

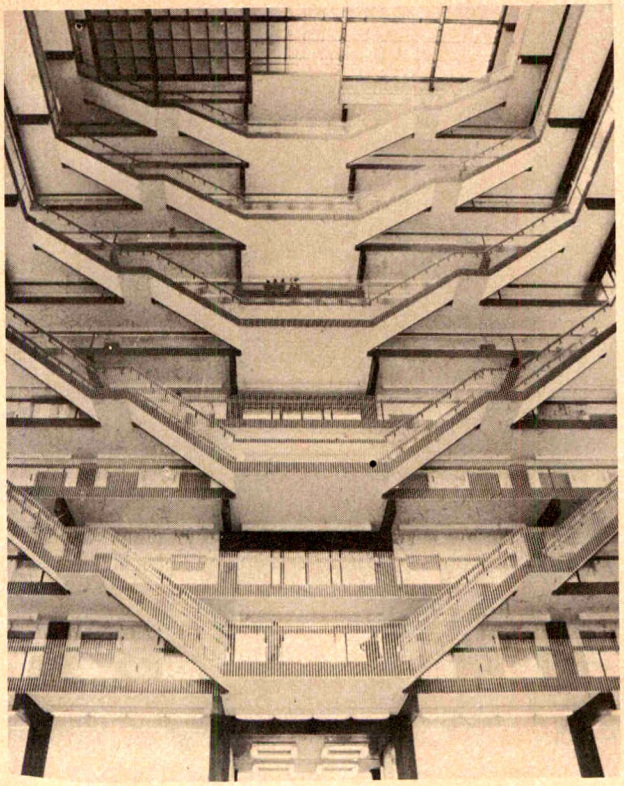
"Of all people," I have just written. There it is then, too: the nostalgia, the sense of specialness, the feeling for the library as home, if not bastion. For as I dwelt on the abstract form and purposes of the library from time to time in my critical chores, I gradually uncloaked a sneaking possessiveness in my view of the libraries I was visiting. I found that of all the structures I entered—the city hall of handsome muscularity, the elegant museum, the cramped housing, the high rise that went sleek into the night —whichever . . . it was always libraries that inspired the strongest feelings of ownership and identity. I became an instant user. For good or ill, I could not judge these "second homes" detachedly. Try as I might to side with administrator or architect, my criticism is always more personal than the neutral eye should allow.

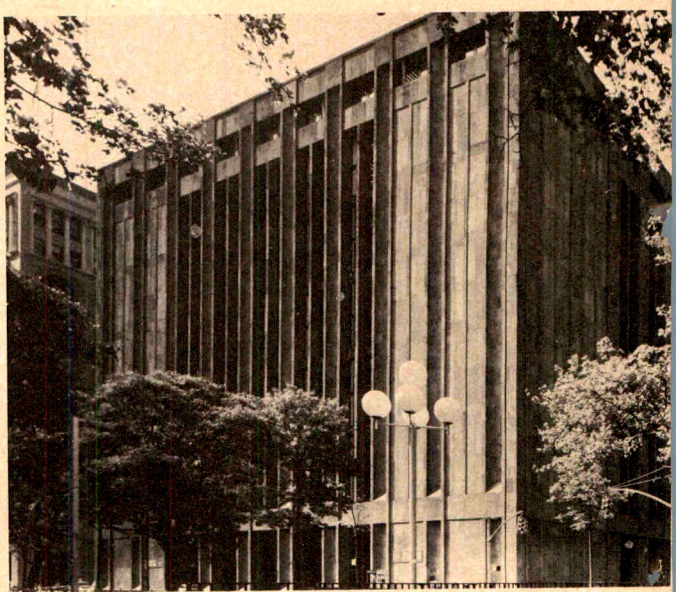
Yet I fancy I am not alone in that identifying. For, as I began to consider the article to be written here on library architecture, I realized how many others share this possessiveness. I recalled, for instance, a friend in medical school seven or eight years ago telling me about Harvard's Countway Medical Library. I found the structure rather striking; it even won an AIA award. But he was stewing in his own juices about the alphabetical shelves that split, somewhere between, say "m" and "n" causing him to walk a half block in his pursuit of a book. I remember him writing a jingle to the effect, strummed to the tune of "The 'M' That Got Away." He said he was going to mail it to the architect. I supplied the name, Hugh Stubbins. I doubt that he mailed it, but, still, I can't picture him or anyone being provoked to song, by a high rise or medical building. For, again, of all the glass and wood, brick and plastic, big and little, monumental and tiny structures that make up a world of public places, the library is most home.

I do not mean merely that one could, or should, nest embryolike in its folds and corners. The "cozy" nesting element seems out for those who opt for vast and open spaces for flexibility and ease of surveillance, I guess. I mean that of all the institutions that house us, it is the library that belongs most to the user. At school, the authority of teacher lingers in the corridors; the student seeks release from it, the adult is not invited. The shop is the private possession of the shopkeeper. The church serves mostly its own membership. Each of us does have traffic with city and town halls but only for fleeting bureaucratic instants. As for the once great public spaces—the streets and plazas that were the meeting places in European or older American cities and towns—they quickly disappear. We have spent the last half-century driving out and flattening what remains behind. Cities and suburbs lack community. How few public places can we visit to read or indeed for absolutely no pur-

AXIOMS

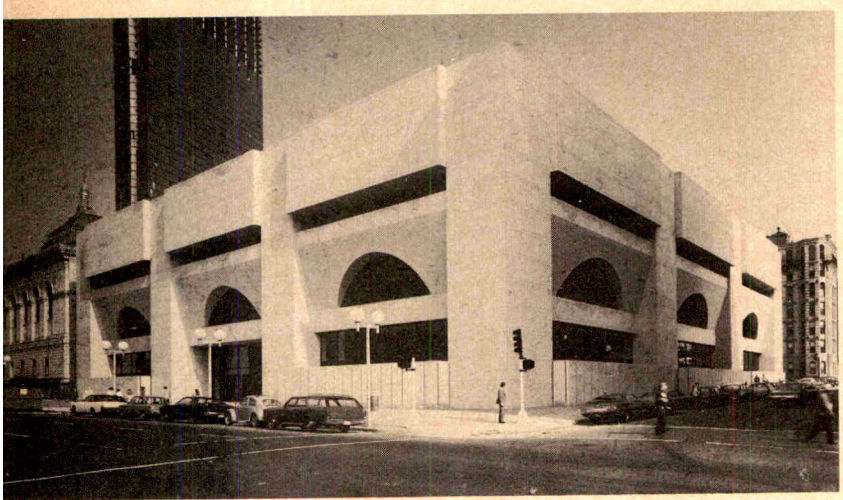
"Of all the institutions that house us, it is the library that belongs most to the user."



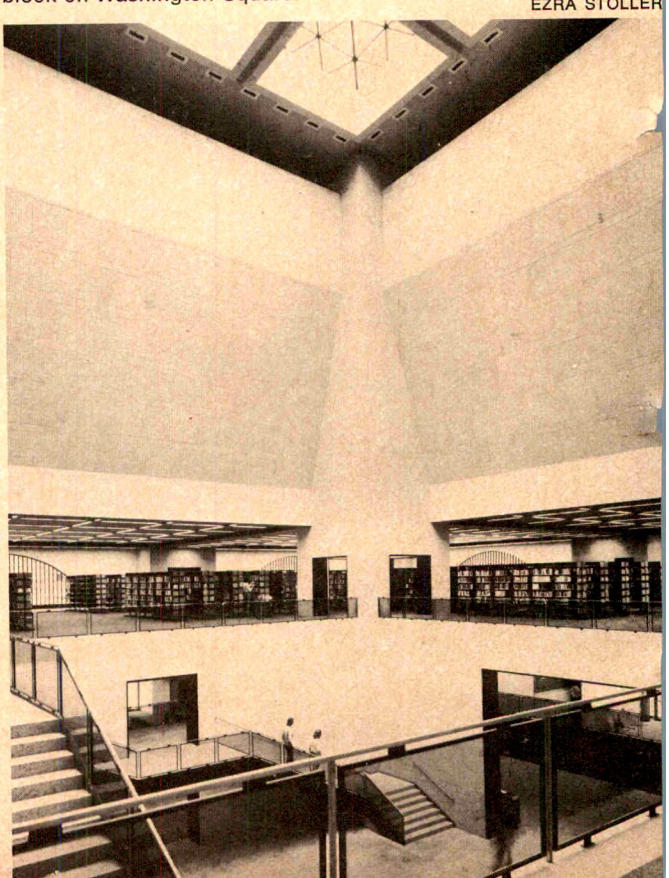


"I still want to be monumental," says architect Philip Johnson. "All architects essentially want to be monumental." Maybe so, but Johnson gets more chance to practice what he preaches and then extends that preachment further. Witness the Bobst Library (two views, above), where Johnson built his atrium to paradise. The interior seen here carries the latest library mode to 12 stories, a logical, or P. T. Barnum, extension. Outside (above, right), the two-million-volume structure is rather more restrained; it is a pleasantly surfaced sandstone block on Washington Square.

EZRA STOLLER



NATHANIEL LIEBERMAN



Less spacious but soaring still is the spartan interior (right) of a Boston library addition by the architect. Johnson claims he was heightening the historic appearance of Boston's original public library designed by McKim, Mead & White in the nineteenth century. Other architectural observers call such claims false; they consider his granite building a sly upstaging: by lining up the new library with the old and, then, making the forms of the new model bolder and more dramatic, Johnson's monument becomes dominant—the nineteenth-century predecessor is the addition.

"The reckoning of architect and librarian so often forgets a digit: the human user."

pose whatsoever? Save for the rare community center, where else but the library can we enter and belong as simple citizens, without card or commitment?

I suppose this is a big burden for libraries. It is unfair to think of them as Adult Drop-in Centers. Society cannot, should not, put the burden of community on one place. As a critic, I know that; as a library-goer, I feel otherwise. But as both architecture critic and user, I have found libraries far more influential than those who make them know. Perhaps all buildings are so. *The Hidden Dimension,* social anthropologist Edward Hall called his book recording how "personal space" shapes human behavior. But light, form, aesthetics as well as calculated plan and placement of book, reading room, card catalog, tell what use and meaning the library architecture will produce in ways we do not consider.

At least they have influenced me, and not, alas, always to the good. For, in truth, after childhood, I recall most school libraries as places to be shunned. Not books, of course: only their "containers."

There was, to begin, my public high school, the proverbial one, placed dead center on an axis of goings and comings. It might just as well have posted that "Fun" sign above its main door. An adolescent book-lover and none too comfortable with idle chatter, I looked for an oasis. I found an open noisy social hall. Perhaps the librarian took comfort in the crowds of potential readers; but the atmosphere did not realize that potential. I cannot remember where the books I wanted were in the library; I can picture the librarian fussing over the candy wrappers lying outside the door.

Next came college: here, too, I do not know how professional librarians viewed the place, since rehoused. To me their missionary zeal in making an equitable distribution of the goods—reserve books—sought by the avaricious learners (or grade-seekers) of Radcliffe overrode any other spirit in the place. I can still feel the execrable wooden seats, so hard no poor splinter would dare emerge; I see the long tables and a study hall blessed with a circulation patter calculated so that every arrival clamored for attention. Instead, I opted for the fiction living room, struggling in a half-sit, half-kneel position to overcome the softness of the few hard-won lounge seats. As for Harvard's impressive Widener Library: as a freshman, I wandered through its vast stadium awash in a sea of maleness dotted by tables long as life rafts, and never returned. In those days of blatant Consciousness I chauvinism, Harvard's smaller undergraduate library, Lamont, was closed to women.

So it went until thesis time when—and now, to illustrate the potency of libraries, I make this confession—I chose my honors thesis subject on the decision *not* to tolerate the conditions herein described. In the next months, I trundled some few dozen texts by city-planner/humanist/critic Lewis Mumford back to my dormitory bed; secured my honors, and somewhere en route made Mumford's passions my own. (Such is the coincidence called personal history.) But if today I chide my 21-year-old self as frivolous in her scholarship, is she so removed from her more disciplined descendant—from all human nature? I am still the reporter who chose research subjects for the chance to spend long hours tucked in the splendid mysteries composed by H. H. Richardson in his famous Thomas Crane Memorial Library across the street from a first newspaper job at *The Quincy Patriot Ledger;* and (shall I admit it?) I am a writer and critic who will neglect an article because it demands intolerable hours of dizziness peering down on the dread microfilm.

I dare not abstract from the microcosm of me to call these influences good or evil for society as a whole. Only to point up their potency; to say how loudly our buildings speak. Maybe we want—or wanted 15 years ago—to winnow out the less serious among our scholars: let those of monkish discipline concentrate their darnedest, the libraries of the fifties were saying to me. Today what do they say? The closed-in carrels now adopted finally speak of study as a more private pursuit. But what are those empty lofts and vast glass expanses saying? That surveillance and expansion come first? That now is ephemeral so why plan when facing the amorphous, indefinite future to which we are hostage? And the empty shell stacks placed like warehouses? They say, as consultant Keyes Metcalf puts it, that knowledge is expanding, that growth is no longer on an arithmetic curve but "an exponential one." I understand how they reassure librarians that no one will catch them short of space. Tomorrow will be bigger, they are saying. Well, fine, if that's what society wants. That is not the whole message, however. These structures tell me that architecture is space packaging: a box. They must tell the ecologists among us that growth is our most important product, at the expense of quality. Well, is it? Society is questioning bigness elsewhere; even the business schools pause now and then before the notion of an ever grosser Gross National Product. Library architecture can go for growth; must do so, I'm told. If at least we made these calculations consciously. But do we really consider the implications of these acts of design or is it that indecision, lack of goals and ideals become hardened into the placeless places we see. In truth, the influence of these structures is an incomplete equation. The reckoning of architect and librarian so often forgets a digit: the human user.

Which brings us in a way both personal and (I hope) architectural to the assignment at hand . . . the design of libraries.

In the month or so since I have expanded these thoughts, I have surveyed some literature on the subject, chatted with administrators and architects, visited again the places traced in the above saga of Libraries I Have Known. I have on my desk, for instance, a down-to-earth book by Ralph E. Ellsworth called *Academic Library Buildings.* Its cover depicts a library aloft; poised like a bird's nest upon a tree-shaped trunk of concrete. The structure reminded me a bit of the Viennese ferris wheel of "Third Man" fame, powered more for vista than pragmatic purpose. I recalled, too, architect John Johansen's prize-winning Clark University Library in Worcester, another sculpture drawn to excess; I was distressed, more recently, by Philip Johnson's heavy library addition, upstaging the magnificent Boston Public Library by McKim, Mead and White. I went then to the more restrained and more effective new brick library at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire by Louis Kahn, a much-admired designer: like others before me, I couldn't find the door. Yes, I can see why librarians look at such gymnastics as architectural exhibitionism. I who enjoy the exhibition was weary of the game. It saddens me that these excesses lead to programming out the other side of the coin: their virtues. The rare American architect ventures to talk of whimsy, of mystery, of richness, when even

"Good architecture is not a paste-on billboard for the architect to use as canvas."

grace and proportion get such bad names.

Finally, to frost the cake of conspicuous architectural consumption, I went to visit New York University's new Bobst Library in Washington Square.

It is, of course, the spectacle of spectacles. The atrium of library fame has entered the age of the pharaohs. One's mind may not bend permanently from gazing up to its roof atop the 150-foot atrium, nor from peering down the 12 stories upon a floor "strikingly paved with marble in a black, gray and white checkered pattern adapted from the floor of Andrea Palladio's sixteenth century church of San Georgio Maggiore in Venice." Mine, however, boggled. Where oh where did it end? Somewhere in the box at the start of this architectural maze stood your gentle reader. Our glum little Thurber man was looking forlornly for the object lost in all this—the book.

I rushed to the more mundane literature of the pragmatists and administrators. I had energy reports from EFL and conference reports on library environments; a classic pamphlet on lighting from Keyes Metcalf and a thick book on *Library Buildings* by the ALA. I steeped myself in suggestions that "Total reader space should be apportioned as follows: study-carrels—60 percent; group study rooms that may also serve as rooms for the use of audiovisual equipment, 15 percent; flat-top tables—8 percent; lounge furniture—17 percent." I could not muffle concern that the ruggedly individualistic extra inches of some long-legged lounger might not wreck the whole formula by bringing—heaven help us!—the 17 percent for lounging up to a disastrous 17.1! I could not suppress the feeling that good architecture is the rule of the specific as well: the specific site, the specific problem, specific individuals. The statistics were tiring, the undeviating large ground floors, the formula layouts wearied me, too.

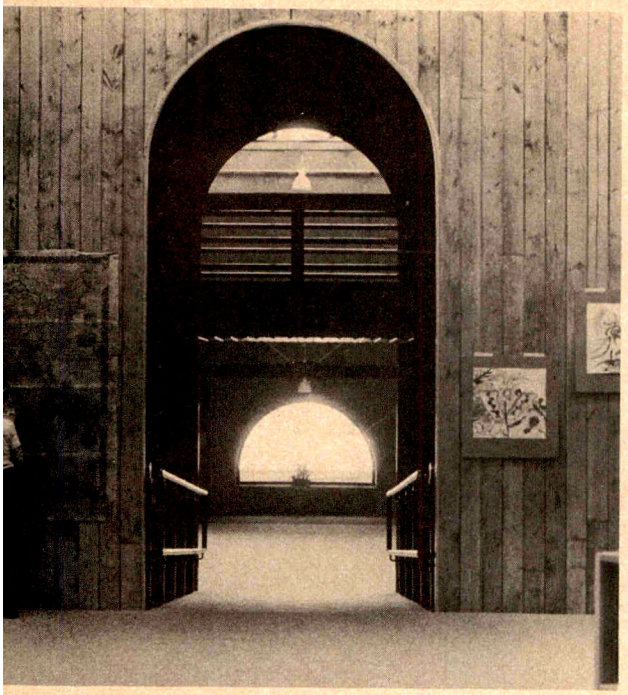
Yet these functionaries were right in a way. Who will deny the need for the general rule? Only an intrepid soul would argue that "moving a book from stack to reader is not substantially different from the process of supplying goods to customers from a warehouse inventory." Logic wins: the pragmatists will beat you to intellectual submission. For a time. For awhile, then, I was even willing to side with the coldest of the numerologists. It is just as silly to get dewy-eyed about the future of the book as one's ancestors did over the end of parchment, I nodded. Despite my own enduring vertigo by microfilm, I began to defer to the judgments on change and technology. Yes, I finally sighed, if by some lucky accident, the book survives, it is really because it is a fantastic—er—machine. Ladies and gentlemen: the new • knowledge container! Portable! Storable! Susceptible to instant information retrieval, center or end! The minimal consumer of space and energy!

For days, I ricocheted from pragmatics to aesthetics. One day, I cheered for rugs but less because I enjoyed squatting on the rug in Harvard's Graduate School of Design library than for their acoustical properties; I accepted steel cabinetry and wasteland lofts as ambassadors against "Future Shock." I even allowed—almost—the need for the whirring Xerox machine I discovered stationed like a gray uniformed invader, in the oaky aristocracy of my Richardson Library. "The old idea of the library as a secluded room, in which a few scholars could browse at leisure among dusty volumes, has given way to the idea that it is essentially a vehicle of popular education." *Architectural Record* wrote these words in 1910, at the start of the library movement. Could one say otherwise in 1974? Another day, another chat, however, and I was back with the aestheticians; I would even allow Philip Johnson, our architectural Bourbon, his marble, his vaunted space, even his looming structure over Washington Square because, in a sense, he paid for it. "Mr. Johnson is not only an architect of distinction who believes in elegance, but he is a very good money raiser," former head of that library Charles Gosnell opined at a conference recorded in *Library Buildings*. And because elegance is its own reward, I find Johnson's eclectic turn to this spartan monument and his philosophy a counting of angels on the head of the pin of aesthetics. Still, far from me to put down aspirations to beauty and hadn't Elmer Bobst, donor of $11 million of that $25 million museum, rejected a cheaper model? "Some donors," said Gosnell, "like to have distinctive architecture." Who can argue?

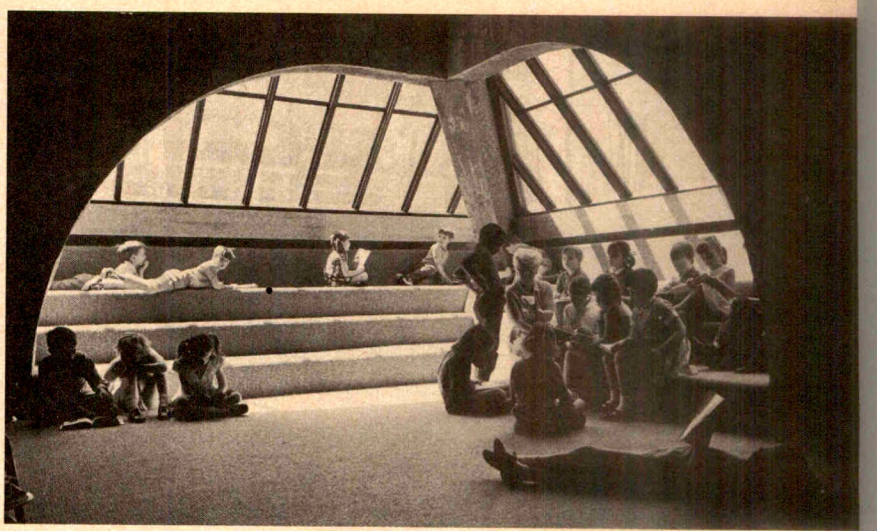
So the pendulum swings, but no more so in library design than on the larger landscape. Extremism is the architectural order of the day everywhere: on the one hand, the opters for efficiency—whether for commercial or public-spirited motives; on the other, the defenders of aesthetics and ego trips. The polarities never seem to find the happy middle as if the extremes were right or mutually exclusive. One no more wants a handsome building that demands a jog from "m" to "n" than a "functional" one whose grimness causes kids to put on their bowling alley manners. Just as good administering and efficiency is not cut-rate construction, so good architecture is not a paste-on billboard for the architect to use as canvas. On both sides, building design is a listening/learning event. Space becomes more than a container for books and the duties of book "keepers"; more too than a sculptural void.

By this definition, library architecture —all architecture, in fact—needs a shake-up of axioms. A case in point this winter is our view of contemporary architecture as a ravenous consumer of energy. Buildings, according to the American Institute of Architects, gobble one-third of the U.S. total energy; and of that one-third, they waste 30 to 40 percent. Libraries are not super-hogs like high rises. Still, the ill-sited closed window species, heated and then cooled, sealed and then ventilated, riding roughshod over the climactic and topographical dictates of the environment appear everywhere. 95 to 96 percent of all new libraries are air-conditioned. Who'll bet that more than 10 percent of those have windows that open? Whatever happened to lighting switches next to book stacks . . . gone the way of the single switch of our office buildings.

Everywhere, libraries have adopted lighting standards set by the men who sell them: the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Keyes Metcalf, the former Harvard library head who began as an errand boy and at 85 continues his consulting errands at an amazing tilt, goes back 75 years to when lighting standards were set at one-and-a-half-foot candles. It's been creeping up ever since, he says. "In 1905, the U.S. Post Office decided that their postal clerks had to read letters and so forth so that they needed four-foot candles. In 1930, it was seven-and-a-half-foot candles. In 1940, the sweatered consultant sitting on the sofa of his low-60-degree-heated house goes on, "I was chairman of a subcommittee on scientific aids to learning. We were

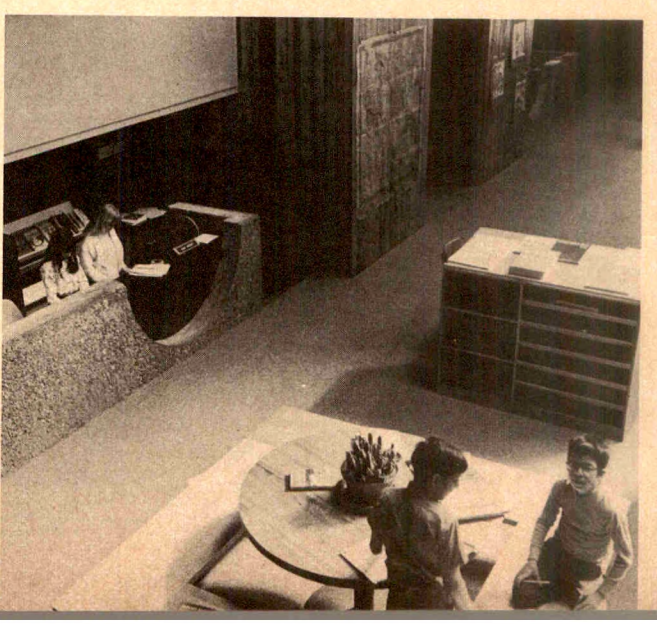


BECKY YOUNG PHOTOS





The age-old wish to curl up in a nook is more honored in the breach than in the architecture . . . with the happy exception here designed by Providence, R.I., architect William Warner. Warner's prize-winning Bancroft School in Andover, Mass., is an act of welcome to sprawling, curling, flopping, twisting, and generally putting oneself in reading position (top, right). Arches (top, left) and thrusting forms help make the school a playful and lively sculpture as well as a serviceable building. The library, or in today's vernacular, "resource center," sits at the heart of the school (above). Like the rest of the building, it is open and unstructured, admitting students to take and handle a book before they check it out (right), as casually as the architecture invites them to use the space for regular schoolwork. Warner feels he has to fight for such features, battling librarians to forget the cliche that says all libraries must have wide-open, security-proof, future-oriented space that rules out the sense of place—the nook for a book.



"Buildings do speak; so do people... Now is a good time for listening to them all."

worried about eye fatigue with microfilm. We decided that 17-foot candles would be adequate for anybody." The other day Mr. Metcalf saw a booklet recommending 100-foot candles. Its authors: the Society of Illuminating Engineers.

My Richardson Library may be a bit Dickensian with its reddish carved wainscotting, its somber cork floor, the few fine light fixtures, and the leaded windows letting in the soft light. But I was neither blinded by glare nor groping through darkness. Refinement, care in placement, taste, even drama can do with light what no mere wattage standard even suggests. Ill-thought-out lighting standards are simply symptomatic. As fossil fuels shrink and the ethic turns to what Ian McHarg calls *Design with Nature*, we may turn back a bit to the parsimony of past libraries which didn't try to outmuscle or technologize the real world away.

Another dispensable axiom, as has been hinted, is the axiom of open space. This Utopia of a universal—totally flexible space fit for all activities in all times—probably came from the architects, imported via the International Style. Architects have tempered their endorsement of the glass box and all-purpose room more than many libraries. Death to inner columns—the bane of expansion and flexibility—goes the credo. As libraries dismissed the rigidity of inner columns, however, they forfeited their contouring of space into a more amenable place. At what price providing for the future? economics? indeterminate space? There must be better ways. In the name of grandness, I suppose, libraries boast wide entrances; in the name of security, one enters these many portals only to squeeze into check-in and check-out lines. Contradiction is costly; so is shortsighted planning: we skimp where we might be rich; are lavish where we could be economical. "We get pressure from all sides to make the reading room one big room so supervision is possible from one place," says architect William Warner. His firm's splashily delightful Bancroft School won an ALA-AIA-NBC award. He has fought for color and cubbyholes, for levels of space and "a loft so you can go away." For identity. Besides service, we need "breaking up the space," as he puts it: a focus and shape, touches of color and texture, attention to the architectural cliché that "god is in the details." Somewhere between the problems of staff and the problems of human scale lies the ideal: the design of a library house that is not a warehouse. Some architects like Warner can manage to inject a bit of joy in the process. Warmth is a goal; firmness, commodity, and delight are the words architects like. Indeed, I would maintain that it is the search for these missing "extras" that make big donors settle on monuments; that made the Foxboro town fathers think that only mimicking the past would supply the human spirit they sought.

Our presidential libraries are the most flagrant example of the corruption of the misguided search for something "extra." Sometimes sprawlingly folksy and pseudo-historical, sometimes tombic (the new LBJ Memorial Library by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill), theirs is All Glory architecture. It pines mindlessly for the past or goes for grossness of scale. It dishonors our Presidents and, as in the case of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library designed for Cambridge by I. M. Pei, may even manage to disrupt a whole community.

In a brighter light, the decade old award done jointly by the American Library Association, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Book Committee at least approaches the problem professionally. Admittedly, the awards now seem time-bound: I do not picture a 1974 jury enthusing about a structure as "pristinely simple, the interior monumental, the exterior an elegant statement and dramatization . . . " at least not in a New Haven street. Another 1960s library bears the screen-like camouflage of the mode of that day; still another borrows the arches now frowned on as phony historicism. Also: I think the award-givers, like librarians as a whole, need to reconsider whether a tower library is, in fact, a center and focus or a disruption of campus scale. I suspect that like the *Beaux Arts* palace library, this heightened form will pass from favor. And, as said, they need to ponder about the extremes of windowless walls or glassy ones. Looking over the awards and generalizing from New England, I would second-guess that more additions and renovations merit the award attention. An overview of architecture as a whole tells me too that libraries suffered from the myopic vision of the tower-in-the-park. They neglected to relate to streets and neighborhoods. I would put community posture and siting way up in the roster of prizes.

Still, if the photos do not overwhelm they appear to be quality structures. For myself, I applaud the notion of juries as standard-setters. Architecture by competition, both before and after the design, is a good tool. It contrasts with the untempered or one-sided client/architect view; it may mitigate the promiscuous praise of, say, a *Library Journal* listing I now see before me. The journal's 12 pictures and cutlines cheer for a pyramid-like structure that reminds me of an Apex discount store-cum-parking lot. They praise the super-scale overhang and heavy formalism of a library that is set, mind you, "in a native pine forest." In one indiscriminate breath, the pages endorse a mock colonial copycat and Philip Johnson's behemoth mentioned in Boston, along with half a dozen more attractive libraries. I single this out as no worse in its way than some endorsements in architectural magazines; it is an indicator of the need for standards. Who will set standards? As I hesitate to either laud or condemn these photographs without a visit and talk on site, so I question the ALA awards made without first-hand inspection. Better these awards, however, than the dozen descriptive photos that lift the language of press releases. The need is independent evaluation: from the architect, from the administrator, and also from Thurber's little man.

Perhaps this is a good time in the history of libraries and the history of architecture to do so: to pause for thought and rethought about the ideals and axioms listed. Library building has slowed. Constricted funds must bring questions about goals. Architecture, too, is in flux and chaos; the rationalism and expressionism of the decade past have battled to an aesthetic standstill even in the somewhat arcane annals of design fashion. No single mode prevails. Architects have begun to look for integration in siting, not showmanship; librarians to the full spectrum of human needs. Buildings do speak; so do people with wants that bump and jostle, clamor and whisper, too. Now is a good time for listening to them all.

Jane Holtz Kay, architecture critic for The Nation, *is also an editorial commentator for Boston's educational TV network.* □



We'd like to resolve a slight image problem.

Remember the first time you came home after a long absence at school or in the service . . . and your mom treated you like you were still 18?

You had an image problem. So do we.

We began with vesicular film.
Xidex started out as a contender in the vesicular film market. And in 2½ short years we were the number one supplier.
We still are.

But today—though many people know us *only* as a vesicular film company—we've far outgrown that handle.

Now we manufacture diazo film . . .
Over half of our film sales are in diazo film because we found that in many applications diazo *is* the best system to use.

a full line of duplicators . . .
Our desk-top 16 and 35 mm duplicators are the fastest and most reliable on the market.

Our Model 1800—the "Xerox® machine of fiche duplicators"—makes up to 99 copies at the push of a button. It works just like an office copier.

and fiche readers.
How about a noiseless fiche reader with a 1,000-hour lamp? We have several in our Model 400 series.

We're one of the world's largest microprinters of duplicate microfilm.
Thanks to our recent MINICATS award from the Government Printing Office, we are producing and distributing over 2½ million fiche copies a month!

And we offer expertise on all aspects of microfilm duplication.
By background and training our salesmen are all experts in microfilm duplication. So if you want to talk about cost effectiveness, our representative can match your application with the proper film and equipment.
So now we hope it's resolved: XIDEX 1973 is not XIDEX 1970.

SEE US AT BOOTH #1340
NMA SHOW, BOSTON, MAY 7-10.

New York City Area—(201) 447-5040; **Chicago Area**—(312) 894-8420; **Washington, D.C.**—(301) 652-2707; **San Francisco Area**—(408) 739-4170; or write **Xidex,** 305 Soquel Way, Sunnyvale, CA 94086.

xidex

MATERIALS

Combating Censorship

The *Intellectual Freedom Manual* (ALA, 1974, $12.75) is published in loose-leaf format, designed to incorporate the new policies which the Intellectual Freedom Committee recommends to Council, and which are adopted by the American Library Association. It is an invaluable document for future generations of ALA historians, and it will be useful to all libraries responsible enough to provide their patrons with a comprehensive gathering of ALA documentation about this important topic.

The *Intellectual Freedom Manual* was compiled by the Office for Intellectual Freedom and reprints the *Library Bill of Rights* with the "interpretations" of this document. A second section reprints the "Freedom to Read" statement and presents relevant ALA policy on this topic, namely, the "School Library Bill of Rights" and ALA's policies on the confidentiality of library readers and governmental intimidation. Part three offers perspective on the importance of intellectual freedom to public, school, academic, federal, and state library agencies.

Helpful hints and guidelines to prevent the censor from attacking library collections are contained in the fourth section, which also has a chapter on "Libraries and Their Legislators" by Eileen Cooke, director of ALA's Washington Office.

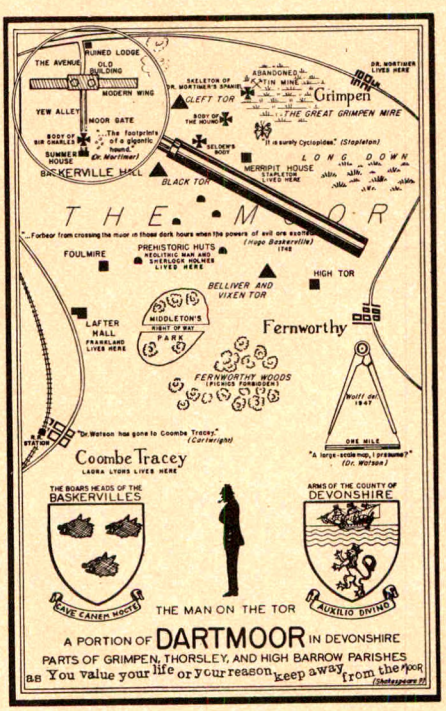
The final part of the manual is devoted to the topic "What ALA Can Do to Help the Library Combat Censorship." The manual in its entirety deserves careful reading and study, and most librarians will want to acquire this compendium of information and interpretation for their collections.

Cartographic Fantasy

A Shell road map will get you just about anywhere in this world. But if you're planning a trip out of this world, you may wish to consult *An Atlas of Fantasy* (Mirage Press, 1973; $20, $12, paper) edited by J. B. Post. With the help of this atlas you can chart a course to such well-known but hard-to-find spots as Lower Slobbovia, Raintree County, and the land of Oz.

Post, who is map librarian at the Free Library of Philadelphia, stresses in his introduction that the atlas is not exhaustive and that the "definitive study of cartographic fantasy remains to be written . . . " He found it necessary to exclude a number of maps because permission fees for reproduction rights were too high, permission to reproduce the map was not granted, or poor quality of the original map made reproduction pointless. In spite of these problems, more than 85 black and white maps are reproduced, many of them two-page renderings. Each map is accompanied by a brief statement on the origin, context, cartographer, and original date of the map when this information is known.

This book is a delight for browsing and will surely interest folk who are into fantasy as well as serious cartographers.



The area around Baskerville Hall from the *Sherlockian Atlas* by Julian Wolff (1952).

Unfortunately, it is rather expensive. However, the publisher is correct in pointing out that graphics are costly to reproduce, that the paperback version of the book is sewn rather than perfect bound, and the cover is plastic coated. If you decide your patrons might make use of a "Map of Matrimony on Mercator's Projection Shewing to Timid Lovers the orbit of affection to the True Haven on Conjugal Happiness," send your check to Mirage Press, Ltd., P.O. Box 7687, Baltimore, MD 21207.

Serials Solutions

Riddle: What item currently found in every library has a present growth rate three times that of the world population? Answer: Serials. It is this astounding statistic which underlies the papers presented in *Management Problems in Serials Work* (Greenwood Press, 1974, $8.95) edited by Peter Spyers-Duran and Daniel Gore. The proceedings of a conference held at Florida Atlantic University in March 1973, this small volume includes nine articles on topics such as cooperative ventures in periodical lending, problems of serial acquisitions and claiming procedures, the relationship of dealer, publisher, and library, and the dangers of oversewn binding.

Most of the authors point with concern to the drastic price increases of serials coupled with the exponential proliferation of titles which has caused serials to require ever-increasing portions of most library budgets. The authors agree that serials are a vital resource demanding sophisticated handling and several articles deal with the day-to-day management problems of title changes, irregular serials, and complicated record keeping.

Irma Lucht and Blair Stewart's paper on "National and Regional Lending Libraries" outlines the types of periodical lending already in practice, including the bank of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, the Center for Research Libraries, and England's National Lending Library. Although there are no definite answers, the authors deal straightforwardly with such questions as the wisdom of relying on photocopying "now that the legality of such copying by libraries is being tested in the courts."

Undoubtedly the most startling forecast comes in Hugh Atkinson's brief paper, "The Future of the Scholarly Journal." Looking at the price increases, both to the publisher and the purchaser of specialized journals, and the verified low-usage rate of these publications, Atkinson foresees the abandonment of many journals in their present format. In their place he predicts that within two decades editors will be selecting papers to be produced directly in microfilm or microfiche, with perhaps five to 12 copies distributed to research centers. While the cost of each copy would be very high, the total cost of access to the information by a small community of scholars would be much lower.

Serials librarians will, of course, read this collection with most empathy and understanding. However, students would do well to dip in and acquaint themselves with one of the most important and often the most frustrating areas of library work. As Philip Greene points out, the acquisition and handling of peri-

odicals and serials is not treated with equal emphasis in library schools, even though serials may soon represent up to 60 percent of the library book budget.

Timely Bibliography

While the English-speaking world eagerly awaits the publication this month of the translation of *The Gulag Archipelago,* librarians already have available to them *Alexander Solzhenitsyn; An International Bibliography of Writing By and About Him, 1962–1973* (Ardis Publishers, 1973; $8.95, $3.50, paper) compiled by Donald M. Fiene. The author's scholarly and comprehensive work includes 2,465 entries and covers 38 languages, with complete coverage in English and Russian assured.

The annoyance of having to read crowded typewritten copy is easily out-



UPI PHOTO

Solzhenitsyn in Zurich recently.

weighed by the thoroughness of the bibliographical information presented. The author has also provided a very complete index of names, including authors of books, articles, prefaces; translators, editors, compilers, etc.; and persons referred to in titles or mentioned in descriptive notes.

While this bibliography would normally be most suitable for the large academic library, current interest in Solzhenitsyn both as a literary figure and as a political symbol may well warrant public library purchase of the volume. The book may be acquired from the publisher at 2901 Heatherway, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

Museum Find

A host of worthwhile publications has been brought under both acquisition and bibliographical control in *Museum Media; A Biennial Directory and Index of Publications and Audiovisuals Available from United States and Canadian Institutions* (Gale, 1973, $48). Edited by Paul Wasserman and Esther Herman, *Museum Media* is arranged by institution. Complete addresses with telephone numbers are provided as well as an alphabetical list of publications with prices and ordering information. Items available only for "loan" are listed, as well as "free" publications. The listings are indexed separately by title and key word as well as by subject.

Museum Media is a real boon to acquisition librarians who regularly order this type of material from bookdealers' catalogs. In its own right it is also a useful acquisition tool, for there are a number of museum publications on a variety of subjects which present authoritative information and do not make their way into the standard bibliographical tools so that libraries can order them for their collections.

Stamping Out Illiteracy

Who would you be if you could not read? It is humbling, perhaps inconceivable, to imagine that fate. In this era of computer networks and information retrieval, Julia Reed Palmer draws us back to first priorities in *Read for Your Life* (Scarecrow, 1974, $15). Her book is directed to those who would eliminate a significant minority in this country—18.5 million Americans above the age of sixteen who are functionally illiterate.

The 500-page book is divided into two sections. The first is an amalgam of the author's personal experiences with two literacy programs, recommended library techniques in disadvantaged areas, and suggestions for how individuals can help, plus several appendices full of specifics like sample budgets for bookmobiles. The second section, comprising most of the book, is an annotated booklist of materials "recommended as being most likely to interest people in reading with pleasure who have had little or no experience with books."

As Mrs. Palmer relates her experiences in a school volunteer program and later as the creator and administrator of a bookmobile program in a disadvantaged area of New York City, the reader is unavoidably drawn into the urgency she feels. There are two premises which pervade the writing—that one person *can* make a difference and that lives can be and are changed dramatically when people learn to read. The positive approach of the book is refreshing and the reader leaves it not simply frustrated by one more overwhelming problem, but encouraged to become part of the solution.

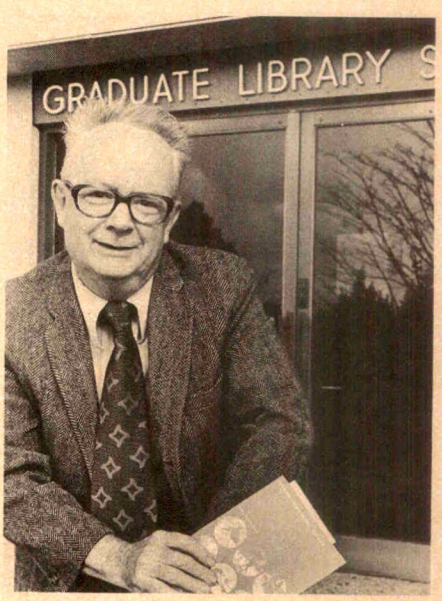
The annotated bibliography is generally organized by Dewey classifications. Within each classification, the books are listed alphabetically by title. The entries include author, publisher, date of publication, price, reading level, and interest level. Annotations range from one sentence to a paragraph in length. In addition to a complete author index and title index, the author has provided a biographical index (to subjects of books) and separate listings of entry numbers for books which would interest blacks, chicanos, Orientals, American Indians, and Puerto Ricans.

Public and school librarians will find this a valuable reference source for developing outreach and literacy programs. Librarians may also find themselves inspired and a bit intimidated by the accomplishments of one committed volunteer.

Government Docs

The first issue of a new quarterly devoted entirely to government documents, *Government Publications Review,* No. 1, will be welcome reading for all documents librarians, and for the many librarians concerned in some administrative capacity with government document collections. Edited by Bernard Fry, dean of the Graduate Library School at Indiana University, *GPR* aims "to provide a forum for the publication of current practice and new developments in the production, distribution, processing, and use of government documents."

The journal's editorial staff is divided by area of responsibility which suggests that "subject-wise" it will cover all of its bases. Currently, editors from New Zealand, Australia, and Canada are listed on the masthead with Norman Hor-



GPR's editor, Bernard Fry.

rocks, director of Dalhousie University School of Library Service, assuming responsibility for the coordination and review of papers which originate outside the U.S.

Its international scope is this journal's most auspicious characteristic, yet Vol. 1, No. 1, (Fall 1973) also features a case study of document legislation in Nebraska and a review of the status of government document courses taught in five Midwestern library schools.

In addition to feature essays, the first issue of this journal contains a lengthy critical review of John Andriot's *Guide to U.S. Government Statistics*, a number of book reviews, and a news section titled "What's New in Documents."

The *Government Publications Review* is a necessary purchase for professional collections, and it will undoubtedly prove highly useful to all document librarians. Available from the publisher, S.E.B.D. Publications, Inc., 380 Saw Mill River Road, Elmsford, NY 10523. Institutional subscriptions are $35; individuals may qualify for a special reduced rate of $15 per year if their institution already receives the journal and if it is sent to their home addresses.

A Medical Collection

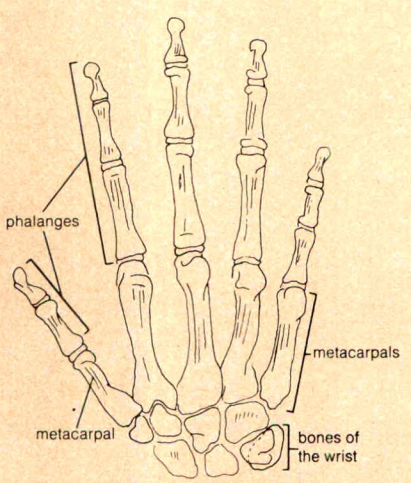
Since every public library draws on a unique population and locality, each collection must be tailored to the needs of its own users. This principle holds true for medical books as well. The basic medical collection outlined here can be adapted by selecting the pertinent items for that community.

A general medical encyclopedia for the public is a first purchase and, on the basis of value for money, the best choice is the four-volume *The New Home Medical Encyclopedia* by Samuel L. Andelman. This comprehensive, informative, and thoroughly cross-referenced set is a practical item which few questioners will leave without helpful information. Next to Andelman should be Levine and Seligmann, a volume entitled *The Parents' Encyclopedia of Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence.*

Three medical dictionaries (Dorland's, Gould, and Stedman's) have played chronological leap-frog with each other for a number of years. By virtue of having the most recent publication date *Stedman's Medical Dictionary* can be recommended for definitions, spelling, useful lists and tables, and helpful illustrations.

A supply of general works will be helpful. Among the best are Morris Fishbein's *Ask the Doctor,* Clarence Schein's *A Surgeon Answers,* and the Franks' *The People's Handbook of Medical Care.* The last title will appeal particularly to the more "with it" readers. Every public library should subscribe to *Today's Health,* a readable and informative monthly magazine. The identification and unmasking of pseudo-medical cults is an important role of the basic medical collection; Ralph Lee Smith's *At Your Own Risk: The Case Against Chiropractors* is a good example of a helpful weapon against ignorance.

Directories form a major part of the medical reference shelf. The most complete list of U.S. physicians is contained in the *American Medical Directory.* Over the years this hefty multivolume reference work has answered thousands of questions about addresses, education, and types of practice. This directory should be near the telephone and on a large enough desk top so that the reference librarian doesn't wind up needing medical care for a sprained wrist or back. The two-volume set called *Directory of Medical Specialists* lists accredited specialists by specialty, and information is given in abbreviated form about education, experience, affiliations, and memberships. *The 1973 AHA (American Hospital Association) Guide to the Health Care Field* is an annual publica-



Bones of the fingers from *The New Home Medical Encyclopedia,* Vol. 2 (Quadrangle).

BOOKS ON MEDICINE

American Hospital Association. **The 1973 AHA Guide to the Health Care Field.** Chicago: American Hospital Association, 1973. 584 pp. $14.

American Medical Association. **American Medical Directory.** 1973 ed. $110.

American National Red Cross. **Standard First Aid and Personal Safety.** Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973. 216 pp. $6.95, cloth; ISBN 0-385-05848-9. $1.95, paper; ISBN 0-385-05908-6.

Andelman, Samuel L. **The New Home Medical Encyclopedia.** New York: Quadrangle Books, 1973. 4 vols. 1,332 pp. $29.95. LC 71-116070; ISBN 0-8129-0260-2.

Asimov, Isaac. **The Human Body.** Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1963. 340 pp. $7.95, cloth. Signet, 1964. $.95, paper. ISBN 0-395-07350-2.

Berland, Theodore, and Spellberg, Mitchell A. **Living With Your Ulcer.** New York: St. Martin, 1971. 178 pp. $5.95. LC 77-145432.

Brooks, Stewart M. **The World of the Viruses.** South Brunswick, N.J.: Barnes, 1970. 162 pp. $5.95. LC 69-13032; ISBN 0-498-06983-4.

Crichton, Michael. **The Andromeda Strain.** New York: Knopf, 1969. 295 pp. $5.95, cloth, $1.25. Dell, 1970. 291 pp., $1.25, paper. LC 69-14731.

Crile, George, Jr. **What Women Should Know About the Breast Cancer Controversy.** New York: Macmillan, 1973. 179 pp. $4.95. LC 73-7142.

Directory of Medical Specialists. 16th ed. 2 vols. 1974–1975. Chicago: Marquis, 1974. $49.50. LC 40-9671.

Emery, Alan E. H. **Heredity, Disease & Man: Genetics in Medicine. Berkeley:** University of California, 1968. 247 pp. $7.95. LC 68-63004; ISBN 0-520-00386-1.

Fishbein, Morris. **Ask the Doctor.** New York: McKay, 1973. 216 pp. $6.95. LC 72-92639.

Fleming, Alice. **Nine Months: An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Pregnancy.** New York: Stein & Day, 1972. 194 pp. $6.95. LC 71-187518; ISBN 0-8128-1434-7.

Francoeur, Robert. **Utopian Motherhood; New Trends in Human Reproduction.** New York: Doubleday, 1970. 278 pp. $6.95, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 75-111162; ISBN 0-498-04094-1.

Frank, Arthur and Frank, Stuart. **The People's Handbook of Medical Care.** New York: Random House, 1972. 494 pp. $8.95, cloth; LC 72-2718; ISBN 0-394-47925-4. Vintage, $2.95, paper. ISBN 0-394-71821-6.

tion that lists hospitals by state and city with information on size, type, and use. The guide also contains information on some health organizations.

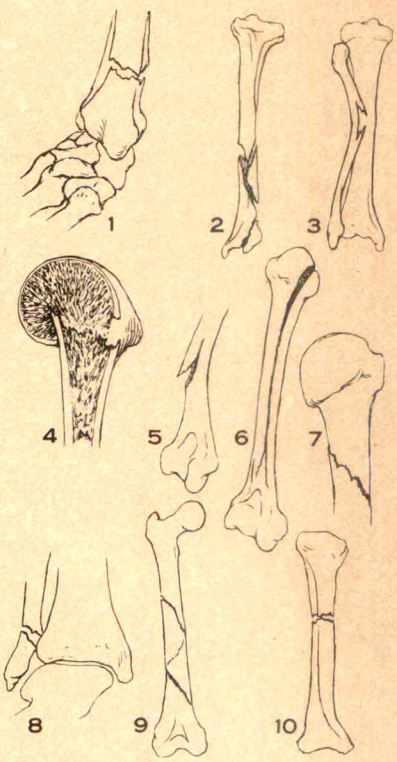
Medicine includes not only people and institutions but drugs and medicines as well. Questions will come in about dangers, descriptions, and identifications of these materials. *The Modern Drug Encyclopedia* is a source of valuable information concerning pharmaceutical agents. Entries give chemical name, indications, contraindications, precautions, adverse reactions, dosage, and availability. Therapeutic, manufacturers', and general indices add to the value of this work. A related volume, by N. Irving Sax, is *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*. The bulk of this book consists of a list of chemicals with a typical entry giving synonym(s), description, formula, hazard information, first aid, and pertinent data on storage and handling. The rest of the text provides information on pollution, radiation hazards, food additives, allergic reactions, and shipping regulations.

Next to Sax each library will want to have pertinent local and regional directories giving information on poison control centers, emergency medical services, social agencies, and related items. These can generally be obtained at no cost by requesting them from the appropriate authorities. Also on this shelf should be a copy of the current revision of *Standard First Aid and Personal Safety* put out by the American National Red Cross.

Some books can double as doorstops and flower-pressers. A good medical example of this class is *Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body* which weighs in at seven and one-half pounds. Gray's, now in its 29th edition, is a classic dating back more than a hundred years. It will answer almost any question dealing with anatomical terminology, function, and illustration.

From anatomy to sex is often just a short jump, and two "sex books" will be helpful in the basic medical collection. While John Money's *Sex Errors of the Body: Dilemmas, Education, Counseling* may sound overly specialized, the author has combined factual information with human understanding to produce a book that will help and inform many individuals and groups. Another large group of readers will find Clark E. Vincent's *Sexual and Marital Health: The Physician as a Consultant* useful despite its apparently limiting title.

Drugs are both an emotional and far-reaching subject. The medical literature is flooded with books on the topic expounding all shades of opinion and with greater or lesser attention paid to facts. The sensible recommendation in this area is for a reference book, and a good one has been compiled by Richard R. Lingeman. Entitled *Drugs from A to Z: A Dictionary* this volume serves not only as a dictionary but also presents encyclopedic information.



Types of fractures: 1. Colles'; 2. comminuted; 3. green-stick; 4. impacted; 5. incomplete; 6. linear; 7. oblique; 8. Pott's; 9. spiral; 10. transverse. *(Stedman's Medical Dictionary,* 22nd ed., Williams & Wilkins.)

Medicine is a broad subject which reaches into just about every facet of life. A quick and pleasant way of discovering this is to spend a few minutes (or hours) with quotations on medicine made by physicians, researchers, and patients. A collection of 7,000 such comments has been published under the editorship of Maurice Strauss by Little, Brown. *Familiar Medical Quotations* presents favorable and unfavorable re-

Freese, Arthur S. **Careers and Opportunities in the Medical Sciences.** New York: Dutton, 1971. 192 pp. $5.95. LC 70-133600; ISBN 0-525-07525-9.

Freese, Arthur S. **Headaches—The Kinds and the Cures.** Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973. 182 pp. $6.95. LC 72-92393; ISBN 0-385-03966-2.

Garland, Joseph, and Stokes, Joseph. **The Choice of a Medical Career: Essays on the Fields of Medicine.** 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1962. 231 pp. $5.50.

Goss, Charles M., ed. **Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body.** 29th ed. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1973. 1,466 pp. $28.50. ISBN 0-8121-0377-7.

Guild, Warren R. **After Your Heart Attack.** New York: Harper & Row, 1969. 177 pp. $4.95. LC 68-28200; ISBN 0-06-110811-1.

Hamburger, Joel S. **Your Thyroid Gland—Fact and Fiction.** Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1970. 77 pp. $5.75. LC 74-105629; ISBN 0-398-00764-0.

Kaufman, Sherwin. **New Hope for the Childless Couple; The Causes and Treatment of Infertility.** New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970. 159 pp. $4.95. LC 70-129875; ISBN 0-671-20678-8.

Knox, David. **Portrait of Aphasia.** Detroit: Wayne State University, 1971. 120 pp. $6.95. LC 76-146591; ISBN 0-8143-1440-6.

Koch, Richard, and Dobson, James C., eds. **The Mentally Retarded Child and His Family.** New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1971. 504 pp. $15. LC 76-122743; ISBN 0-87630-032-8.

Leach, Gerald. **The Biocrats.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970. 317 pp. $8.95, cloth; LC 74-114291, ISBN 0-07-036811-2. Penguin, $1.95, paper. ISBN 0-14-021432-1; A1432-Pelican.

Levine, Milton J., and Seligmann, Jean H. **The Parents' Encyclopedia of Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence.** New York: Crowell, 1973. 619 pp. $10. LC 72-83769; ISBN 0-690-60969-8.

Lewis, Faye C. **All Out Against Arthritis.** Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. 206 pp. $5.95. LC 73-2683; ISBN 0-13-022392-1.

Lingeman, Richard R. **Drugs from A to Z: A Dictionary.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968. 376 pp. $6.95, cloth; LC 68-30559; ISBN 0-07-037911-4. $2.95, paper; ISBN 0-07-037910-6.

McDonald, Linda. **Contact Lenses: How to Wear Them Successfully.** Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1972. 217 pp. $6.95. LC 75-180088; ISBN 0-385-00654-3.

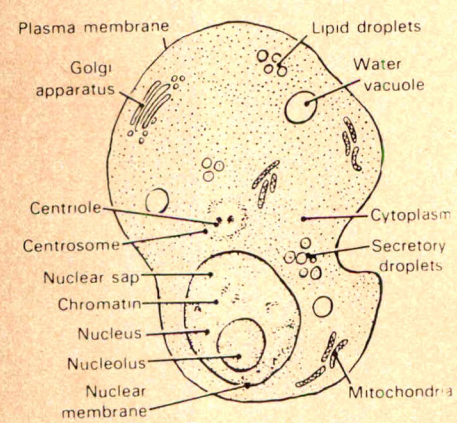
Marks, Geoffrey, and Beatty, William K. **The Story of Medicine in America.** New York: Scribner's, 1973. 416 pp. $10. LC 73-1369; ISBN 0-684-13537-X.

Modern Drug Encyclopedia and Therapeutic Index. 12th ed. New York; Dunn-Donnelley, 1973. 844 pp. $30. LC 34-12823.

marks in a subject arrangement with an author index and a detailed word index.

Many books have been written to explain diseases to sufferers and members of their families or to provide help in the avoidance of or rehabilitation from such conditions. We have selected a few examples that must stand as representatives for many areas. John and Martha Sarno's *Stroke: The Condition and the Patient* will be helpful in its field just as will *About Epilepsy,* by Donald Scott, *Living with Your Ulcer,* by Berland and Spellberg, *For Those Who Live & Breathe: A Manual for Patients with Emphysema & Chronic Bronchitis,* by Petty and Nett, and *After Your Heart Attack,* by Warren Guild. The authors of some of these volumes are blessed with a sense of humor, and readers of *Oh, My Aching Back; A Doctor's Guide to Your Back Pain and How to Control it* by Root and Kiernan will not only learn about problems, treatment, and prevention but will also enjoy the reading.

Several challenging subjects have recently been treated in clear but accurate works. David Wilson, in his *Body and Antibody: A Report on the New Immunology,* has clarified this often confusing subject in a book that might well shape the career plans of some of its readers. *The World of Viruses* by Stewart M.



Schematic diagram of a cell from *Stedman's Medical Dictionary,* 22nd edition.

Brooks has performed the same service in this difficult area. Alan E. Emery's *Heredity, Disease & Man: Genetics in Medicine* will appeal to and inform many readers. Joel Hamburger deals with a small gland that has far-reaching effects in his *Your Thyroid Gland—Fact and Fiction.*

Cancer is one of the most emotional areas in medicine, and it takes a highly qualified and sympathetic author to write effectively about it. *What Women Should Know About the Breast Cancer Controversy* by George Crile, Jr., is an excellent example of the combination of science and understanding. Shaw and Griffin have written in a similar vein on the broader topic in their recent book, *When You Need Help with Cancer.*

Pregnancy and contraception have a production rate for books that might well encourage a literary zero-population-growth movement. Sherwin Kaufman's *New Hope for the Childless Couple; The Causes and Treatment of Infertility* takes care of this aspect. *The Doctor's Case Against the Pill* by Barbara Seaman, despite its emotional-sounding title, provides factual, carefully reasoned answers for many questions. Two helpful guides during the period of pregnancy are Alice Fleming's *Nine Months: An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Pregnancy* and *The Expectant Father* by Schaefer and Zisowitz. *A General Guide to Abortion* by Sloane and Horvitz covers this controversial subject. An increasing number of men will be asking in specific or general terms for Rowan and Gillette's *Your Prostate: What It Is, What It Does, and the Diseases That Affect It.* Frank and comprehensive advice on venereal diseases is given by Leslie Nicholas in his *How To Avoid Social Diseases: A Handbook.*

For those who suffer from this common condition, *Headaches – The Kinds and the Cures* by Arthur Freese will definitely give information and very possibly relief. Arthritis, another widespread medical problem, is well handled by Faye Lewis in *All Out Against Arthritis.* Contact lenses have increased greatly in popularity; Linda McDonald presents an up-to-date accurate overview of the subject in *Contact Lenses: How to Wear Them Successfully.*

The distinction of having the most intriguing title in the basic collection must go to Vance Trimble's *The Uncertain Miracle.* Trimble deals with the history (which includes some remarkable individuals) of the use of oxygen under high pressure and also reports on current therapy and research.

Helpful books are available to interpret scientific medicine for the lay reader. Isaac Asimov has an excellent book entitled *The Human Body.* Joan Steen Wilentz has written an informa-

Money, John. **Sex Errors of the Body; Dilemmas, Education, Counseling.** Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1968. 145 pp. $6. LC 68-15447; ISBN 0-8018-0467-1.

Nicholas, Leslie. **How To Avoid Social Diseases: A Handbook.** New York: Stein & Day, 1973. 160 pp. $5.95, cloth; LC 72-96746; ISBN 0-8128-1553-X. $1.95, paper; ISBN 0-8128-1552-1.

Palos, Stephan. **The Chinese Art of Healing.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. 235 pp. $6.95, cloth; Bantam, 1972. $1.50, paper; T7365. LC 76-147024; ISBN 0-07-073128-4.

Paul, John R. **A History of Poliomyelitis.** New Haven: Yale, 1971. 486 pp. $15. LC 73-115375; ISBN 0-300-01324-8.

Petty, Thomas L., and Nett, Louise M. **For Those Who Live & Breathe: A Manual for Patients with Emphysema & Chronic Bronchitis.** 2nd ed. Springfield, Ill.; Thomas, 1972. 109 pp. $6.25. LC 78-18461; ISBN 0-398-02380-8.

Pines, Maya. **The Brain Changers: Scientists and the New Mind Control.** New York: Harcourt, 1973. 248 pp. $7.95. LC 73-8721; ISBN 0-15-113700-5.

Root, Leon, and Kiernan, Thomas. **Oh, My Aching Back; A Doctor's Guide to Your Back Pain and How to Control It.** New York: McKay, 1973. 300 pp. $7.95. LC 72-92649.

Rosen, Samuel. **The Autobiography of Dr. Samuel Rosen.** New York: Knopf, 1973. 268 pp. $6.95. LC 72-11041; ISBN 0-394-44343-8.

Roueche, Berton. **The Orange Man, and Other Narratives of Medical Detection.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1971. 276 pp. $6.95. LC 70-160696.

Rowan, Robert L. and Gillette, Paul. **Your Prostate: What It Is, What It Does, and the Diseases That Affect It.** New York: Doubleday, 1973. 147 pp. $5.95. LC 72-84941; ISBN 0-385-06301-6.

Sarno, John, and Sarno, Martha Taylor. **Stroke: The Condition and the Patient.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1969. 213 pp. $6.95. LC 77-95830; ISBN 0-07-054739-4.

Sax, N. Irving. **Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials.** 3rd ed. New York: Reinhold, 1968. 1251 pp. $35. LC 68-54199; ISBN 0-442-15608-1.

Schaefer, George, and Zisowitz, Milton L. **The Expectant Father.** New York: Simon & Schuster, 1964. 157 pp. $3.95. LC 64-17497.

Schein, Clarence J. **A Surgeon Answers.** New York: Putnam's, 1973. 286 pp. $6.95. LC 72-87626; ISBN 0-399-11074-7.

Scott, Donald F. **About Epilepsy.** New York: International Universities Press, 1969. 183 pp. $7.50. LC 74-85199; ISBN 0-8236-0015-7.

Seaman, Barbara. **The Doctor's Case Against the Pill.** New York: Wyden, 1969. 279 pp. $5.95, cloth. Avon, $.95, paper; N300. LC 75-96788.

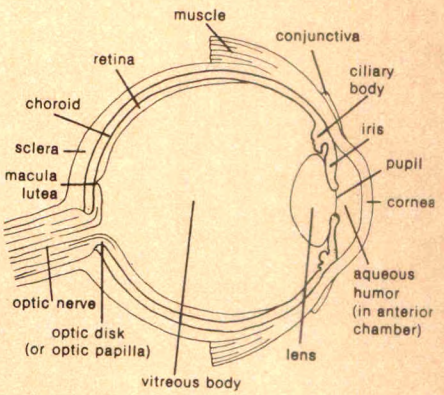
tive and lucid volume, *The Senses of Man*, that will appeal to many readers. William Snively and Jan Thuerbach present a readable and often dramatic account of the fluids that make up almost 60 percent of man's body in *The Sea of Life*.

Transplantation is of considerable interest and Thorwald's *The Patients* should have many readers. Thorwald (who has several worthwhile titles to his credit) has combined a thorough knowledge of the literature with many personal interviews in this informative and human account of the transplantation of kidneys, hearts, and other "spare parts."

As more people live longer the problems of aging become more important. Two useful books for these readers (and their relatives) are Ruth Winter's *Ageless Aging: How Science Is Winning the Battle for Eternal Youth Today* and Robert Taylor's *Feeling Alive After 65: The Complete Medical Guide for Senior Citizens and Their Families*.

Medicine is by no means solely a physical matter; mental aspects are many and diverse. Allen Wheelis's *How People Change* is a thoughtful and stimulating work. One of the most heartwarming and realistic books in this list, David Knox's *Portrait of Aphasia* is a husband's account of his wife's stroke, aphasia, and their struggles toward rehabilitation and adjustment. Koch and Dobson's *The Mentally Retarded Child and His Family* will be useful to a large audience. *Organizing the Community to Prevent Suicide* by Zusman and Davidson is a practical guide.

Medicine has a long history. A picture of the development of the profession in the U.S. is given by Marks and Beatty in *The Story of Medicine in America*. A detailed, but readable, history of a specific disease is found in John R. Paul's *A History of Poliomyelitis*. Dr. Paul, himself associated with many of the important steps in this field, has given a realistic and often lively account of the individuals, institutions, and events. His book is a good representative of a broad field and those libraries that have readers with interests in medical history may want to add other titles on different diseases, conditions, eras, or countries. Examples are David R. Zimmerman's *Rh: The Intimate History of a Disease and Its Conquest;* Berton Roueché's *The Orange Man, and Other Narratives of Medical Detection;* and Stephen Palos's *The Chinese Art of Healing*. The last will also answer many of the calls for information on acupuncture.



Cross-section of the eye from *The New Home Medical Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2.

Biographies, autobiographies, and novels can also supply medical information and atmosphere. Hundreds of examples exist in each category; the first could well be represented by a work on a physician from the region served by the library. Good examples of autobiographies and novels are *The Autobiography of Samuel Rosen* and Michael Crichton's *The Andromeda Strain*.

Career information should be available on several levels. Freese's *Careers and Opportunities in the Medical Sciences* and *The Choice of a Medical Career: Essays on the Fields of Medicine* by Garland and Stokes contain much useful material.

What of the future? The answers to this question involve science, sociology, politics, and economics as well as prophecy. Francoeur's *Utopian Motherhood: New Trends in Human Reproduction* presents a detailed and imaginative view. Maya Pines looks at hard science as well as its manifold ramifications in *The Brain Changers: Scientists and the New Mind Control*. One of the most level-headed and comprehensive books in this general area is Gerald Leach's *The Biocrats*.

Medicine is woven into the fabric of human life at so many points that these books might well become the most heavily used part of the library.

Prepared by William K. Beatty, librarian and professor of medical bibliography, Northwestern University Medical School; and Virginia L. Beatty, consultant on hospital libraries. □

Shaw, Charles R., and Griffin, A. Clark. **When You Need Help with Cancer.** New York: Morrow, 1973. 231 pp. $6.95. LC 73-9297; ISBN 0-688-00185-8.

Sloane, R. Bruce, and Horvitz, Diana Frank. **A General Guide to Abortion.** Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1973. 265 pp. $8.95. LC 72-90556; ISBN 0-911012-35-4.

Smith, Ralph Lee. **At Your Own Risk: The Case Against Chiropractors.** New York: Trident, 1969. 179 pp. $4.95. LC 70-89667. ISBN 0-671-27045-1.

Snively, William D., and Thuerbach, Jan. **The Sea of Life.** New York: McKay, 1969. 240 pp. $5.50. LC 72-82952.

Stedman's Medical Dictionary. 22nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1972. 1533 pp. $18.50. LC 78-176294; ISBN 683-07919-0.

Strauss, Maurice B., ed. **Familiar Medical Quotations.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1968. 968 pp. $17.50. LC 68-21620; ISBN 0-316-81915-8.

Taylor, Robert B. **Feeling Alive After 65: The Complete Medical Guide for Senior Citizens and Their Families.** New Rochelle, N.Y.: Arlington House, 1973. 231 pp. $7.95. LC 73-13865; ISBN 0-8700-226-0.

Thorwald, Jurgen. **The Patients.** Trans. by Richard and Clara Winston. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1972. 434 pp. $10. LC 72-78461; ISBN 0-15-171300-6.

Today's Health. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610. Monthly. $8 per year.

Trimble, Vance H. **The Uncertain Miracle.** New York: Doubleday, 1974. $6.95. LC 73-79721; ISBN 0-385-04582-4.

Vincent, Clark E. **Sexual and Marital Health: The Physician as a Consultant.** N.Y., McGraw, 1973. 293 pp. $5.95. LC 72-13936; ISBN 0-07-067487-6.

Wheelis, Allen. **How People Change,** New York: Harper, 1973. 128 pp. $5. LC 72-11245.

Wilentz, Joan Steen. **The Senses of Man.** New York: Crowell, 1968. 352 pp. $6.95, cloth. Apollo Eds., 1971. $2.45, paper; A298-G. LC 68-11073; ISBN 0-690-72666-X.

Wilson, David. **Body and Antibody: A Report on the New Immunology.** New York: Knopf, 340 pp. $8.95. LC 70-154943; ISBN 0-394-46157-6.

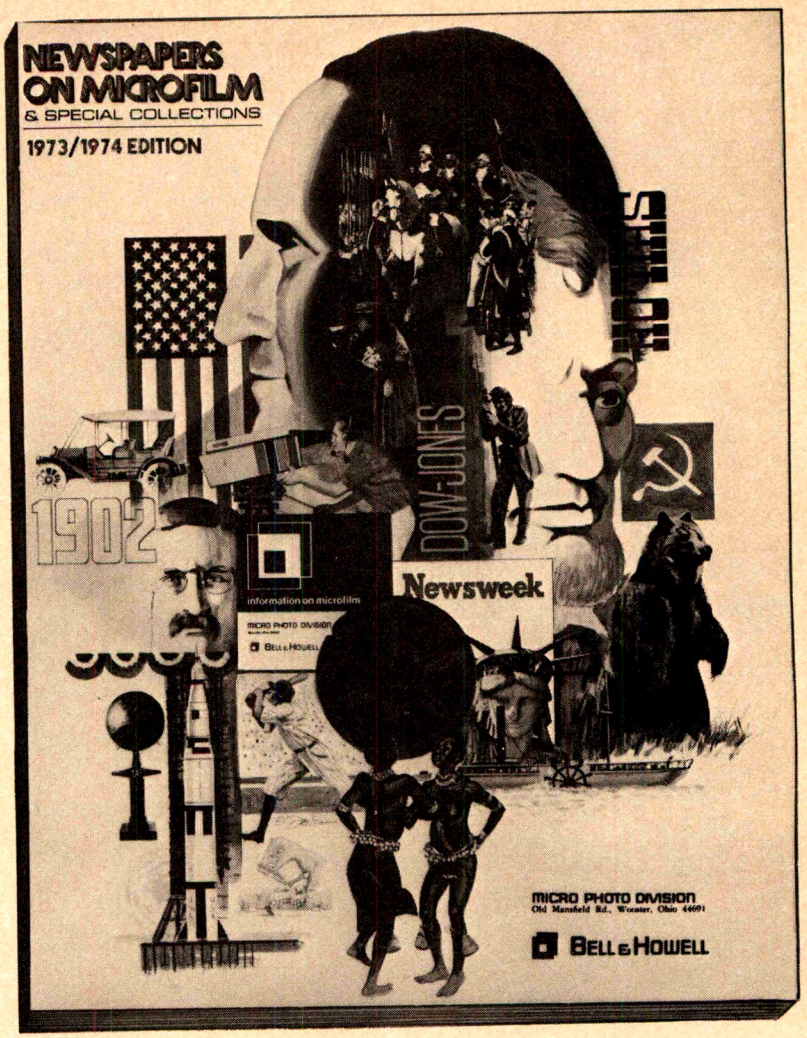
Winter, Ruth. **Ageless Aging: How Science Is Winning the Battle for Eternal Youth Today.** New York: Crown, 1973. 192 pp. $5.95. LC 72-96640; ISBN 0-517-50576-2.

Zimmerman, David R. **Rh: The Intimate History of a Disease and Its Conquest.** New York: Macmillan, 1973. 371 pp. $8.95. LC 72-90280.

Zusman, Jack, and Davidson, David L., eds. **Organizing the Community to Prevent Suicide.** Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1972. 112 pp. $6.25. ISBN 0-398-02449-9.

IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED THIS CATALOG...

LET US SHOW YOU WHAT YOU'RE MISSING



MICROFILM·MICROFICHE·PERIODICALS NEWSPAPERS·SPECIAL COLLECTIONS·READERS

A complete summary of what's new (and old) from Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division . . . all listed in the latest edition of our NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM/SPECIAL COLLECTIONS catalog. If you haven't received your copy — or have, and need more — fill out the coupon and drop it in the mail. There is no obligation, of course.

MICRO PHOTO DIVISION
Old Mansfield Rd., Wooster, Ohio 44691

BELL & HOWELL

☐ I would like to know more about what is available in micro-form from Bell & Howell. Please send me_____copy(ies) of the 1973/1974 edition of your catalog.

☐ I already have your catalog. Please have a Bell & Howell sales representative contact me.

NAME_____ TITLE_____

INSTITUTION_____ PHONE_____

ADDRESS _____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

AL-574

MEMO

State of the Association Report to Council

by Robert Wedgeworth

At the 1973 annual conference in Las Vegas we projected a somewhat optimistic fiscal outlook on the immediate future of the American Library Association. By the end of the fall Executive Board meeting it was clear that not only were our projections considerably off, but that immediate steps needed to be taken in order to bring the serious erosion of our fiscal situation under control. At the conclusion of its fall meeting the Executive Board instructed the executive director to prepare a statement explaining the association's financial status as well as a plan for resolving the problems. This report to the Council of the American Library Association will present an outline and an analysis of the events between July 1973 and January 1974. It will also present recommended courses of action for dealing with the association's current problems. While the recommendations which conclude this report cannot be considered a plan they are proposed as the basis upon which specific planning efforts will begin following the close of the 1974 ALA midwinter meeting.

At the Las Vegas meeting fiscal projections for the association were based primarily upon the fact that the number of personal members of ALA had stabilized after a five-year decline and that the aggregate expenditures of the various units of ALA were well within the authorized budget for 1972–73. The latter information resulted from a limited but useful computer-based system, developed in the fall of 1972, which reported comparisons of expenses against authorized budgets for all ALA units on a monthly schedule. The ALA income from various sources remained somewhat unknown since it was still being accounted for manually by a system which ALA had outgrown and consequently that information lagged several months behind. A new accounting system was in the planning stages with the objective of relieving this situation. Using the best information available the association accepted a budget for 1973–74 which had a $261,000 deficit to be paid out of endowment funds. This action was taken reluctantly but with indications that the spiralling deficits of several years could be brought under control.

By October 1973 it was clear that the immediate future for ALA was quite different than had been anticipated. When the Executive Board met in late October it faced a budget deficit which in four months had ballooned from $261,000 to $394,000. Although $47,000 of the difference resulted from efforts over the summer to strengthen the Accounting, Membership, and Subscription Records departments, the balance reflected income losses from periodical space advertising as well as a smaller return on the ALA endowment. The Executive Board deemed the prospect of a $394,000 deficit for 1973–74 unacceptable and by authorizing its reduction to $316,000 signalled the acceleration of our efforts to balance the association's budget.

Before considering ways in which the association can deal with its fiscal problems, it is important to recognize that the changed fiscal picture for ALA was not a sudden event. Key indicators of the association's financial health began to give serious negative signals by the end of the 1969–70 fiscal year. During that year we lost 4,500 personal members and continued to lose members until 1972–73. In 1969–70, market value of our endowment funds dropped from $3,413,907 to $3,166,742. Although gains in 1971 more than offset this loss, the combination of large withdrawals and declining market value has seriously affected the endowment over the past three years. ALA's book publishing activities which had in fiscal year 1968–69 showed a profit of $129,537 showed a loss of $59,580 at the end of the fiscal year 1969–70.

There are of course many contributing factors which can be cited to explain the foregoing events. The dues increase in 1970 which many former members cite as their reason for dropping their membership is an important factor. Perhaps more important is the political upheaval which preoccupied the association from 1968 through 1972 in which central issues were the establishment of new programs related to the recommendations of ACONDA and ANACONDA.

The essential point to be made here is not whether new programs should have been established or whether old programs should have been dismantled. We know that associations go through fiscal cycles just as commercial organizations go through business cycles. We also know that the level of membership tends to increase during good times and tends to decrease during adverse periods. Since the major budget commitments of associations tend to be in personnel—over 70 percent of ALA's current budget is for personnel—these cycles need to be closely monitored in order to control growth during periods of expansion and minimize program cuts during periods of retrenchment. The essential point, therefore, is that ALA had too little reliable and up-to-date financial information upon which to base such rational decision-making.

ALA does not operate in isolation. With the immediate future of the national economy clouded by rapid inflation, rising unemployment, and food and materials shortages, the real alternatives for the association are few.

One alternative would be to take action to balance the budget immediately. This necessarily would require large staff reductions resulting in the curtailment of some membership programs and perhaps the elimination of others. Although the obvious areas to reduce our budget are in the administrative support services, we could not effect an immediate savings large enough to offset our budget deficit without seriously impairing our ability to support the association's activities. Since most members are attracted by the programs of the association, the curtailment of programs would inevitably be followed by a loss of membership.

A second and even simpler alternative would be to act as most associations do under similar circumstances by raising the dues. While this action is likely to increase our income it would also lead to a smaller, more affluent membership with even less contact with grass roots librarianship than ALA presently enjoys.

The third and recommended alternative addresses not only the need to balance the ALA budget but the need for the reorganization of ALA as well. The guiding objective of this alternative would be a rigorous schedule to balance the ALA budget over a two-year period beginning with the 1974–75 budget with the objective to be achieved in the 1975–76 budget. The three major courses of action necessary to achieve this objective are: (1) expansion of the ALA income; (2) reduction of the current ALA budget commitments; and (3) the implementation of new fiscal control and membership information systems to guide these efforts.

It is fitting that the expansion of the ALA income from various sources be the number one action priority, since our three major sources of income—membership dues, endowment earnings and publishing profits—have been poor

performers recently. In spite of the obvious need, we have not aggressively recruited new members, marketed new ALA publications, or managed our endowment funds so as to assure greater income rather than growth in value.

Budget cutting is an instinctive response to financial problems. Since June 1972 we have eliminated the International Relations Office and the Library Technology Project, although we still conduct limited activities in connection with publishing *Library Technology Reports*. We have combined the Membership Promotion and Public Relations offices, rescinded a 5 percent raise for ALA employees scheduled for 1 January 1974, and in the overall process terminated 29 employees. While there are possibilities for further reductions in the ALA budget, it is clear that we are close to the point of diminishing returns. We are now faced with distinguishing between pruning and emasculation with respect to the ALA program and support activities.

New fiscal control and membership information systems are considered to be a third priority, but they are critical for the management of ALA. Prior to September 1972 the only regular reporting of ALA fiscal information were the semiannual and annual treasurer's reports. As of April 1974, the new accounting system currently being implemented will provide weekly expense listings to all budgeted units of ALA and monthly performance reports including income as well as expenses compared to the current budget. Work is also going forward to redesign the membership and subscription records processing system. The major objective of the new system will be to provide prompt, efficient service to our members and subscribers in the processing of orders, payments, applications, record changes, and inquiries.

While the 1974–75 budget will reflect further efforts to reduce ALA's budget commitments, it is the new dues proposal that we view as providing the first significant step toward expanding the ALA income. The new dues with our present membership will not accomplish this objective. However, it will at least equal our present income from membership dues. With the option of simply raising the membership dues which would result in more income from a smaller, more elite group, ALA has clearly chosen to expand its membership by attracting a larger, more representative national membership.

What, then, are the features of the dues proposal likely to attract members and nonmembers alike?

1. Simplicity: the sliding scale according to income has been abolished.

2. Flexibility: one pays to the extent of involvement.

3. Practicability: it works in terms of appearing to satisfy many of the member complaints as well as ALA's fiscal requirements.

4. Salability: it will be attractive to current members as well as nonmembers.

The concept of a separate division fee was intended not only to give greater fiscal autonomy to the various ALA divisions, but also to provide an incentive for the divisions to recruit new members. It has been said that the new dues proposal will effectively eliminate small divisions. First, it is important to remember that the selection of division is an indication of member interest. Second, the AASL special membership drive of 1974 demonstrated that there is great potential for membership recruitment. Third, many important and unique activities of ALA are conducted by units other than divisions.

If the membership approves of the dues proposal it will become effective on 1 January 1975. This will not affect the 1974–75 budget since it will have been accepted in July 1974. Our inability to project the exact size of the various divisions without some experience with the new dues plus the lack of up-to-date formulas for assessing central service costs such as data processing pose some complications. It is anticipated that the divisions will not be assessed charges for general overhead items such as space, heating, and light. Nevertheless, the 1975–76 division budgets will be based upon their respective incomes from the proposed division membership fees.

Membership ratification of the dues proposal will kick off a major membership drive for ALA. The timing is good. Although libraries and librarianship are facing the greatest threats to continued progress in this century, 1973 saw us score two of our most impressive triumphs of the century. Coming on the heels of the *Williams & Wilkins* copyright decision and the turnaround of the Fiscal Year 1974 federal budget recommendations for libraries, a general membership drive could be successful in spite of adverse general economic conditions.

The revised dues schedule is a major step in our efforts to democratize and reorganize ALA. We hope the ALA membership gives its strong approval to this proposal. *(Revised for publication.)*

COPES Proposed Dues Schedule

(Personal members only)

Category	Dues	Divisions	Perquisites
Student members — members who are enrolled at least half-time in a program of library and information science in a four-year undergraduate or graduate school. Limited to two years.	$10	$15	*American Libraries*, member rates at conferences, discount on ALA monographs, *Handbook*, insurance privileges, voting privileges
Non-salaried librarians, inactive librarians, retired librarians, librarians with a salary of less than $6,000 per annum	$10	$15	*American Libraries*, member rates at conferences, discount on ALA monographs, *Handbook*, insurance privileges, voting privileges
Foreign librarians — foreign librarians not employed in the U.S. or U.S. possessions	$20	$15	*American Libraries*, member rates at conferences, discount on ALA monographs, *Handbook*, insurance privileges, voting privileges
Regular members — librarians not covered in above categories, friends of libraries, trustees, and others interested in the work of the American Library Association	$35	$15	*American Libraries*, member rates at conferences, discount on ALA monographs, *Handbook*, insurance privileges, voting privileges

Voting privileges, insurance privileges and member rates at conferences will be limited to those memberships held in the name of individuals.

Upon approval of the Executive Board, special one-year promotional membership rates may be made available from time to time.

The New Personal Dues Proposal

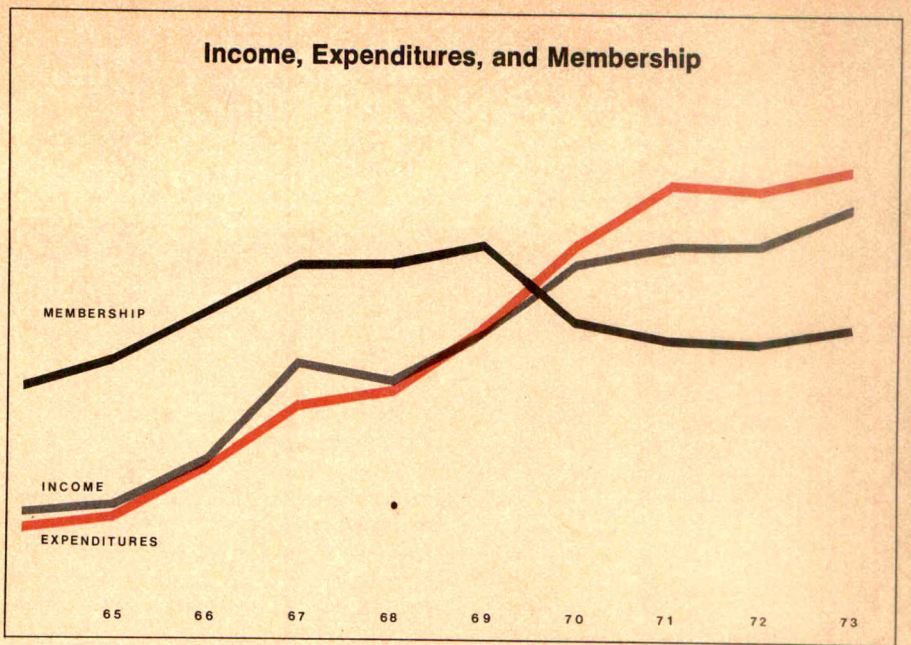
by Edward Holley and Frank Sessa

In an action designed to move the association ahead in the next few years, to address some of its major problems, and to assure fiscal responsibility, the ALA Council approved a new personal dues schedule to take effect in 1975 if approved by a mail vote of the membership. Council took this action after considerable debate extending over two days (Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning) and after hearing various alternate proposals from a number of its units. The new dues schedule was approved by a substantial majority of Council.

Although the fiscal situation of the association appeared bleak when the Budget Assembly met on Sunday afternoon, the discussions in COPES, in the Membership Committee, in the Executive Board, and finally in Council indicated that the membership representatives were willing to face ALA's fiscal problems responsibly by taking whatever action was deemed appropriate.

In the 14 months before November 1, 1973, the association sold endowment assets in the amount of $750,000 without selling all the securities necessary to meet the prospective deficit of $316,000 for the current fiscal year. The problem, in essence, is that the increasing expenses of the association have exceeded the modest rise in income over the past three years. Inflationary pressures, plus new programs inaugurated without full consideration of the costs involved, are largely responsible for this situation as indicated in the chart reproduced here. We have now reached a point where this cannot continue without serious long-range impact upon the association's programs. Further heavy withdrawals plus a continued decline in the stock market would exhaust our endowment, which stood at $2,157,879 on November 30, 1973, within three or four years. This would mean the end, not only of our endowment as a cushion against hard times, but also of the income for regular support which amounted to $167,998 in 1972–73, which has been declining steadily as we increased withdrawal.

Far from being panicked by this prospect, the Council devoted much of its time to the consideration of ways to stop this erosion of the endowment assets and to facing the cost implications of every new proposal brought to it. At one point a motion to bring in a balanced budget for 1974–75 failed by a vote of 59 to 56 and then only after one knowledgeable member indicated that it would be impossible to achieve this kind of reduction in so short a period. President Lowrie indicated that the Executive Board understood the sense of the Council to move toward a balanced budget and that every effort would be made to do that immediately.



As additional evidence of Council's concern one can cite the long debate over the COPES dues proposal which has been developed over the past two years. This process has involved many hours in discussions with division representatives, the Membership Committee, COPES, Executive Board, and others with a deep interest in the association's fiscal affairs as well as a sample reaction by mail from existing membership and those who had dropped their membership in the association.

Majority sentiment supported a flat dues scale. At the same time ALA divisions were becoming increasingly concerned at the lack of financial support for their programs. The key question is how we can support the central operations and priorities of the association and still fund the divisional programs at an adequate level. One of the unexpected deficits for 1972–73 involved additional subsidy to divisional periodicals (*C&RL, School Media Quarterly, LRTS*, etc.) in the amount of $32,798. For many members professional literature represents their major benefit from association and divisional membership. With rise in cost of paper and printing anticipated in 1973–74 and subsequent years, substantial increases in periodical support will be necessary if such programs and publications are to be continued.

Philosophically, the new dues schedule calls for support of association-wide programs and their headquarters support plus realistic support of division programs chosen by the membership. This will assure continuation of the association itself and survival of those divisions which any substantial number of members indicate they want and are willing to pay for. We recognize that some members will want to belong only to ALA while others will want to support ALA and several divisions. The new personal dues schedule should give them opportunity to do as they desire and produce sufficient income, along with tightening of headquarters operations, to assure continuation of ALA as our strongest national library association. At the same time the provision of a separate $15 fee for divisions will assure the existence and well-being of those divisions which can attract substantial numbers of ALA members to their support. Moreover, the recent AASL experiment which offered new members a special rate of $25 for the first year, indicates that recruitment on the part of divisions at an introductory rate can result in an increase in the number of new members essential for both ALA and the divisions. The major issue, as viewed by the authors, is not only the survival of the American Library Association, but also its considered growth. The new dues schedule represents the thinking of a large sample of the membership and substantial majority of Council.

What would happen to life memberships under the new proposal? Life members would continue to belong to two divisions which they were promised at the time of their payment of those dues. This was a contractual obligation of the association with the individual members and therefore must be honored. If life members, however, wish to contribute additional funds to the association or its divisions, such funds would be most welcome.

In 1976 the American Library Associ-

OIF ALA

Censorship can be stopped

This *Manual*, issued by the Office for Intellectual Freedom of The American Library Association is your practical guide for dealing with and thwarting censorship

Intellectual Freedom Manual

A comprehensive history of the Association's commitment to intellectual freedom and featuring much advice for handling censorship issues . . . plus
- Essays by leading librarians on the theoretical aspects of intellectual freedom
- All Association documents and policies related to the issue
- Bibliography of current readings

Loose-leaf format for easy addition of new and revised materials.
$12.75

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 E. Huron, Chicago, Ill. 60611
OIF ALA

ation will celebrate 100 years of service to libraries and librarians. Its record has not been perfect, as no association's ever is, but at the same time we call attention to its substantial record of progress in defending intellectual freedom, in encouraging greater support for library programs for the benefit of all citizens, and in providing leadership needed to advance the profession. At various times in its existence the association has had problems. When these have occurred, the members have dealt with those problems realistically and responsibly. We believe that another such time has come and that the new dues schedule is part of the solution to our current problems. So that the American Library Association may move forward to accomplish its mission in the second century from a position of strength, we urge the membership to approve the new personal dues schedule.

HEADQUARTERS

New ALA Publishing Head

Donald E. Stewart, formerly managing editor with Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., has joined the ALA staff as associate executive director for publishing services. As managing editor of the reorganized fifteenth edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* Stewart was associated with Mortimer J. Adler, of the Institute for Philosophical Research in Chicago, in planning and managing the complex editorial program that resulted in the new 30-volume work of more than 40 million words. Stewart supervised computer applications in editorial production and control, indexing, staff writing, editorial research and other operations, including administration of the editorial library. Stewart joined the Britannica staff in 1951. He earned an A.B. degree with general honors from the University of Chicago.



MAURICE SEYMOUR

Donald Stewart

Asked about the current ALA publishing program, Stewart said, "A certain number of titles have been postponed because of financial restrictions. I wish to emphasize, however, that ALA publishing in both 1974 and 1975 will see its imprint on more than 20 new titles. Revenues are anticipated at more than $800,000 in the next fiscal year which is relatively close to sales every year since 1968. An exception was 1972–73 when revenues exceeded $900,000. A few titles of special interest recently published include the second edition of *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences* edited by Carl M. White; *The Double Elephant Folio* by Waldemar H. Fries, a 500-page story of Audubon's *Birds of America* with a distinguished design by Vladimir Reichl of our staff; and *British Library Resources* by Robert B. Downs."

AASL-AECT Standards

The American Association of School Librarians accepted in substance the manuscript for the new and revised *Media Programs: District and School.* This publication should be available in the fall of 1974, and replaces *Standards for School Media Programs.* The publication is authored by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology.

AASL Intellectual Freedom Sources

The AASL Intellectual Freedom Representation and Information Committee has published a list of sources of information for use by librarians in understanding and articulating the principles of intellectual freedom. The list is a reprint from *School Media Quarterly* and is available from ALA. Four copies, $1.

Olofson Memorial Award

Shirley Olofson, who would have been the 1971–72 chairperson of JMRT but for her untimely death in November 1971, was admired and respected by many librarians. A number of them suggested that JMRT plan something to honor her memory. In response to these suggestions, the Executive Board of JMRT decided to initiate the Shirley Olofson Memorial Award.

All funds will be donated and will be used to pay registration fees for a number of librarians attending their second ALA annual conference. These subsidies are known as "Novias." To qualify for a Novia, a librarian must be a potential member of JMRT (i.e., a personal member of ALA who is under 35 years of

age and/or has had less than six years' experience) who has written to the chairperson of JMRT stating why he or she wants to attend a second ALA annual conference. The letter might also include a request for nonmonetary assistance, such as help in locating child care facilities, an introduction to specific ALA members, etc.

Novias will be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis (not judged in contest fashion) until all designated funds are depleted. In addition to registration fee subsidies, the award will involve JMRT in helping as many applicants as possible with their requests for nonmonetary assistance.

A number of checks have already been sent to JMRT by friends of Shirley Olofson. Others who wish to contribute should send checks to JMRT, c/o Gail J. McGovern, at ALA Headquarters. Checks should be made payable to JMRT-Olofson Memorial. Letters regarding the Novias should be sent to JMRT Chairperson Frederic J. Glazer, Director, West Virginia Library Commission, 2004 Quarrier St., Charleston, WV 25311.

Washington Office Appointment

Christopher Wright has been named assistant director of the ALA Washington Office. Wright earned a bachelor's degree in history from Brown University and an MLS from Catholic University of America. Before entering the library field he worked as a reporter and special project writer on urban affairs for the *Washington Star News,* as federal court reporter and feature writer for the Richmond, Virginia *News Leader,* and as editor and staff writer for *Broadcasting Magazine.*

Nominees to Council by Petition

The following ALA members were nominated to Council by petition during the 1974 midwinter meeting: Mohammed M. Aman, H. William Axford, John L. Ayala, Sanford Berman, Mary Biblo, Joseph Blake, Richard Buck, Daniel W. Casey, Kay Cassel, Barbara Coleman, Alexander C. Crosman, Ernest A. Di Mattia, Jr., Peter M. Doiron, Norman Dudley, Connie Dunlap, Jackie Eubanks, Elizabeth T. Fast, Bernard M. Franckowiak, Elizabeth D. Futas, E. J. Josey, Wyman H. Jones, Suzanne J. Le Barron, Helen D. Lloyd, Doreitha R. Madden, Joan K. Marshall, Samuel F. Morrison, Margaret Myers, Lynne Rhoads, Patrick S. Sanchez, Jaspar G. Schad, C. James Schmidt, Elaine Seaton, Betty-Carol Sellen, Robert N. Sheridan, Gerald Shields, Diana Lembo Spirt, Norman E. Tanis, Avery W. Williams.

ALA Goals Statement

At the request of the Executive Board, the ALA Committee on Planning is developing a statement of goals and objectives, based on the ACONDA priorities, the 1967 goals statement, ALA "Legislative Policy," long-range plans of the divisions, and other planning information. The process of review and evaluation was begun by COP in 1972, and reaction to a preliminary draft was obtained from boards of divisions, round tables, offices, and committees at the 1974 midwinter meeting. Based on oral and written responses from these units, the Committee on Planning is continuing its work on a statement which will be available for membership discussion during the New York conference.

Because the committee wishes to base its deliberations on as broad a response from membership as possible, members are urged to share their thoughts on goals and objectives to help guide the future development of the association.

The ACONDA priorities are available in the *ALA Handbook of Organization, 1973–74* and the 1967 ALA "Goals for Action" in the *ALA Bulletin,* September 1967. Members' comments and suggestions should be sent to Dr. Robert Kemper, Chairman, ALA Committee on Planning, Northern Arizona University Library, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.

LRRT Competition

The Library Research Round Table of the American Library Association has announced an annual competition for two $400 stipends to be awarded to the persons submitting the best completed research reports. The competition will be conducted and judged by the LRRT Research Development Committee and the decision of the committee will be announced by the chairman of the LRRT in mid-May.

For additional information about the competition, write: Gary R. Purcell, Director, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.

"What's LC Doing Now?" Workshop

The Serials Section of RTSD and the Library of Congress are sponsoring a workshop on serial procedures at the Library of Congress in Washington July 5–6, 1974. The workshop is designed to acquaint the serials librarian with the processing activities, emphasizing cataloging, of the Serials Record Division of LC.

Due to limited accommodations (80 participants), attendance is being restricted to one librarian from a library

Are these documents in your collection?

U.S. CONGRESS. Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.
HEARINGS AND REPORT. 1946.

Are they cramping your acquisitions style?

The original volumes consume over four linear feet of shelf space. The microfiche edition *including* the soft bound index requires much less than one linear foot.

Save space and provide access to the contents of these documents on the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor.

The printed record of the Hearings consists of 39 Parts which include not only the Congressional Hearings but also the proceedings of various other preceding inquiries held on the Pearl Harbor Attack: the Roberts Commission, the Hart Inquiry, the Army Pearl Harbor Board, the Navy Court of Inquiry, the Clarke Investigation, the Clausen Investigation, and the Hewitt Inquiry.

The microfiche edition also contains the separately issued 580 page Report of the Committee.

Catalog card copy for the Hearings and Report is included on eye legible fiche at the beginning of the program.

U.S. CONGRESS. Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

HEARINGS AND REPORT Microfiche with softbound index.
$325.00

for more information write to:
Phone 608/782-4180
P.O. Box 1635, La Crosse, Wis. 54601

3-74
NORTHERN MICROGRAPHICS, INC.
Formerly Micro 8 Company

Are you really getting all of these bindery services?

1. 28-day service? Our regularly scheduled pick-up and delivery takes 28 days. Does yours?

2. Bindery-owned trucks? That's our secret. Our own truck system makes scheduled deliveries possible.

3. Bindery-trained men? Our consultants are trained to personally answer your bindery problems... on the spot.

4. Complete service? Our business is a complete library bindery service ...including restoration & repair.

5. Complete facilities? We have 72,000 sq. ft. of modern production space and over 500 skilled craftsmen to serve you.

6. New! H.E.L.P.® Heckman Electronic Library Program... this exclusive method will save you time in the preparation of binding shipments. Ask about it.

"BOUND TO PLEASE"®

THE HECKMAN BINDERY, INC.
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND. 46962
PHONE: AREA (219) 982-2107

system who will attend both days of the workshop.

Application forms may be obtained from Herbert Linville, Chairperson, Serials Section, RTSD, University of California Library, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 or Joseph Howard, Chief, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

New ALA Public Relations Program

Despite limited funds and reduced staff, ALA headquarters is moving immediately toward reorganization of personnel to increase public relations effectiveness. The Membership Promotion Office and the Public Relations Office are being combined for a new public information program which will coordinate all news regarding the association, promote membership, and launch a year-round program to increase the visibility of libraries. This new office will maintain support for member activities such as the Membership Committee's promotion campaigns, but will also provide PR materials and make greater use of all news media. For further information about the office and its plans contact Peggy Barber, ALA Public Information Program.

Telecommunications Task Force

The Black Caucus of ALA has created a Task Force on Telecommunications to study and to further the use of media in urban and rural black communities. The task force also aims to increase the library management's information role in developing telecommunications programs. For further information contact Bernard Forrester, Columbia University School of Library Service, New York, NY 10027.

Library Statistics Project

At a session presided over by Project Director Robert W. Frase, consulting specialists for the Library Statistics Handbook Project met last December 18 in Washington, D. C. The group is working on a revision of the ALA publication *Library Statistics* as well as an operational handbook to be used with the Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS). LIBGIS is the new federal-state system of collecting basic library statistics. The project is scheduled to be completed this fall.

Staff members, Frank L. Schick, Roy Nert, and Theodore Drews of the USOE National Center for Educational Statistics spoke about various aspects of their agency's statistics collection program. C. James Wallington, who directs a study being conducted by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology for the Office of Education, discussed the development of definitions and units for measuring educational technology.

Library specialists present were Helen Tuttle, Joel Williams, Myrl Ricking, and Frazer Poole. Several specialists are still to be appointed.

Cumulative Edition of CHOICE

The Association of College and Research Libraries has announced the forthcoming publication of a 10-year cumulated and interpolated edition of *CHOICE* book reviews. Containing approximately 58,000 reviews arranged by subject, the edition will cover the first decade of the magazine (Vols. 1–10, 1964–1974). The edition, to be published in 1975, will consist of nine volumes.

An author-title-subject index, available as a separate volume, will refer users to entries in the monthly issues of *CHOICE* as well as in the cumulation. It will also include entries to most works cited within the original reviews as well as to the reviews themselves. Phyllis H. Grumm, former reclassifier with Wesleyan University Library's six-year Reclassification Project, will edit the cumulation.

RTSD Nonbook Committee

Members Carolyn Whitenack, Alma Tillen, Pearce Grove, and Margaret Ayrault, acting chairman of RTSD's Nonbook Committee, met at midwinter and identified several major concerns. Among them are the need for (1) standardization of terminology (entry, media designators, description), classification, and subject headings; (2) liaison or communications channels with producers, the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, university film centers, National Tape Recording Center, museums and archivists, National Microfilm Association, National Audiovisual Center and other groups; (3) identifying the many areas of concern that need attention and assuming responsibility for dealing with these areas in consultation with other groups; (4) monitoring the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* for nonprint media.

RTSD Catalog Code Revision

At the 1974 midwinter meeting the newly appointed RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee was shifted from the Cataloging and Classification Section to division committee status. John Byrum, Princeton University Libraries, has been named chairman. During the time it takes to revise the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* prior to the pub-

lication of the second edition, the authority for catalog code revision will be vested in the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee. The CCS Descriptive Cataloging Committee will continue to handle all matters relating to descriptive cataloging except those pertaining to the second edition of the *AACR*. After *AACR*'s publication, the authority for catalog code revision within ALA will revert to the CCS DCC.

The CCS DCC Subcommittee on Machine Readable Data Files continues to make significant progress in the area of cataloging machine-readable data files. The subcommittee is revising papers on title transcription, production and distribution, and size of file to incorporate changes made in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* Chapter 6; the revised International Standard Bibliographic Description; and points brought up in discussions.

Microfiche Readers Evaluation

Library Technology Reports has completed a series of evaluations of portable and lap microfiche readers. Included in the series are reports on the Kodak Ektalite 120 and the Bell & Howell Briefcase Reader, two machines which have received a great deal of attention and have been heavily promoted for library use. The tests were conducted at the facilities of R. A. Morgan Co., Palo Alto, California. The reports were published in the November 1973 and January 1974 issues of *LTR*.

LTR Becomes LAD Publication

Library Technology Reports has become a publication of ALA's Library Administration Division. The LAD Board of Directors and the ALA Executive Board have concurred with the suggestion of the ALA executive director that LAD sponsor *LTR*'s publication. The Executive Committee of LAD's Buildings and Equipment Section will serve as *LTR*'s advisory committee. *LTR*, however, will continue to be sold on a subscription basis only and will not be a perquisite of LAD membership.

WASHINGTON

ESEA Developments

The House Education and Labor Committee, after more than a year of work on the bill HR 69, the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1974, finally filed its report February 21 (House Report 93-805), and the House of Representatives began to consider the measure early in March. School library media specialists and others interested in the House bill can get a copy of both the bill and report by writing to their representatives or senators in Washington, D.C. As soon as the House passes the ESEA extension bill, action moves to the Senate side, where the bill under consideration is S. 1539, legislation introduced a year ago by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), chairman of the Senate Education Subcommittee which concluded its deliberations on ESEA last December, ordering the bill reported to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee at that time. Preoccupied by other matters, the committee did not begin work on S. 1539 until March.

As reported to the House, the ESEA amendments (HR 69) would extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act through fiscal year 1977, and would consolidate some of the existing categorical programs including the Title II school library resources program. The House bill provides two consolidations. One is called *Libraries and Learning Resources*, a combination of the school library program (ESEA II), the educational equipment and minor remodeling program (NDEA III), and guidance, testing, and counseling (part of ESEA III), with an authorization of $395 million for the first year. (The $395 million is an authorization not an appropriation; that is, a ceiling on the amount of money that can be made available for the program. An appropriation, on the other hand, is the money Congress actually makes available each year for any given program.) The other consolidation proposed in the House-passed bill is *Educational Innovation and Support*, which would combine the innovation program (ESEA III), dropout prevention, health and nutrition (ESEA VIII), and aid to state education departments (ESEA V). For this group of programs $350 million would be authorized the first year.

The proposed consolidations would only go into effect, however, if Congress were to appropriate annually a certain level of funding. Should appropriations be cut below that level, the consolidations would not take effect, and the existing categorical programs including the Title II school library program would continue instead. The House report describes the contingent consolidations as follows: "These consolidations will only go into effect, however, if the total appropriations provided for them during the first fiscal year are at least equal to the aggregate amount appropriated for the seven separate programs during the preceding fiscal year. For each subsequent year the consolidations will only be effected if the appropriations for that

For the first
100 years
our name was
Stechert-Hafner

Now we start the
next centenium
with a new name,

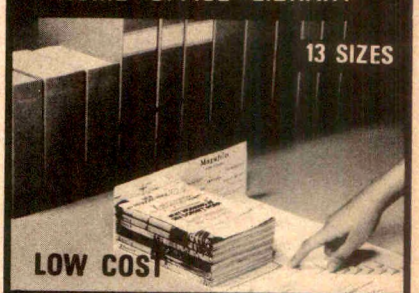
STECHERT MACMILLAN Est. 1872

But the goal is the same
—a company built around
servicing librarians' needs
on a world-wide basis

• PERIODICALS • SERIALS
• CONTINUATIONS • FOREIGN BOOKS

STECHERT MACMILLAN, INC.
An International Acquisition Service
866 Third Avenue · New York, N.Y. 10022
Branch offices and agents throughout the world.

MAGAFILES® for
HOME • OFFICE • LIBRARY



Keep Magazines, Periodicals,
Bulletins, Personal Papers,
Clean — Neat — In Order.
Send For Free Sample
Plus The Unique
MAGAFILE MEASURE GRAPH
that accurately measures size and number of Magafiles required for your needs.

For Your Free Magafile and Measure Graph, Fill Out and Send In This Coupon.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____

THE MAGAFILE COMPANY
P. O. Box 1002
Maryland Heights, Mo. 63043

year are at least equal to the appropriations for the consolidations for the previous fiscal year. This condition on the existence of the consolidations is meant to guarantee that the same aggregate amount of funds is provided for these purposes as was provided for the separate categorical programs. Consolidation of programs must not be used to retrench the federal commitment on aid to education."

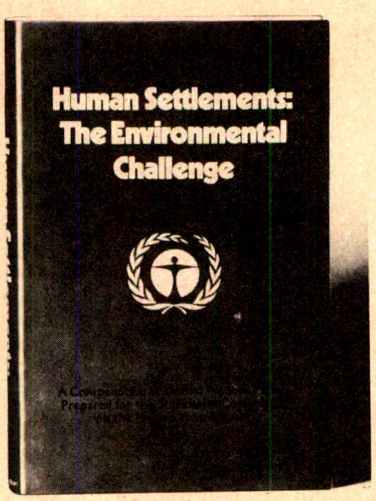
The House bill does not consolidate all ESEA programs, but amends and extends through FY 1977 a number of them including ESEA Title I aid for disadvantaged children, the Bilingual Education Act, the Indian Education Act, Education of the Handicapped Act, Adult Education Act, and others. The bill also proposes a new ESEA Title IX to be called the Community Education Development Act of 1974. This proposal would authorize grants to the states for community education programs providing recreational, educational, and cultural community services, in accordance with the needs, interests, and concerns of the community.

Before the new ESEA amendments can be signed into law, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee must conclude its work on S. 1539 and report the measure out of committee. Then the full Senate must vote on the bill, after which all the differences between the House and Senate bills must be reconciled. The House-passed bill is only the first step in this complex legislative process.

PUBLICATIONS FROM UNITED NATIONS

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE

A Compendium of United Nations Papers Prepared for the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment 1972



It is within the human settlement—hamlet, village, town, city or megalopolis—that the quality of man's environment matters most. This book concerns one of the six main themes of the Stockholm Conference, namely The Planning and Managing of Human Settlements for Environment Quality. It analyses the nature of the problems arising in this field from conflicts between man-made and natural environments and from conflicts between man's activities within human settlements. It goes on to show that a comprehensive planning system is essential to the solution of these problems, to describe the machinery required for the making and implementation of comprehensive plans, and to indicate how developing countries can avoid, by timely preventive action, the mistakes of the past which now compel developed countries to adopt expensive remedies. It concludes by setting out the recommendations for policy and action approved by the United Nations General Assembly as a result of the Conference.

Clothbound $15.00

Distributed in North America by:
United Nations Publications
Room LX-2300, New York, N.Y. 10017

Library of Congress

In testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee on February 25-26, the Library of Congress presented its budget for fiscal year 1975 (July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975). L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, requested $99,391,100 for the library, a net increase of $12,700,000 over this year's funds. Salary and price increases (including a $500,000 increase in postage), and space rental not previously charged to the library account for some $8 million of the requested increase, or as Mr. Mumford put it, "two-thirds of the net increase of $12,700,000 is needed to maintain the present level of staff and services."

"To meet our most urgent needs in fiscal year 1975," he went on to say, "I am requesting 106 new positions in the Library of Congress general funds, in addition to about $1,800,000 for the preservation of library materials, the upgrading of computer equipment, and the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging." For NPAC, he requested funding at the level of $9,304,000, over $1 million more than the $8,098,346 appropriated for this program in FY 1974. Nearly $1,300,000 of the $1,596,000 requested for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is to cover increased costs of material and equipment.

Later this spring, the Library of Congress will be presenting its budget requests before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Government Printing Office

In testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch March 1, the Public Printer, Thomas McCormick, presented GPO's budget request for fiscal year 1975. For the Office of Superintendent of Documents he asked for $36,078,000; in addition, he requested funds to cover expenses of GPO's Advisory Council to the Public Printer on Depository Libraries. "We have been working very closely with the Depository Library Advisory Council established to advise us on depository library matters," McCormick said. "We are asking that authorization be granted to use a portion of our travel funds to cover the necessary expenses of holding at least one meeting a year with this advisory council." □

Something Special for Librarians.

ACTS

ACTS is our way of saying Acquisitions, Cataloging, Technical Systems. In a word, it sums up a very special library service which offers you the quickest, most comprehensive and accurate way we know to catalog, verify and acquire books.

ACTS gives you a data base of over 610,000 authoritative catalog records. Included are English language titles, 38,000 foreign records, retrospective titles, titles listed in BCL and BJCL, and other important bibliographies.

ACTS is an exclusive service which provides a continuous updating of records in quantity and quality. Each week our catalog base is updated with over 2500 new titles. Weekly and quarterly cummulatives are also provided.

ACTS is a simplified microfiche service which allows you to order cataloging, technical processing services or books. All you do is mail us the Abel identification number appearing on the fiche card. We'll produce catalog cards to your format and make sure the books you order are the ones you specified.

ACTS provides a tailor-made service for large or small libraries.

ACTS reduces your paperwork to an absolute minimum.

ACTS is a service that lets you catalog, process, order books in seconds.

ACTS is the only program on the market today that offers this quality and quantity at a cost of $840.

We'd like to tell you more about the Richard Abel Company ACTS program. And we'd like to demonstrate exactly what we mean when we say, we have something special for librarians. Just mail the coupon or phone 800-547-3551 toll free.

I WANT SOMETHING SPECIAL!

☐ Send me more information about ACTS.
☐ Have your representative see me.

Name_____

Library_____

Address_____

City/State/Zip_____

Richard Abel & Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 4245/Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 645-3511/Telex 36-0458
OFFICES IN: Arlington, Tex. • Atlanta, Ga. • Blackwood, N.J. Denver, Colo. • Glendale, Cal. • Marion, Ohio • Zion, Ill. Waltham, Mass. • Mill Valley, Cal. • Toronto, Canada • Amsterdam • London • Sydney • Sao Paulo.

SOURCES

A 30-page publication on the role of minorities in community participation is available from Jean Coleman, director of the ALA Office for Library Service to the Disadvantaged, ALA headquarters. Titled "Ways of Implementing Social Policy to Ensure Maximum Public Participation and Social Justice for Minorities," the report was prepared for the Commission of the XVI International Conference on Social Welfare, 1972, The Hague, by Major R. Owens, librarian and former commissioner of New York City's Community Development Agency.

The Summer/Fall 1973 (Vol. II No. 8) issue of *Media Ecology Review*, a monthly magazine published by students in the doctoral program in media ecology of the New York University School of Education (NYC), is available at a cost of $1. The review seeks to provide a forum for media and communications-related topics. For more information write *Media Ecology Review*, New York University School of Education, 733 Shimkin Hall, Washington Square, New York, NY 10003.

Cataloging Bulletin, a bimonthly newsletter published by the Hennepin County Library (Minn.) is now available on a subscription basis to readers outside the Hennepin County Library System. Yearly rates are $5 for institutions and $3 for individuals. Checks should be made payable to the Hennepin County Library and orders sent to Secretary, Technical Services Division, Hennepin County Library, 7001 York Ave., South Edina, MN 55435. Note: Exchanges can be arranged with other library publications.

The Alcoa Foundation has granted $5,000 to the Akwesasne Library Cultural Center (Minneapolis), a demonstration Indian library project sponsored by the Office of Education, Division of Library Programs. The money will be used to build display cases and purchase materials on Mohawk culture.

A limited number of the 1973 edition of the *Texas Special Libraries Directory*, compiled by the Texas Chapter of Special Libraries Association is available free upon request to Anita Farber, editor, University of Houston Libraries, Cullen Blvd., Houston, TX 77004.

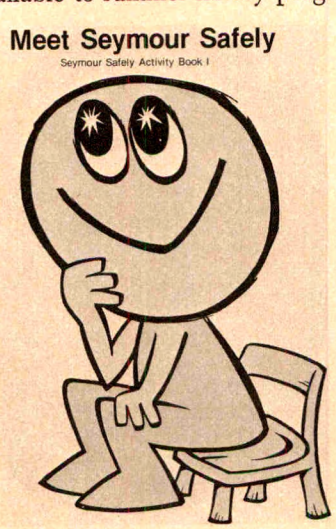
The Art Library Society of North America is soliciting information on public or private art library collections for inclusion in a directory now being compiled. Emphasis will be placed on materials of interest to the artist or art historian. For details contact Martha E. Kehde, Chairman, ARLIS/NA Directory Committee, Art Library, Watson Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Washington University Libraries (St. Louis), in conjunction with the Graduate School of Business Administration will sponsor the fifth annual seminar on "Management Concepts for Librarians," May 16–18. The cost is $185 and registration is limited to 35. For details contact William H. Kurth, University Librarian, Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, MO 63130, (314) 863-0100, ext. 4523 or Marilyn Pryor, ext. 4261.

The four-volume *Indiana Union List of Serials Catalog* is now available for $35 plus postage from the Systems Unit, Purdue University Libraries, Library Offices, Room 363, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

The University of Wisconsin (Madison) faculty of the Library School and the Library School Alumni Association have announced that the Rachel K. Schenk Scholarship has been renamed the Rachel K. Schenk Memorial Scholarship Fund. Contributions may be sent in care of the library school or the Alumni Association, to Helen White Hall, Madison, WI 53706.

Meet Seymour Safely Activity Book I, a vision health education package for children preschool through second grade is available to summer library programs



through the American Optometric Association. $1 prepaid (currency only) should accompany each order to the Optometric Development Enterprises, Department L, 7000 Chippewa St., St. Louis, MO 63119.

Norman D. Stevens, associate university librarian at the University of Connecticut, is soliciting suggestions or information for possible inclusion in an upcoming anthology listing significant American contributions to librarianship since 1876. Correspondence should be sent prior to May 1 to Norman D. Stevens, Associate University Librarian, Wilbur Cross Library, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

Anyone who views the cinema as a good source of entertainment as well as an artistic and cultural medium might well be interested in *Take One*, a bimonthly magazine published in Canada. Regular features include interviews with film personalities, regular news items, short spot feature notes, and in-depth reviews of current popular movies. Single copies may be purchased for 50 cents or at a 2-year subscription (12 issue) rate of $5. Back issues are also available both from the publisher and University Microfilms. Direct all subscription requests to *Take One*, Box 1778, Station B, Montreal 110, Canada.

A "Symposium on Reference Standards and Measurements," sponsored by LAD's Committee on Statistics for Reference Services in cooperation with the RASD Standards Committee, is scheduled on Monday, July 8, at ALA's annual meeting in New York City. Focus will be on the evaluation and utilization of reference statistics. Direct all ideas or inquiries to the chairman of the reference statistics committee, Katherine Emerson, University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, MA 01002.

The RASD Standards Committee is soliciting comments on its tentative statement, "Commitment to Reference Services." Copies are available from Andrew M. Hansen, RASD Executive Secretary, ALA headquarters.

A Gay Bibliography, compiled by the ALA/SRRT Task Force on Gay Liberation is available to individuals and institutions free upon request. To obtain a copy send a stamped, self-addressed, No. 10 envelope to ALA/SRRT Task Force on Gay Liberation, P.O. Box 2383, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

The Department of Librarianship at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas will sponsor the third annual May Massee Workshop, June 17–21. For details contact Margaret Stutzman, Chairman, Department of Librarianship, Kansas State Teachers College,

1200 Commercial Street, Emporia, KS 66801.

Five booklets published by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Connecticut are available from the Connecticut State Library. They are: *Connecticut Joins the Revolution* by Thomas C. Barrow; *Connecticut in the Continental Congress* by Christopher Collier; *Connecticut's Revolutionary War Leaders* by North Callahan; *Connecticut's Black Soldiers* by David O. White; and *Connecticut: The Provisions State* by Chester M. Destler. Cost of $10 per set of five, or $2.50 each. Direct orders to Vincent T. McKelvey, Chief, Special Services, Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06115.

A national conference for those interested in church and synagogue libraries is scheduled for June 23–25 at Simmons College, Boston. Complete program and registration information is available from the Church and Synagogue Library Association, P.O. Box 530, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

The Audiovisual Committee of the Ohio Association of School Librarians has announced the availability of *Spotlight: Media Solution;* a handbook for media specialists. Price is $2. Direct orders to Mrs. Isabelle Pratt, Editor, OASL Bulletin, 1226 S. Blanchard Street, Findlay, OH 45840.

De humani corporis fabrica, by Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564) has been donated to the Owen H. Wangensteen Historical Library of Biology and Medicine, Bio-Medical Library, University of Minnesota, by Earl Bakken, chairman of the board of Medtronic, Inc. The volume will be housed with the Wangensteen Historical Library's anatomical collection.

University Communications, Inc., has announced the publication of *Directions '80,* a vocational guidance magazine for high school students. The magazine will be geared to college and noncollege-bound students alike and will be distributed this fall. For more details contact Alan M. Levine, University Communications, Inc., P.O. Box 1234, Rahway, NJ 07065.

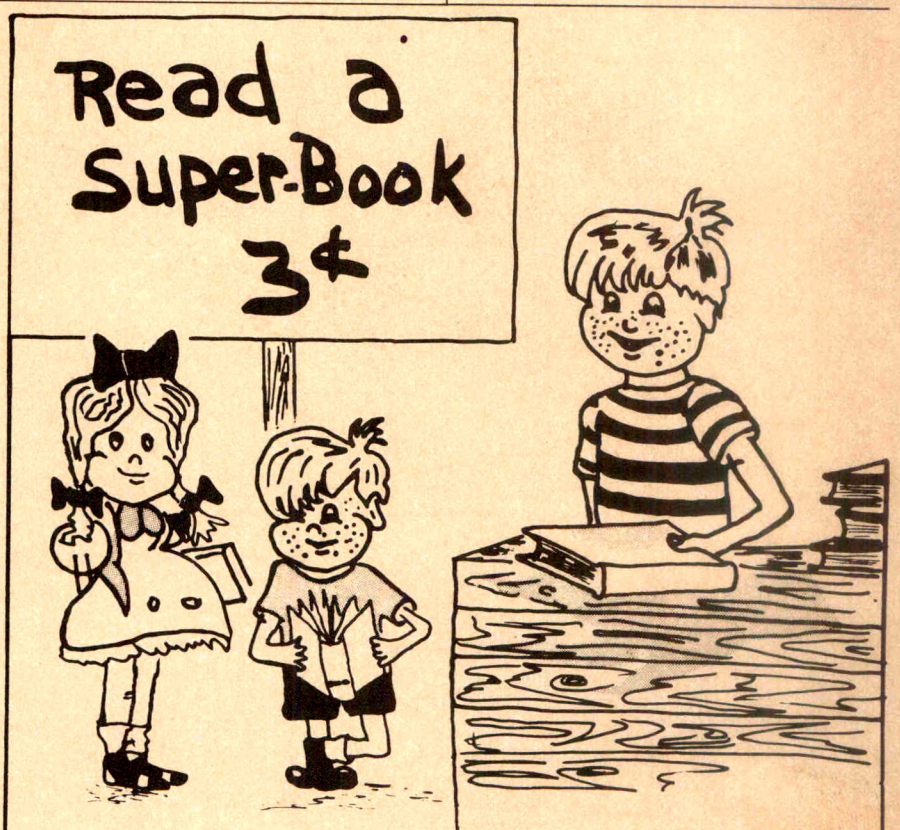
The tenth annual Storytelling Institute sponsored by the Palmer Graduate Library School, C. W. Post Center, Long Island University, in conjunction with the Children's Services Divisions of the Nassau Library System and the Suffolk Cooperative Library System, is scheduled for Saturday, May 18, 1974, on the C. W. Post Campus, Brookville, NY. Price in $7.50. For complete details contact Mrs. Bette Wander Werf, Administrative Assistant to the Dean, Graduate Library School, C. W. Post Center, Greenvale, NY 11548.

Anyone planning a June visit to the United Kingdom might be interested in a British Library Association residential study course for public and academic librarians. Focus of the course to be held June 3–7 will be aspects of efficient staff utilization and management. For details write D. Bayne, 61, Crossways, Three Bridges, Crawley, Sussex, England.

A Phillip J. Daniel Memorial Library Fund has been established for the Uni-

BOOK RETURNS

CURB SIDE
IN BUILDING
IN CIRCULATION DESK
ALSO
BOOK TRUCKS
3 sizes
with automatic depressible tray
KINGSLEY LIBRARY EQUIPMENT CO.
1879 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Pomona, Ca 91766



Each Bound-To-Stay-Bound Super-Book is library prebound . . . bound so strongly that it will withstand up to 5 times the number of circulations of a publisher's edition, making your cost per reader as low as 3¢ each. This means you don't have to replace books as often. Super-Books can save your library hundreds of dollars a year!

Our current catalogs list over 24,000 popular in-stock titles, more than 1,000,000 books. We also offer cards, kits, and full processing at little additional cost; special discounts for quantity orders.

Send for free catalogs today.

SUPER-BOOKS
FROM
BOUND TO STAY BOUND *Books Inc.*
West Morton Road, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

versity of Southern California's Department of Architecture library. Begun with a $16,000 contribution by S. Kenneth Johnson, chairman of the board of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall, the fund's interest will be used annually to purchase library materials and also for two honor presentations to outstanding architectural students.

Outstanding Science Trade Books for Children in 1973, a reprint of the annotated bibliography which appeared in the March 1974 issue of *Science and Children* is available free from the Children's Book Council. Send a No. 10 self-addressed envelope with requests to Children's Book Council, Inc., 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010.

A computer-produced update entitled *Periodicals Currently Received, as of September 30, 1973* is available from the Engineering Societies Library, 345 East 47th St., New York, NY 10017, for $10. It includes 2,700 entries which are cross-referenced and arranged in alphabetical order.

Residence Halls in U.S. Higher Education: A Bibliography, compiled by Larry H. Ebbers, et al., is number 4 in the Series in Bibliography available from Iowa State University Library. The price is $7.50. Make checks payable to Iowa State University, The Library, Attn: Photoduplication Center, Ames, IO 50010.

Copies of *Serials and Journals in the C.I.T. Libraries*, compiled by Dana L. Roth, are available for $5 (an additional 25 cents for California residents). Order from the Millikan Library, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91109.

The Catalyst National Roster, a computerized listing of employable women, is open to all women who have completed at least one year of college and who seek administrative, managerial, technical or professional positions on either full or part-time schedules. Listing is free upon completion of a one-page resume. First-time use of the Roster is free to employers after which a subscription fee will be charged. For more information contact Barbara Jordan Moore, Catalyst News National Headquarters, 6 East 82 St., New York, NY 10028; phone 212-628-2200.

Catalog of Indexes and Abstracts in the General Library, which lists the indexing and abstracting services to which the library of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, subscribes, is available for $1 postpaid. Direct all orders to the UNM Bookstore, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

The First Book of Information Science by Joseph Becker is one of a series of booklets published by the United States Atomic Energy Commission on a variety of subjects. Public schools and libraries may obtain a complete set of booklets without charge (when requested on letterhead stationary). The price to individuals is: 1–4, 25 cents; 5–99, 20 cents, and 100+, 15 cents each. Order from USAEC-Technical Information Center, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37830.

The Second Archives Study Tour, "Archives of South America," sponsored by the International Archival Affairs Committee of the Society of American Archivists, is scheduled for August 4–24. The tour is available to society members, their families and any interested persons. For details write SAA International Archival Affairs Committee, Frank B. Evans, Chairman, National Archives Building – Rm. 5E, Washington, DC 20408.

The Richard Abel Company will sponsor two workshops in library automation and management. The first will

Attention! World Watchers....

Literally hundreds of magazines, newspapers, and scientific journals around the world are constantly reporting on new developments in the environmental field.

Unless you make it your full-time occupation, it's practically impossible to keep yourself and your students up-to-date on all that's happening around the country and throughout the world.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ABSTRACTS (EQA) is an information service for educators and students that can help you contain the information explosion.

Our staff regularly reviews dozens of publications in the search for information on all areas of environmental studies, from pollution control to mass transit, from pesticides to population, from energy resources to strip mining.

This information is then digested into comprehensive abstracts to convey a true picture of the environmental scene.

The first issue of EQA will be published in September, 1974. A subscription to the four issues in the 1974/75 school year costs only $25, and orders received before September 1, 1974 are eligible for a $5 pre-publication discount.





Environmental Quality Abstracts



Send orders and inquiries to: Data Courier, Inc., 520 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.

precede the 1974 ALA conference in New York, and will focus on the latest techniques in library automation. The second one will precede the 1975 ALA midwinter meeting in Chicago. For details contact the Abel Workshop Director, Richard Abel & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 4245, Portland, OR 97208.

Rossmoyne from yesterday to . . . 1971, a documentary/history about Rossmoyne, an unincorporated part of Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, has been published in a limited edition. Copies may be obtained from Mib Stafford, 4551 Buxton, Cincinnati, OH 45242, for $3 plus 25 cents handling charge.

The Oliver Wendell Holmes Endowment has established the Joseph Garland Memorial Fund. It will be used to endow a library position, The Joseph Garland Librarian for the Rare Books and Historical Collection at the Boston Medical Library.

The 1966–1972 Supplement to the *Bibliography on Deafness,* a selected index of articles from *The Volta Review* (1899–1965), and *The American Annals of the Deaf* (1847–1965), is now available. It may be purchased separately for $2.50 or with the original bibliography for $6. Order from the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Inc., 3417 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

News of fantasy and horror films is regularly covered in the quarterly magazine *Cinefantastique.* Available from 7470 West Diversey Ave., Elmwood Park, IL 60635 at $4 per year, it is now into its third year of publication.

Libraries who join the Alaska Geographic Society receive, in addition to the new *Alaska Geographic, The Alaska Journal,* a quarterly journal devoted to history and the arts and crafts of the North. Membership is available to institutions in the society for $20 for the first year, $16 thereafter. Inquiries and subscriptions to Box 4-EEE, Anchorage, Alaska 99509.

Tide, a new national magazine with the "middle generation" (mid-40s to early 60s) in mind, emerges with a first issue March-April 1974. Geared to readers of "champagne taste/champagne pocketbooks" who wish to learn of new life styles for adults, the magazine will appear eight times a year (bimonthly with a summer and winter quarterly). It is available at a newsstand price of $1 per issue or by subscription of $6.40, (a charter 20 percent discount). Inquiries and subscription requests to Floyd Leverette, Director of Marketing Administration, McDonald's Plaza, Suite 200, Oak Brook, IL 60521.

Inside Death Valley, by Chuck Gebhardt, is a 160-page guide and reference text for Death Valley enthusiasts. It is available from the author at P.O. Box 6821, San Jose, CA 95150 for $4.95.

A bibliography of Afro-American materials available from the Norfolk (Va.) Public Library will be published quarterly. The first publication, *Acquisitions in Black Materials,* may be purchased for 25 cents per copy from the Norfolk Public Library, Assistant Director's Office, 301 E. City Hall Ave., Norfolk, VA 23510.

The Marquette University Foundation Center Reference Collection has recently acquired the 1971 Internal Revenue Service information returns of U.S. foundations. The collection holdings may be of special interest to foundations and fund raisers and are open to any interested group or individual. For details contact Marc K. Fortune, Coordinator of Urban Affairs, Marquette Library, 1415 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233. □

Aleksandr I.

SOLZHENITSYN

The

GULAG

ARCHIPELAGO, 1918-1956

The Masterpiece! A Collector's Item!

Now available in the following languages, including the first and only, Russian-language edition, smuggled out of the Soviet Union and published in Paris.

RUSSIAN • ENGLISH • FRENCH • SPANISH • GERMAN • ITALIAN

$12.50 each plus $1.00 postage and handling. 20% discount on 10 or more copies, single or assorted.
On multiple copies, please add 25 cents postage for each additional book.

Also available: The same foreign language editions of
"OPEN LETTER TO THE SOVIET LEADERS" — $3.50

French & European Publications, Inc.
Rockefeller Center Promenade, Dept. AL-1
610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020 • Tel: (212) 247-7475

CLASSIFIED

NOTICE

Respondents to advertisers offering faculty "rank" and "status" are advised that these terms are ambiguous and should inquire as to benefits involved.

Applicants to positions should inquire as to residency requirements. ALA policy states that it is "opposed to any rule, regulation, or practice imposing as a condition of new or continued employment in any library or a requirement of residency or U.S. citizenship except where a demonstratable danger to national security is involved."

All advertisements submitted by institutions offering positions **must** include a salary range. The range should provide the applicant with an indication of the salary the institution is willing to provide for the position offered.

All advertisements for the Positions Wanted and the Positions Open classification will be edited to exclude direct or indirect references to race, creed, color, age, and sex as conditions of employment.

Rates: $2 a printed line. ALA Personal members for Positions Wanted will receive 5 lines (limit, 2 consecutive issues) and Organizational members for Positions Open will receive 15 lines (limit, 3 consecutive issues) free. State if ALA member when placing advertisement. **Prepayment not accepted.**

Deadlines: Copy receipt and cancellation—**2 months preceding date of issue;** send to American Libraries, Classified Advertising.

BOOKS

CHINESE LANGUAGE, SCIENCE, ETC. Books not available elsewhere. For free list write Communication Unlimited, 631 N. Taylor, Oak Park, IL 60302.

AUDIO-CASSETTE DIRECTORY of adult and college-level spoken-voice programs in all educational, inspirational, and entertainment fields. $5 prepaid, $6 if billed. Cassette Information Services, Box 17727-A, Los Angeles, CA 90057.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 3M Exec. I reader takes fiche, 35 and 16mm rolls; $175 FOB Menlo Park. Information Design, 3247 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025.

FOR SALE

LIBRARY FOR SALE. Liberal arts college closing. Complete library and furniture for sale. Approximately **60,000 volumes,** including bound copies of periodicals. Especially strong in literature, history, and art, with a fine collection in psychology, social sciences, and nursing. Excellent reference section. Special collections: children's literature, useful in the field of education; a complete library of 1,500 volumes in French, including encyclopedias, philosophy, religion, drama, history, literature, bibliography, and fiction. Collection of rare books and facsimiles. **Dewey Decimal cards included** with books. Library tools include National Union Catalog (1942–1972); Book Publishing Record (1961–1972); Cumulative Book Index (1928–1972). Contact Sr. Elaine, D.C., Admn., Marillac College, 7804 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis, MO 63121.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

OUT-OF-PRINT. Colonial "out-of-print" Book Service, Inc., specialists in supplying out-of-print books as listed in all library indexes (Granger: Essay & General Literature, Shaw Standard, Fiction, Biography, Lamont, Speech, etc.) Want lists invited. 23 E. 4 St., New York, NY 10003.

BOOKS located for you. Any out-of-print titles. Free searching. Never an obligation to buy any book. We will locate 1 or 1,000 books for you. Write Brainard Book Co., Box 444AL, La Grange, IL 60525.

EXCLUSIVE want lists get prompt attention, wide search, reasonable prices from International Bookfinders, Inc., Box 1-ALA, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.

200,000 out-of-print, scholarly books in all subject areas. Want lists invited. Free search service. Lincoln Book Shoppe, Inc., 905 Westminister St., Providence, RI 02903.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

BACK ISSUE magazines: general, scholarly, technical. Designed to serve public libraries as well as high school and junior college libraries. Please send want lists to Back Issues West, a Division of Ludwig Periodica, P.O. Box 6688, Tucson, AZ 85716.

306 FREE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS. Business, education, leisure. Directory complete addresses, $2. New. Revised edition. Kept up to date with inserts when necessary. Resourceful Research, Box 642 FDR-v, New York, NY 10022.

PERIODICALS bought & sold. Sets, files, back issues. Canner's ALA Dept., Boston, MA 02215.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY BOOKSELLERS, INC., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, carries one of the most comprehensive inventories of periodical backfiles. We invite inquiries for complete sets, runs, volumes, and issues required. We also buy scientific and scholarly journals in all fields for cash or credit.

U.S. GOVERNMENT publications, out of print. We buy, sell, and exchange. Samuel Ward, La Plata, MD 20646.

BACK number magazines. Established 1889. Largest and best selections anywhere. Please send us your list of Duplicates for Sale. Abrahams Magazine Service, Inc., Serials Department, 56 E. 13 St., New York, NY 10003.

SEARCH SERVICES are one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out-of-print. Albert J. Phiebig, Inc., Box 352, White Plains, NY 10602.

LUDWIG PERIODICA SERIALS and Periodicals Back Issues has expanded its functions to include a full-service subscription department. Designed to serve all classes of libraries. Periodica Subscriptions, 3801-07 E. Kleindale Rd., Tucson, AZ 85716.

SCHISM reprints representative, provocative articles and cartoons culled from Left- and Right-wing journals. Provides a wide range of opinions without subscribing to dozens of mags. "Highly recommended . . ."—**American Libraries.** ". . . recommended highly."—**Magazines for Libraries.** Quarterly, $7.50 yr. **SCHISM,** 1109 W. Vine St., Mt. Vernon, OH 43050.

MAGAZINES FROM CHINA IN ENGLISH: China Reconstructs (12), family magazine, airmail $3; Peking Review (52) journal of political affairs, airmail $4.50; China Pictorial (12), $4; Chinese Literature (12), $4; Scientia Sinica (6), $19.20. Samples free on request. China Books and Periodicals, Dept. AL, 2929 Twenty-Fourth St., San Francisco, CA 94110. **Free catalog.**

SPECIAL SERVICES

MEXICO: Statistics, laws, periodicals, official publications, literature, history, economics, etc. Request our lists. MACH, Apdo. 7-854, Mexico 7, D.F.

CROSS REFERENCE CARDS for school and children's libraries put the Sears list to work. Over 1,300 **see, see also** and **notes** cards + 144-p. manual/list of headings with Dewey numbers, $30. Woods Library Publishing Co., 12131 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, IL 60643.

POSITIONS WANTED

MLS. Experienced documents librarian. Some acquisitions experience. Desires position in **academic library** but will consider others. Write B-682-W.

FULL-TIME POSITION SOUGHT. AMLS graduate of University of Michigan. Reference, cataloging, children's librarian. Information retrieval. French, German spoken and read. BA Univ. of Michigan, comparative literature. Will locate anywhere. References available. Write S. Boensch-Czubay, 3108 Williamsburg, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

LIBRARIAN. MLS. 2 years' experience. Subject area: Latin and classical Greek literatures. Seeking position in academic or large public library. **Northeast preferred.** Write B-684-W.

SCIENCE LIBRARIAN. WILL OBTAIN MLS IN MAY 1974. BS and some graduate work in geology, + 2 years' experience in that field. One year experience as student assistant in college science library. **Reference position wanted,** will accept others. Write K. Quinn, P.O. Box 430, University, AL 35486.

MLS, UCLA, 1974, BA, ENGLISH. Specialized in cataloging and media librarianship. Experience; 3 yrs. part-time, academic libraries. Seeks **cataloging or reference position.** Resume on request. 11100, National B1. #5, Los Angeles, CA 90064.

JUNE 1973 MLS Queens College, desires position in cataloging, education, or the social sciences. BA history, MA social science. School library experience. Write C. Meyers, 140–18 Burden Crescent, Apt. 105, Jamaica, NY 11435.

POSITIONS OPEN

NATIONWIDE

Administration

INDIANA. The Northwest Indiana Library Services Authority seeks a director who can offer imaginative leadership to this newly established 7-county cooperative, serving all types of libraries. Candidate's record should indicate success with business affairs and public relations as well as a strong commitment to library cooperation. Experience: 10 years of creditable library work or 6 years if at least 3 were in the area of administration. Degree: MLS. Salary: up to $15,000 + fringe benefits. Write, with resume, to Prof. Edwin Johnson, Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso, IN 46383.

Multiple

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Librarians: Volunteer Peace Corps/VISTA. Overseas or U.S. volunteers needed to set up school libraries, classify agricultural information, help develop medical libraries, U.S. citizen. Single or couples only. Information: Bruce Mazzie, ACTION, OCP Box T-26, Washington, DC 20525.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY

Administration

NORTH DAKOTA. Comprehensive community college is seeking applications for position of **head librarian.** MLS is required. Experience desired but not required. Salary $7,500—$8,500, 10-month contract. Direct responses to Garvin Stevens, Dean, University of North

Dakota, Williston Center, Box 1326, Williston, ND 58801.

NEW YORK. Chief librarian. Senior College of the City University of New York. ALA-accredited MLS, additional subject master's. PhD preferred. Experience in academic library administration, learning resources media, long-range collection building programs, automation and computerization. Liberal arts college located in mobile urban renewal area, and is committed to programs of open admissions and adult education. Rank, status, excellent fringe benefits. Salary range $18,430—$28,875. Send resume to B-685. Equal opportunity affirmative-action employer.

COLORADO. Assistant director, librarian IV. MLS degree. Adjunct courses in business, public or personnel administration; documentation/data processing desirable. 3—5 years' professional experience, preferably in library systems or other cooperative groups, including some supervision. Salary $11,664—$14,616. TIAA and other benefits. Appointment date open. Apply to Phoebe F. Hayes, Dir., Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, Inc., 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203. An equal opportunity employer.

Services

VIRGINIA. Audiovisual librarian for community college in Wheeling, West for July 1974. MLS with specialty rience in audiovisual services. Must trate a strong interest and ability in raging students and teachers in the of instructional technology and in the production of media and the care and maintenance of equipment. Salary range $900 a month and up, according to experience and ability. Please submit resume in complete confidence to Director of Library, 87 Fifteenth St., Wheeling, WV 26003.

NEW YORK. Rare book bibliographer. Position includes acquisition, cataloging, and reference with emphasis on public service. Library science degree and subject master's degree in humanities or social sciences required. Experience in rare books and supervisory ability required. Effective immediately. Salary minimum $9,500. Send resume to R. Max Willocks, Asst. Dir., Syracuse University Libraries, Syracuse, NY 13210. An equal opportunity employer; M/F.

NEW YORK. Periodical/reference librarian. An 11/12 month appointment. Fifth-year L.S. master's required. Salary: $9,000—$10,000 depending on experience, with good fringe benefits. An equal opportunity, affirmative-action employer. Write Director, Le Moyne College Library, Syracuse, NY 13214.

Technical Processing

NORTH CAROLINA. Acquisitions and reference. Responsible for acquisitions and assist in reference for the Health Affairs Library, which serves Schools of Nursing, Allied Health and Medicine. ALA-accredited MSLS. One year experience in medical or science library or/no experience and MLA certification. Salary, $10,000. Available June 1974. Apply to Jo Ann Bell, Dir. Health Affairs Library, P.O. Box 3315, ECU, Greenville, NC 27834.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Administration

WASHINGTON. Director: MLS degree, 8 years' professional experience, including 5 years' supervisory experience preferably in county, regional or college library. Ability to continue growth and develop innovative programs. Building experience desirable; published material in library field desirable. Progressive library system serves population of 185,000. 8 branches, staff of 60. Center of Pacific Northwest, site of EXPO '74 World's Fair. Salary $15,000—$17,000. Benefits: retirement, social security, vacation, sick leave, hospitalization. Applications close June 1, 1974. Apply with complete resume to Mrs. Dolores Quigley, Chmn., Board of Trustees, Spokane County

YOU WILL HAVE—

"CONFIDENCE"

In Our Complete Periodicals Service— All American and Foreign Titles

Promptness is a Traditional part of McGregor Service . . . as well as:

- EXPERIENCE
- TRAINED PERSONNEL
- FINANCIAL STABILITY
- AMPLE FACILITIES
- RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

An attractive brochure is available for the asking.

SEE YOU AT CONFERENCE



Subscribe to McGregor Periodicals Bulletin

McGREGOR Magazine Agency

MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS 61054

New Guide Book describes 145 incredible vacation & travel bargains on college campuses.



VACATION AT A COLLEGE ON $5.00 A DAY.* WITHIN ONE TANK OF GAS FOR MOST AMERICANS.

*Average price, often with meals.

Get Mort's GUIDE TO LOW-COST VACATIONS & LODGINGS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES, for full details on locations, costs, open dates, reservations, recreational and cultural attractions. In 41 states and 5 Canadian provinces. Now open to everybody. Enjoy swimming, fishing, boating, tennis, golf, hiking, sight-seeing. Or theatre, museums, music fests, historic sites, arts and crafts. 160 pages, 41 illustrations. Only $6.50 postpaid. Offer includes TRIP-PLANNER map which shows locations of 145 campuses and describes typical trips and vacations. Money back guaranteed.

CMG Publications, Inc.
P.O. Box 630, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

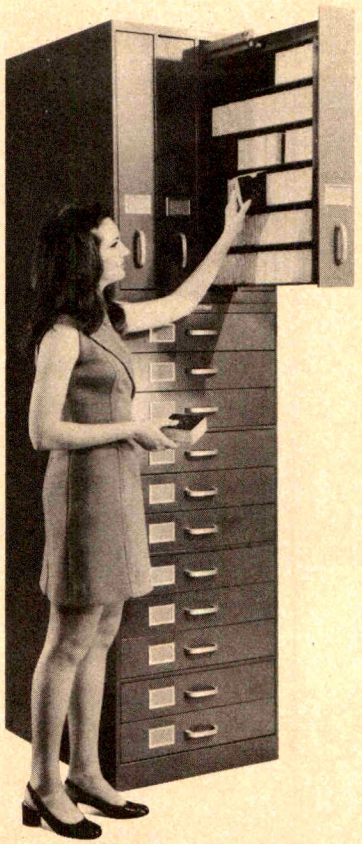
Please send me _____ copies of Mort's New and Original GUIDE TO LOW-COST VACATIONS AND LODGINGS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES (including map showing locations) at $5.95 each, plus 55¢ for postage and handling (total $6.50). Enclosed is my check ☐ or money order ☐ in the amount of $_____. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may return the book(s) in 10 days in saleable condition for a complete refund, without question.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ al



MICROFILM STORAGE CABINETS

- 3 different models to choose from
- Ranging from one modular drawer to the Spacesaver pictured:
  - holds 2,013 reels of 16mm or 1,192 reels of 35mm microfilm
  - available in 11 colors at no additional cost
  - quantity discounts on 10 or more units
- Microfiche cabinets also available

Write or call our Equipment Coordinator for complete details

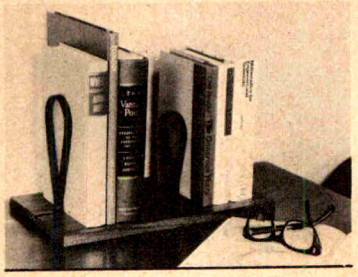
Xerox University Microfilms
Dept. E-6
300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
(313) 761-4700

XEROX

XEROX® is a trademark of XEROX CORPORATION

P8523

Protect·A·Book Adjustable Book Shelf



Ready-to-Use on Desk or Table Fits Wall Standards and Brackets

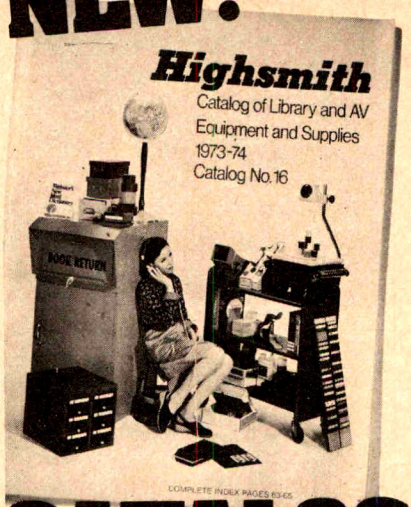
Unique grooved-shelf has adjustable bookstops that can't slip or tip with exerted pressure. A pinch of the fingers and stops slide along track; release and they lock securely. Pair of stops takes only 1" of space, allowing easy dividing of books, games, records, catalogs, whatever, or special decorative effects. Deluxe luan mahogany shelving, walnut finish, in full range of widths and lengths. Fits wall standard-and-bracket installations, or free-standing on desk or table.

protect ·A·BOOK

For brochures and prices, write

Merlin Manufacturing Corp.
1916 W. Chicago Ave., Dept. AL54, Chicago, IL 60622
Telephone (312) 342-6950

NEW!



CATALOG

Have your own copy of the new Highsmith catalog for librarians. It's the convenient source for almost everything you need – over 7,500 items, including sixteen pages of new AV equipment and supplies. Write . . .

The Highsmith Co., Inc.
P. O. 25-0205 Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 53538

foundation news

There is no other publication like Foundation News. It cross indexes *tens of millions* of dollars in private foundation grants to nonprofit agencies in every issue. An indispensable reference source for groups and institutions seeking funding support.

Ford Foundation

$700,000 to Affiliate Artists, Inc., NYC, NY. 6/73. For working capital fund and toward operating costs of organization presenting professional singers, dancers, musicians, and actors before diverse audiences in such settings as schools, day care centers, factories, and hospitals *PH:* Supplemental grant *(883)*

$95,000 to African Association of Public Administration and Management, Nairobi, Kenya. 8/73. 2-year grant. For secretariat and annual seminar *(884)*

Only $15.00 per year (six issues)

Council on Foundations, Inc.
888 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019

TENNESSEE. Chief of technical processing for metropolitan system consisting of main library and 19 branches. Should be systems analysis and management oriented, able to effect improvements in all technical areas of the library's operation, such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials, and circulation control. MLS degree + administrative experience required. Data processing experience desirable. Expanding system with $500,000 materials budget and 2½ million circulation. Salary $13,908–$16,908. Apply to Mrs. Mildred O'Connor, Pers. Ofcr., Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center, 1850 Peabody Ave., Memphis, TN 38104.

KANSAS. Library director to direct progressive library in city of 17,000, county seat of Ford County, major resource center for 13-county system. MLS degree and administrative experience required. Salary range $10,000–$13,000. Send resume to Don Luallen, Bd. Pres., Public Library, 606 First Ave., Dodge City, KS 67801.

NEBRASKA: Assistant director requires MLS degree with minimum of 2–3 years' public library experience. Position vacant June 1, 1974. Duties are administrative: budget preparation assistance; book selection; personnel rating... Library serves as regional headquarters... Mari Sandoz Library Network. New bu... (1967), 60,000 volumes. Current budget:... 400; books and materials, $27,000. In 1... won honors as All Nebraska City... community awards. Junior College... Tech college in city. Beginning salary... $10,380–$11,316. Interview is required. Su... resumes to Carol Thomas, Dir., Public Library, 120 W. 4 St., North Platte, NB 69101; (308) 532-6560. An equal opportunity employer.

IOWA. Head librarian in university community. MLS degree + administrative experience to direct highly active progressive library with staff of 31, extensive well-balanced materials collection and adequate building of 23,400 square feet. Serves population of 50,000; budget of $260,000. Salary $15,000–$18,500. For application write to Robert Downer, Pres., Library Board, 100 S. Linn St., Iowa City, IA 52240. An equal opportunity employer.

UTAH. Head of a small branch library in an economically deprived area of Salt Lake City. Fifth-year degree from ALA-accredited library school with some experience in work with ethnic minorities, namely Chicano and Black, and economically deprived groups. Ability to communicate in Spanish. Beginning salary $7,632. Social security coverage, sick and annual leaves. Employer paid retirement and group health insurance programs. Application and resume to Sarah Lucille Harris, Asst. Ln., Public Library, 209 Fifth, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

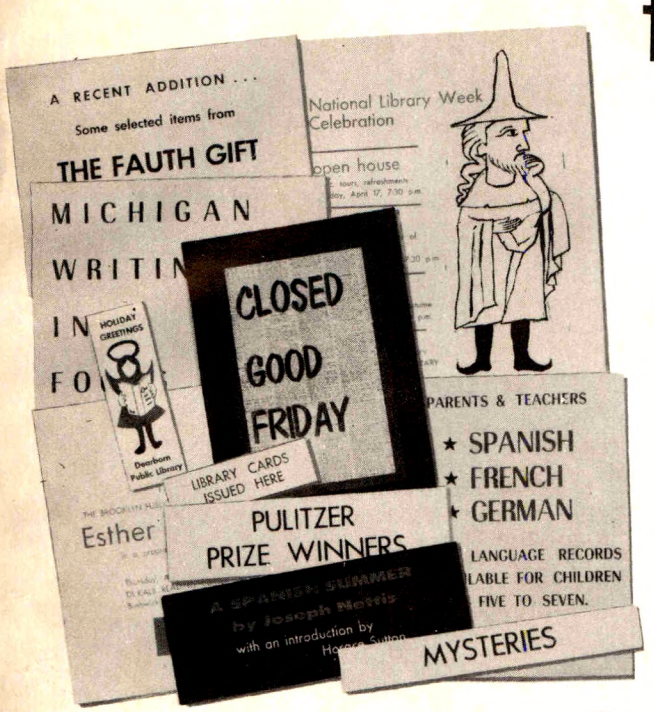
MISSISSIPPI. Extension librarian. Administrative level opportunity for experienced professional librarian to plan and direct the overall operation of 3 branch libraries and 1 bookmobile in an aggressive 5-county regional library system. Requires MLS from an ALA-accredited graduate library school and 3 years' professional library experience. Annual salary $10,000–$15,000 depending on qualifications. Position open June 1, 1974. Send resume to Northeast Regional Library, 1023 Fillmore St., Corinth, MS 38834.

Technical Processing

FLORIDA. Acquisitions librarian. Experienced professional with knowledge of books and publishing, processing, bibliographic skills, and ability to work well with people. Responsible for budgetary management, collection development and maintenance, supervision of clerical staff and student assistants, liaison with faculty in book selection and ordering for large community college. Graduate degree from accredited library school with at least 5 years' experience in acquisitions preferred. Faculty status, 12-month contract; salary range $10,954–$16,843. Opening July 1. Contact Jo E. Dewar, L. Dir., Miami-Dade Community College, South Campus, 11011 S.W. 104 St., Miami, FL 33156.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY

Versatile Communication System for Libraries



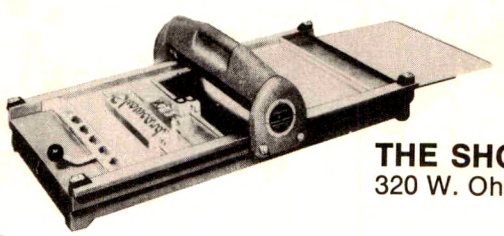
The SHOWCARD MACHINE

You can shout your messages on bold posters and bulletins with the Showcard Machine, or whisper on counter cards and shelf markers. You can use it, too, to help in preparing visual aid material . . . to set titles and headings for offset-printed material . . . in short, for almost any kind of printed communication.

With the Showcard Machine anyone can turn out professional quality type-set work. It permits complete freedom of layout, colors and type faces. Rugged fool-proof construction is guaranteed a full five years.

Sizes and models for every library need. Write for full information.

Showcard MACHINE COMPANY



THE SHOWCARD MACHINE COMPANY
320 W. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

Serving Libraries Everywhere . . .
(Partial list of Showcard Machine Users)

Alabama Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.
Springdale Public Library, Springdale, Ark.
Pomona Library, Pomona, Calif.
Edmonton Public Library, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Greenwich Library, Greenwich, Conn.
Wilmington Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Jacksonville Free Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
Augusta Library, Augusta, Ga.
Pine Mountain Regional Library, Manchester, Ga.
State Library, Honolulu, Hawaii
Rockford Public Library, Rockford, Ill.
East Chicago Public Library, East Chicago, Ind.
Monroe County Public Library, Bloomington, Ind.
Eisenhower Library, Baltimore, Md.
Public Library of South Bend, South Bend, Ind.
Prince Georges Co. Memorial Library, Bladensburg, Md.
Radcliffe College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Lynn Public Library, Lynn, Mass.
Winchester Library, Winchester, Mass.
Dearborn Public Library, Dearborn, Mich.
Flint Public Library, Flint, Mich.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Wayne County Library, Wayne, Mich.
Dakota Scott Regional Library, West St. Paul, Minn.
Free Public Library of East Orange, East Orange, N. J.
Maywood Public Library, Maywood, N. J.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Arthur A. Houghton Jr. Library, Corning, N.Y.
Levittown Public Library, Levittown, N.Y.
Mid-York Library System, Rome, N.Y.
North County Library System, Watertown, N.Y.
Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton, Cincinnati, O.
Columbus Public Library, Columbus, O.
Harrisburg Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Free Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
McKissick Memorial Library, Columbia, S. C.
Greenville County Library, Greenville, S. C.
Nashville Public Library, Nashville, Tenn.
North Central Regional Library, Wenatchee, Wash.
Library Commission, Charleston, W. Va.
La Crosse Public Library, La Crosse, Wis.
University of Wisconsin Memorial Library, Madison, Wis.

And See How It's Catching On!
(Recent Purchasers of Showcard Machines)

Evansville Public Library, Evansville, Ind.
Northbrook Public Library, Northbrook, Ill.
Lancaster Public Library, Lancaster, Penn.
Memorial Hall Public Library, Andover, Mass.
Barrington Public Library, Barrington, R. I.
State Library Commission, Dover, Del.
Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library, Plattsburg, N.Y.
Camden County Free Library, Camden, N. J.
Hyconeechee Regional Library, Yanceyville, N. C.
Bridgeport Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.
Tulsa Library, Tulsa, Okla.
Western Michigan Univ. Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Sumter County Library, Sumter, S. C.
Galveston County Library, Galveston, N.Y.

Why do more people buy WORLD BOOK than any other encyclopedia?

:It's easy to use.

Single alphabetical arrangement of topics gives students direct access to the information they seek.

:It's easy to read.

Vocabulary and sentence length are adjusted to the type of article and to the most likely user.

:It's easy to understand.

Major articles are written at the school level at which they are likely to be used.

:It's designed to encourage independent learning.

Volume 22 contains a complete index and over 200 Reading & Study Guides... as valuable to teachers in lesson planning as to students for their own independent learning.

:It's easy to buy.

World Book representatives are listed in the Yellow Pages throughout the country.

28 OCT 1976

CALCUTTA CENTRAL LIBRARY UNIVERSITY

World Book

Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, a subsidiary of Field Enterprises, Inc. 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654